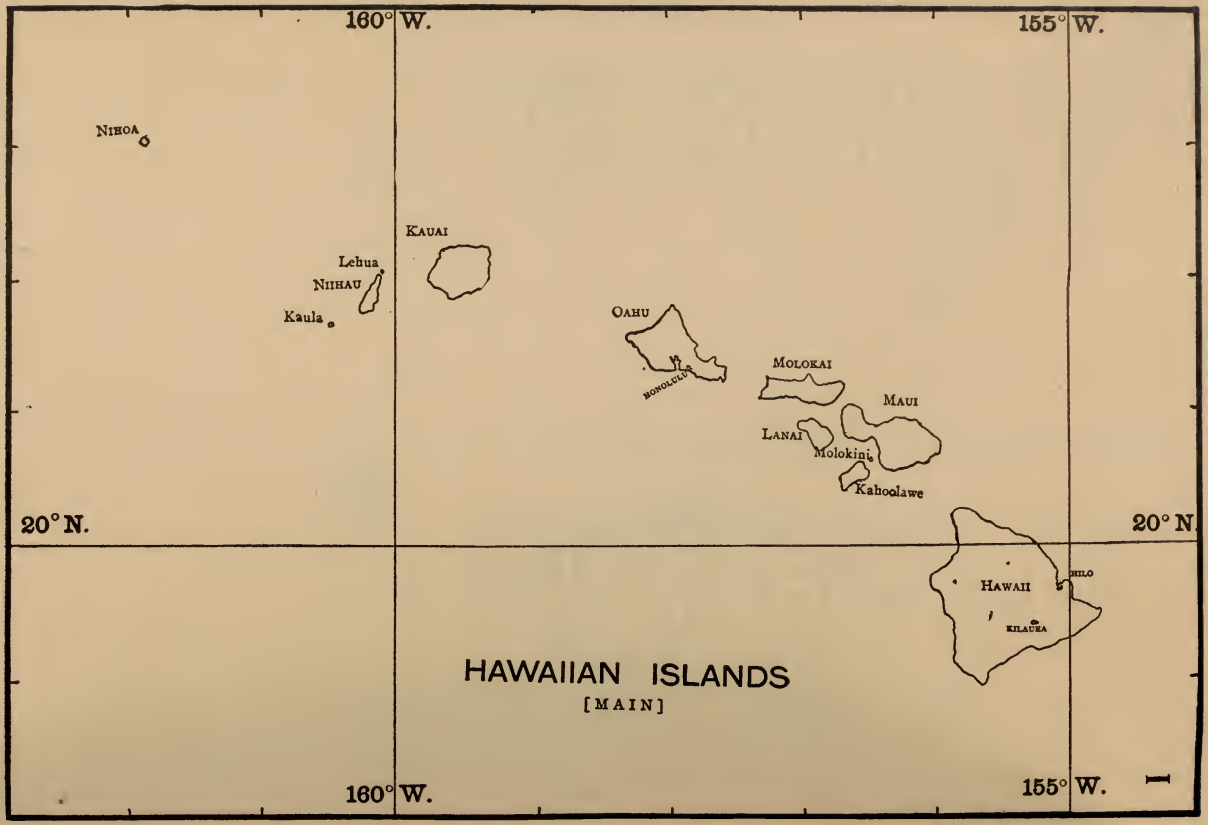
160° W.
155° W.
NIHOA
KAUAI
Lehua
NIIHAU
Kaula
OAHU
HONOLULU
MOLOKAI
MAUI
LANAI
Molokini
Kahoolawe
20° N.
20° N.
HILO
HAWAII
KILAUEA
HAWAIIAN ISLANDS
[MAIN]
160° W.
155° W.

AN

INDEX

TO THE

ISLANDS OF THE PACIFIC OCEAN:

A HANDBOOK TO THE CHART ON THE WALLS OF
THE BERNICE PAUAHI BISHOP MUSEUM OF
POLYNESIAN ETHNOLOGY AND
NATURAL HISTORY.

BY

WILLIAM T. BRIGHAM, A.M.

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ISSUED AT THE INSTANCE OF THE TRUSTEES
OF THE MUSEUM.

PREFACE.

In arranging the Ethnological collections in the Bishop Museum the difficulty presented itself at the outset of a very extensive synonomy of the islands comprised in the region of the Pacific from which these collections are drawn. The orthography was largely undetermined, native names of islands had generally given place to the names of saints or of the vessels which carried their supposed discoverers, and as determinations of longitude are, even at the present day, very uncertain in this ocean, islands were discovered, lost and rediscovered,—as the Solomon Islands were lost for two centuries—and the rediscoverer renamed the bit of land or rock that he found seemingly adrift in the mighty waste of waters.

To show the true relation of the various groups and solitary islands in the Pacific the Director constructed with great care upon the wall of the Polynesian Hall of the Museum a chart extending from 130° East to 110° West longitude, and from the Tropic of Cancer to 45° South in latitude, occupying a wall space eleven feet by twenty. The names given to the islands there represented were in all cases the native names where such were known to exist; where there were no aboriginal inhabitants (as at Wake Island), or where the aborigines had disappeared (as at Pitcairn Island), the name imposed by the first discoverer was preferred. This led to some difficulty as names familiar to some were replaced by less familiar terms: Penrhyn became again the original Tongareva; one Pescadores became Bikini, another Rongelab; Sandwich Island returned to its aboriginal Vaté. As it was impracticable to cover the chart with synonyms the best way seemed to be to print a list of all the names generally applied in charts or voyages in the form of an index, that not only the student might understand the labels attached to the ethnological specimens and groups, but the general visitor to the Museum be able to find an island appearing on the chart under an unfamiliar name.

This course appeared convenient, if not necessary, for those who had the arrangement of the Museum in charge that there should be no confusion or variation in the nomenclature of localities; that consistency, at least, if not absolute accuracy might prevail.

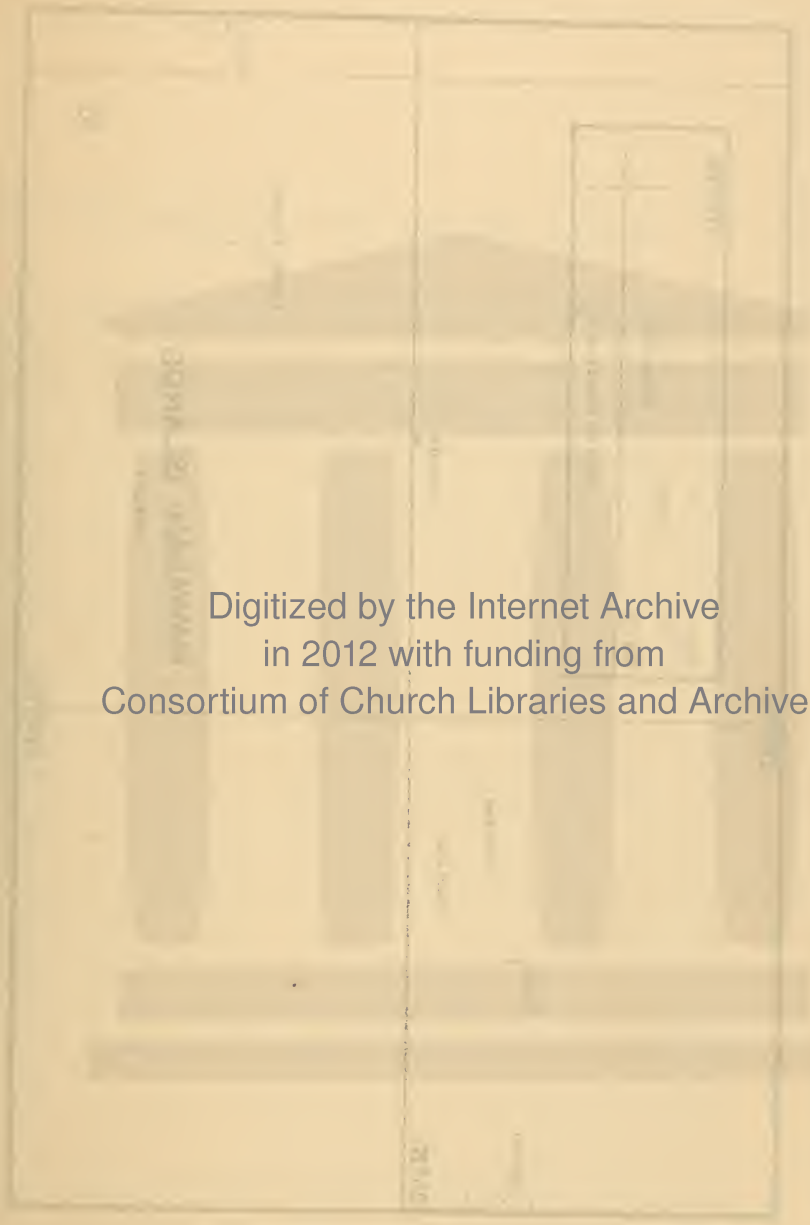
In the present state of our knowledge of the geography of the Pacific Ocean, it is not possible to place accurately the position of the known islands of this ocean, still less is it possible to go beyond conjecture in the identification of many of the discoveries of the earlier voyagers. It has not been possible to obtain the true native name in all cases, and indeed in some of the larger islands, as New Guinea, there seems to have been no collective name for the numerous districts comprising the island, and doubtless in a few cases the name of a portion has been applied to the whole. Especially is this the case in the "ring-atolls" where the name of a prominent islet sometimes stands for the whole group. As to the orthography, even the missionaries who have acquired more or less knowledge of the vernacular, do not always agree as in the case of Jaluit which some spell Jaluij. But if one were to wait for perfect knowledge before coming to the public there would be little enough printed, and it has seemed best to print the following pages with all their imperfections, trusting that the better

knowledge of others to whose notice they may come will assist in correcting the existing mistakes. Those in charge of this Museum will welcome any addition to their information in these matters.

Although the modern war vessel is sadly unfit for the purposes of scientific exploration, it is hoped that England, America, Germany or France may ere long find national ships to survey the Pacific anew and accurately. The life that Magellan, Mendaña, Cook, Vancouver, and even Wilkes found has almost disappeared; a new and far less interesting order has replaced it. Even the outlines of the coral islets have changed, and in the volcanic region the very bottom of the bays in which the great explorers anchored has sunk or risen as the submarine forces have acted. Europe and America have divided the islands among them, let them now, like wise proprietors, carefully survey and study their new possessions. Here in the midst of the Pacific Ocean we would store for common use all that we may gather from the vast extent of the "Great Ocean".

WILLIAM T. BRIGHAM.

Director of the Bernice Pauahi Bishop Museum.



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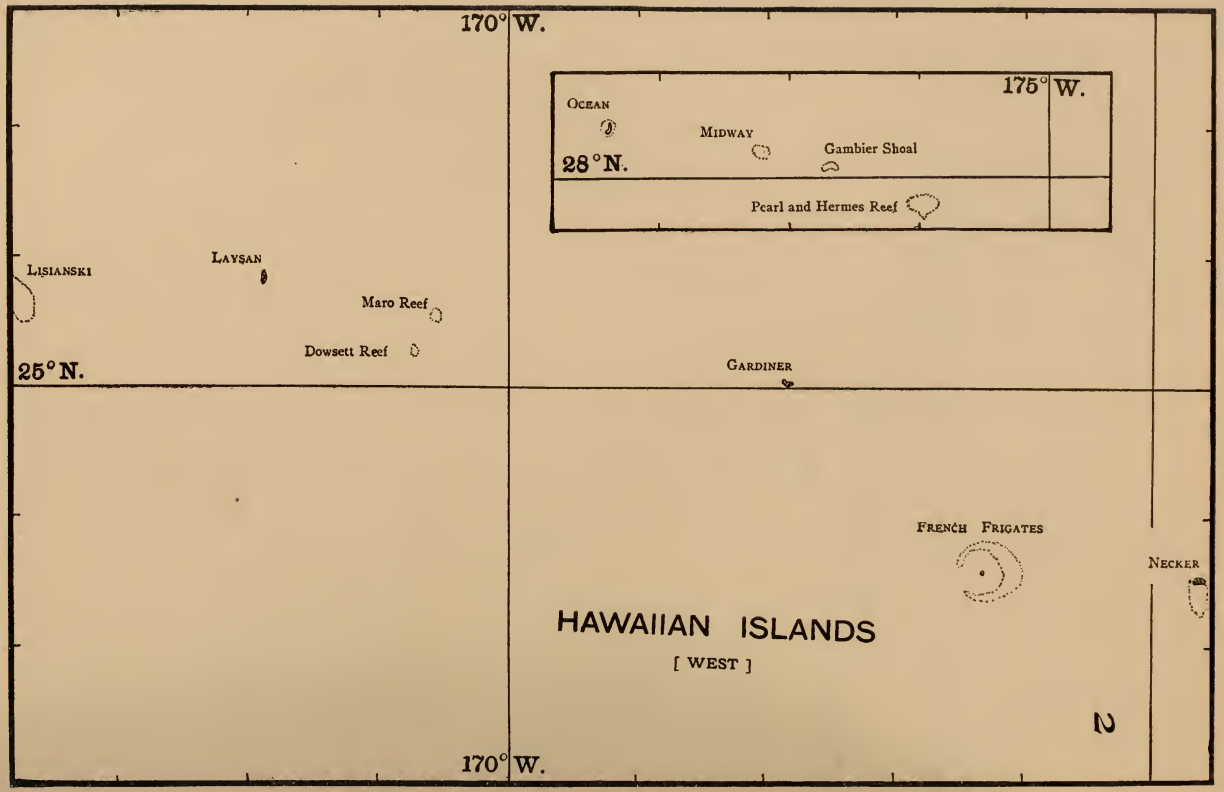

170° W.
175° W.
Ocean
Midway
Gambier Shoal
28° N.
Pearl and Hermes Reef
Lisianski
Laysan
Maro Reef
Dowsett Reef
25° N.
Gardiner
French Frigates
Necker
HAWAIIAN ISLANDS
[WEST]
170° W.

THE ISLANDS OF THE PACIFIC OCEAN.

FOR the purpose of this Index the Pacific Ocean will no longer extend from Bering's Strait to the Antarctic circle and from Kamchatka, Japan, China, the Philippines, Moluccas and Australia to the American coast: the Alentian and continental islands, the Galapagos and Juan Fernandez on the East with Kurile, Philippine and the archipelago north-west of Australia belong ethnologically if not geographically to another region, and hence the bounds of the Pacific which shall include all Oceanica (except Malaysia) will be on the North the Hawaiian and Bonin Islands, 30 N.; on the East Rapanui or Easter Island, 105 W.; on the South New Zealand and its islets, 55 S.; and on the West New Guinea and the larger portion of Australia, 130 E. Thus defined all minor divisions of this vast expanse of water are eliminated, except the Coral Sea. Shorn of its fringe of seas, gulfs and bays it is still an immense area extending through eighty-five degrees of latitude from north to south and through one hundred and twenty-five degrees of longitude from east to west. We may glance at its history both natural and political, beginning with the latter as best known.

Although the Portuguese followed Vasco de Gama by the Cape of Good Hope and far beyond the Moluccas into what is now known as the Pacific Ocean, it was left to their neighbors and only rivals in discovery, the Spaniards, in the person of the brilliant and ill-fated Vasco Nuñez de Balboa, to reach its eastern shores. September 29, 1513, the brave conquistador, after a terrible journey through Darien, saw the new ocean, and as it was the Michælmas season, in the custom of those days named it Golfo de San Miguel; then marching into its clear and placid waters took possession in the name of His Majesty of Spain. Balboa died soon after (1517), murdered by his father-in-law Pedro Arias d'Avila, and his great discovery profited him little if indeed it was not indirectly the cause of his untimely death.

Another grand man, in many ways not unlike Balboa, Fernâo de Magalhâes, possessed with the conviction that the continent of America did not, as it seemed to all others, absolutely bar the path to far Cathay, but that there must be a way around if only one could sail far enough to the southward, pushed on with the spirit of Columbus against storms and storm-like men, sailed through the strait which still bears his name, and on November 28, 1520, passed into the wide ocean which in contrast to the rough Atlantic he named *Mer Pacifico*. We know now that storms on this ocean are as formidable as on the Atlantic, but his experience was all the other way and for

three months and twenty days he sailed with favoring winds north, then north-west, and finally west, suffering bitterly from scurvy and privation until on March 6, 1521, the green shores of the islands which his sailors called from the misconduct of the natives "Ladrones" were seen, but not until ten days later were the sufferings of the company relieved when they came to the important group since called the Philippines. Then persuaded to aid the petty chief of Zebu in his wars Magalhâes fell miserably on the island Mactan, and his comrades had not even the melancholly privilege of burying his remains. The survivors completed the first circumnavigation of the globe but strangely missed all the islands of the central Pacific and added only the islands of the Marianas to the map of Balboa's ocean.

Next from the west came the Portuguese Jorge Menezes and discovered New Guinea, which only a few months later was rediscovered by the Spaniard Alvaro de Saavedra sent by Hernan Cortez from Mexico to the Moluccas. Saavedra on his return saw islands of the Caroline Group, and in 1542 Ruiz Lopez de Villalobos on a voyage from Mexico to colonize the Philippines saw others of the same group but neither could sufficiently determine the position for identification.

In 1567 Alvaro Mendaña de Neyra discovered the important group which he called *Islas de Salomon* and in 1594 Philip II. gave him a commission as Adelantado. In April, 1595, Mendaña sailed from Callao "*para ir a pacifica y poblar las islas occidentales del mar del sur.*" Although he never again saw the Solomon Islands, he discovered and named the Marquesas Group and came at last to the island of Nitendi or Santa Cruz where he attempted to colonize but died and his survivors quarrelled with the natives until his widow sailed with his remains and what was left of the colony to Manila, where she married the Governor. Not long after the ship of the expedition which carried the corpse of the Adelantado, and which had been driven from the squadron by a storm, followed her to the island of Luzon where it ran ashore, sails all set and rotten, and all hands dead on board, another tragical ending for a discoverer in the Pacific! One of the ships of this expedition disappeared mysteriously in a slight squall one evening and it was supposed that tired of the infelicities of the ill-fated colony her company had deserted and taken the northern route back to Callao. If they tried this long and perilous way, in a ship insufficiently provisioned, they never reached their goal, and as the Hawaiian Group was not far from their probable track, it may have been from this ship that the survivors were thrown on the shore of Hawaii, as told in the native legends.

Francis Drake had in the meantime crossed the Pacific in the "*Golden Hind*," the first English warship to circumnavigate the globe. He left England December 13, 1577, entering the Pacific in September of the following year, and early in November, 1580, arrived at Plymouth; but his mission was not to discover new lands but rather to vex the Spaniard.

In 1606 Luis Vaez de Torres, a companion of Quiros, coasted the southeastern part of New Guinea and discovered the strait separating that island from Australia which still bears his name. At the same time the more distinguished Pedro Fernandez de Quiros, who had been pilot with Mendaña, discovered the New Hebrides and other islands, among them Sagittaria which Espinosa and others identify with Tahiti. Abel Janszen Tasman sailed by order of the Governor Van Diemen from Batavia in August, 1642, to explore Australia, and in November discovered Tasmania (which he named Van Diemen's Land), in December New Zealand, and in 1643 a part of the Tongan Group. Other Dutch vessels from Batavia made various discoveries along the coast of Australia, and in 1699 the English freebooter Captain William Dampier explored the coast of Australia and New Guinea, leaving memorials of his voyaging in Dampier Archipelago, Dampier Island and Dampier Strait. Jacob Lemaire and Jan Schouten had in 1615 discovered the Strait of Lemaire and Cape Horn (which Schouten named in honor of his native town, Horn). March 1, 1616, they sighted Juan Fernandez and then crossed the ocean to the northern coast of New Guinea.

The eighteenth century was destined to reveal more accurately the secrets of the "Great Ocean". In 1721 Jacob Roggewein was sent across the Pacific by the Dutch East India Company and he discovered Rapanui or Easter Island. Lord Anson's voyage (1740–1744) was of a war-like nature, but in capturing the Spanish galleon he captured also the Spanish chart on which were "Las Mesas", a group of islands which Cook searched for on his way north from Tahiti and found in the designated latitude the group which he called Sandwich in honor of his patron, a Lord of the Admiralty. Anson's voyage had a far greater effect than Drake's in turning the attention of the English to the Pacific, and in 1764 Commodore Byron, the grandfather of the poet, crossed it on his voyage around the world, and on his return in 1766 a more formal *exploring* expedition was fitted out with Captain Wallis in the *Dolphin* and Captain Philip Carteret in the *Swallow*. Wallis first determined longitudes in this ocean by lunar distances and thus corrected the charts, which hitherto had but little improved on the early Spanish in that measurement. He rediscovered Tahiti June 19, 1767, and discovered Sir Charles Saunders Island (Tapamanu) in the same group. His colleague Carteret discovered Pitcairn's Island July 2, 1767, and a number of islands of the Low Archipelago. About the same time the French sent Louis Antone de Bougainville on his memorable voyage around the world. He passed the Strait of Magellan and touched at Tahiti eight months after Wallis. He was a distinguished navigator and mathematician, a Fellow of the Royal Society, and had the honor of first carrying the French flag around the world, but his surveys and charts were sadly inaccurate.

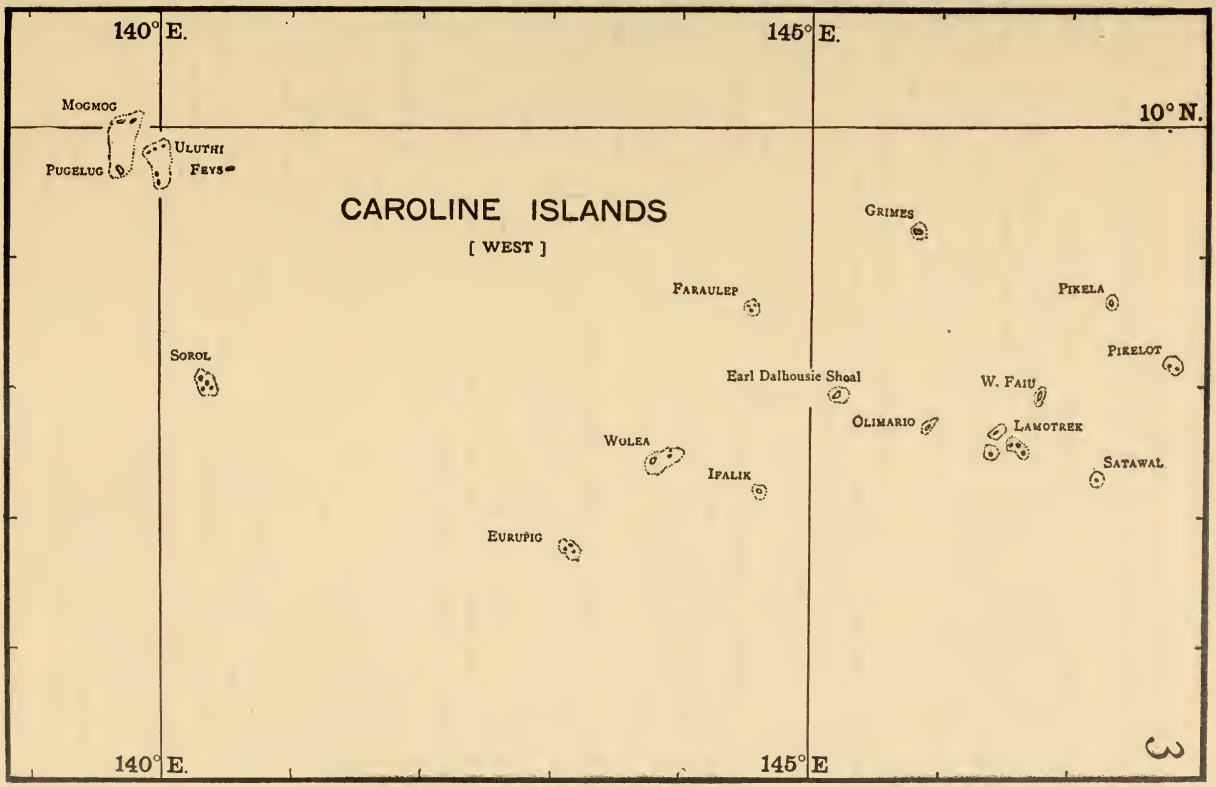
All these advance scouts had prepared the way for a series of voyages unsurpassed in the history of maritime discovery: voyages whose record translated into all

the principal languages of Europe were the most popular reading of the period, and to this day they are a mine of information concerning the people then dwelling in the islands of the great Pacific Ocean. The transit of Venus excited the greatest interest among the astronomers of that day and the Royal Society prevailed upon the Government to send an expedition to the "South Sea" to make suitable observations. Tahiti was selected as the most desirable place, and a young lieutenant, James Cook, who had distinguished himself at Quebec and in the service generally, was put in command of the *Endeavor* and sailed for the little known island. After exploring the group, which he named "Society Islands" in honor of the Royal Society, he surveyed New Zealand and the east coast of Australia with an accuracy which left little for his successors, then sailed for home through Torres Strait. Brief must be the account in this place of Cook's voyages, but it may be stated that on the second, when the main object was to explore the antarctic region, he sailed in the *Resolution* (460 tons) and discovered New Caledonia and several islands of the New Hebrides. This time he sailed as Captain, and on his return he was appointed Captain of Greenwich hospital with the rank of post-captain. This honorable sinecure he left to command the *Resolution* and *Discovery* on a voyage to discover the "Northwest Passage". Wintering in the Friendly Islands, he discovered the Hervey Group, often called Cook's Islands, and on his way north found the Sandwich Islands, which his countrymen have hardly yet learned to call Hawaiian. It was on his return from an unsuccessful search for the passage between the Pacific and Atlantic that he died at the hands of the Hawaiians at Kealakekua Bay.

Cook's example stimulated the French to renewed efforts, and the accomplished Jean François Galaup de la Pérouse was sent in 1785 to search for the delusive passage. He was in command of the *Boussole* and, with his assistant De Langle on the *Astrolabe*, sailed to the coast of Alaska. The same icy wall blocked their way that had turned Cook back, but on the north-east coast of Asia they made some discoveries. In December, 1788, De Langle, Lamonon the naturalist, and ten of the crew of the *Astrolabe* were massacred on Tutuila of the Samoan Group (named Navigator Islands by Bougainville), but the rest of the expedition reached Botany Bay in January, 1788, and was not heard from after leaving that port.

In 1791 D'Entrecasteaux was sent in search of La Pérouse. He surveyed the Louisiade Archipelago and made some interesting discoveries in that region but died on board July 20, 1793, still ignorant of the fate of his countrymen. Only in 1828 Peter Dillon found the remains of the wrecked vessels on the island of Vanikoro in the New Hebrides.

Lieutenant Bligh, in the *Bounty*, was at Tahiti in 1788, and six months after the famous mutiny broke out and the commander was set adrift in an open boat. In this he made his adventurous voyage to Timor discovering the Banks Islands on the


140° E.
145° E.
10° N.
MOGMOG
ULUTHI
PUGELUG
FEYS
CAROLINE ISLANDS
[WEST]
GRIMES
FARAULEP
PIKELA
PIKELOT
SOROL
Earl Dalhousie Shoal
W. FAIU
OLIMARIO
LAMOTREK
WOLEA
IFALIK
SATAWAL
EURUPIG
140° E.
145° E
3

CYBERLINE INTERFACE

way. Captain Edwards, who was sent in the *Pandora* to search for the *Bounty*, discovered Anuda and Fataka Islands, but his ship was wrecked on a reef (Pandora Reef) in Torres Strait.

In 1796–97 Captain Wilson, during the missionary voyage in the *Duff*, discovered the Gambier Islands and rediscovered the Duff Group. In the latter year there was great activity in the Australian region when George Bass discovered Bass' Strait, and with Matthew Flinders surveyed the east coast of Tasmania. Captain Flinders continued this work in the *Investigator* but was captured by the French in 1804 and kept a prisoner for six years.

George Vancouver, another great Englishman who had been with Cook in his last two voyages, explored the Pacific (1792–1795), especially on the north-west coast of America, and had much to do with the conquest of the Hawaiian Group by Kamehameha. Only his untimely death soon after his return to England in 1795 prevented his return to the Pacific for farther exploration.

The Russians now took up the task and in 1804 Admiral Krusenstern sailed around the world. From 1815 to 1818 Otto von Kotzebue followed in the *Rurick* discovering a number of low islands in the Paumotus and farther north; while in 1828 Lütke, in the *Seniavine*, surveyed the Carolines. To this nation also belongs the voyage of Bellingshausen in 1819–21.

England continued the work with Captain William Beechey in the *Blossom*, 1825–28; Sir Edward Belcher in the *Sulphur*, 1836–42; Captain Fitzroy (with whom was Charles Darwin) from 1832 to 1836; and Sir James Ross with the *Erebus* and *Terror*, 1841–43; all of the voyages adding largely to the knowledge of the Pacific.

In 1838 the United States Government entrusted to Lieutenant (afterwards Admiral) Charles Wilkes the command of its first and greatest exploring expedition, and under his direction surveys were made of the Hawaiian, Fiji, Samoan, Paumotu and other groups, while the results to Natural Science were even greater than to geography.

The French had not been idle, and mention should be made of the following government voyages in addition to those already noticed. Louis de Freycinet with the *Uranie* and *Physicienne*, 1817–20; Duperrey on the *Coquille*, 1822–25; Dumont d'Urville on the *Astrolabe*, 1826–29; and du Petit Thouars on the *Venus*, 1836–39, made some geographical discoveries and corrected many mistakes of their predecessors, but perhaps their harvest was rather in the realm of Natural History, and indeed with these voyages the discovery of new lands ceased and the efforts of succeeding explorers were directed mainly to investigation of natural phenomena, as in the Austrian voyage of the *Novara*, 1857–59, of which the naturalist Dr. Karl von Scherzer was historian; and the Italian voyage of the *Magenta*, 1865–68, whose story was so well told by another naturalist, Dr. Enrico Hillyer Giglioli. The greatest of these scientific voyages was that of the English in the *Challenger*, 1872–76. The

depths of the ocean were studied in this long voyage and at the same time (1873–76) the United States sent the *Tuscarora* in command of Belknap, Erben and Miller, to take soundings for a submarine cable across the Pacific. The British ship *Gazelle* took many soundings in the South Pacific, and the British ship *Penguin* under Commander Balfour has the distinction of reaching the greatest depth in this ocean in 1895, when in latitude 30° 28′ S. and longitude 176° 39′ W. 5107 fathoms were measured. The United States surveying vessel *Albatross* has made no slight contribution to the knowledge of this ocean and its inhabitants of the lower forms of animal life. Before we leave the story of the discoveries in this ocean tribute should be paid to the hardy American whalers who discovered many islands and have left the name of their ship, sometimes indeed their whole ship on the islands they discovered.

The activity at the present time in the examination of the oceanic depths due to the various schemes for laying telegraphic cables will no doubt result in considerable increase of our knowledge of the bottom, and it seems probable that in the next few years the map will be something more than a mere outline.

The story of the great discoverers is a tragic one, as nearly all met a violent death, from Balboa to Dumont D'Urville, and every islet has its romance although often untold by mortal tongue: Defoe did not tell of all the Robinson Crusoes, nor Melville all about Typee. Islands have been found and lost again, men and ships have been lost and never found again; and from the time when the early whalers were said to have hung their consciences upon Cape Horn as they entered the Pacific Ocean, to the later days when the labor pirates disposed of theirs in some equally convenient way, there has been great crime and great cruelty through the islands of this fair ocean. Those usually considered of a higher race who have voyaged through the Pacific have not always been missionaries, nor have they always been true to the traditions of their race. How often have they expressed the utmost horror of the poor untaught cannibals while themselves devouring the souls and lives of those they pretended to detest!

Glancing but briefly at the results of all these discoveries in the province of Natural History we find certain facts that will be a foundation for many theories as to the origin of both animal and vegetable life on the land found here and there amid the waste of waters. First of the great earth cup that contains this greatest of oceans, an expanse of water extending 10,000 miles from Quito to the Moluccas and covering nearly 70,000,000 square miles of the earth's surface.

Depth of the Ocean.—Modern deep-sea soundings have established the fact that the average depth of the Pacific Ocean is greater than that of the Atlantic, and that in it are found the greatest depths yet reached in any ocean. The average height of the continents bounding this ocean is 800 feet, while the average depth of the Pacific is 2500 fathoms, or about three miles below the average continental level.

If an imaginary line be drawn from Honolulu to Tahiti the portion of the Pacific to the east of this line is of comparatively even and moderate depth and there are few islands. West of this line island groups are abundant and the bottom presents great irregularities. Abysmal holes abound and submarine peaks arise in some cases many thousand feet from a depressed plateau. Shallow tracts are said to extend from Patagonia to Japan, and parallel to this occur the wrinkle-like elevations of the bottom on which occur the many groups of islands. The seas that fringe the western boundary of this ocean are separated from the main basin by plateaus of considerable height, although still submarine, and this feature has furnished rather insecure foundation (in our present knowledge) for many theories of animal and vegetable distribution. A matter of considerable interest is the occurrence of deep holes such as that the *Challenger* found between the Caroline and Marianas Groups where the soundings indicated 4475 fathoms, or about five miles and a quarter. Another occurs east of Tonga; one has just been found near Midway Island, and the "deep" along the eastern coast of Japan from 20° N. to 50° N. seems like a long narrow crack in the sea bottom. Other deeps have been charted and the number which bear distinctive names is already considerable, but they can best be studied in the *Challenger* reports and on the more recent hydrographic charts. The shoals seem even more important as they may be inchoate islands.

Currents of the Pacific.—It is certainly known that the vast body of water of this ocean is in a constant state of circulation, and in a way partly independent of the prevailing winds, although, as we shall see below, the winds vary with the seasons as do the main channels of circulation. In this place it is sufficient to mention the great streams or arteries which flow in tolerably determined bounds and in constant direction while we must pass by the less definite currents which are modified by lands, by shoals, or by the winds,—currents which in meeting do not mingle, but the denser or cooler current sinks below and passes beneath its lighter antagonist.

Bering Strait is but a little gateway and admits no important current from the Arctic seas, but on the south from the Antarctic regions a strong current flows north to New Zealand where it is turned eastward to the coast of Patagonia, a branch continuing east past Cape Horn, while the main stream, called in honor of its discoverer Humboldt, passes up the coast of South America until the isthmus of Panama deflects it to the west. As it meets the coast of Formosa it also encounters and travels with a stream analogous to the Gulf Stream of the Atlantic, the Kuro siwa of the Japanese, so called from its dark blue color. Merged with this it flows northeast then east until the Alaskan shores divert it to the south and west. The Kuro siwa has an average maximum temperature of 86° F., or about 12° greater than that of the waters of the ocean through which it passes. Narrow near Formosa, it gradually broadens until north of the Bonin Group it is 500 miles wide. Between the two great equatorial currents flowing westward on either side of the equator is a narrow counter-equatorial

current flowing to the east. Still farther observations on the currents are needed, for their influence, although of less interest to navigators in these days of steam-propelled vessels has most important bearing on the peopling of the different groups.

The cases of Japanese junks recorded as drifting to the Hawaiian Islands and to the north-west coast of America have often been referred to, and it is well known that the inhabitants of the Alaskan Islands obtain much of their fuel as driftwood from the Asiatic coast: it should also be noted that many of the largest and most famous double canoes of the Hawaiians were hewn from logs of Oregon pine brought to the shores of Niihau and Kauai by the waves. I myself saw dozens of such logs in 1864, some of great size, some bored by Teredo, others covered with barnacles, along the shores of Niihau. To the same shores are brought lumps of fine pumice which the ancient Hawaiians freely used to polish their canoes and wooden dishes.

Winds of the Pacific.—In some considerable measure accelerators if not originators of oceanic currents are the prevailing winds. The two agencies combined have had a large part in the distribution of animal and vegetable life through this ocean. In the eastern half of the Pacific, which is comparatively free from land, the north-east trade winds blow with marked regularity as far south as the equatorial belt of calms which encircles the globe nearly parallel with the equator, and in the southern hemisphere the south-east trade winds blow as regularly to the same belt where they rise and return in the upper regions to the polar seas whence they came. Such is in general the plan of air currents in the open ocean of the eastern half, but the north and south limit of each of these trade winds varies with the season, and wherever islands occur a variation results not always easy to explain: even the very low coral islands are quite sufficient to change the force and direction of the trade winds, substituting a land and sea breeze system. The following table, taken from Kerhallet, will show clearly the variation of the "Trades":

A TABLE OF THE LIMITS OF THE "TRADES" AS AFFECTED BY CHANGE OF SEASONS.

	POLAR LIMIT		EQUATORIAL LIMIT		BREADTH OF THE INTERVENING ZONE OF CALMS.
	OF THE NE.	OF THE SE.	OF THE NE.	OF THE SE.	
January	21° 0′ N.	33° 25′ S.	6° 30′ N.	3° 0′ N.	3° 30′
February	26 28	28 59	4 1	2 0	2 1
March	29 0	31 10	8 15	5 50	2 25
April	30 0	27 25	4 45	2 0	2 45
May	29 5	28 24	7 52	3 36	4 16
June	27 41	25 0	9 58	2 30	7 28
July	31 43	25 28	12 6	5 4	7 1
August	29 30	24 18	15 0	2 30	12 30
September	23 20	24 51	13 56	8 11	5 45
October	23 6	23 27	12 20	3 32	8 48
November	25 0	28 39	... ...	... ...	... ...
December	24 0	22 30	5 12	1 56	3 16

The division of the trades on the belt of the "Doldrums" is always to the north of the equator, perhaps owing to the unequal distribution of land and water in the two hemispheres, for representing land by 100 the proportion of water in the north hemi-

sphere is 150 while in the south it is 628. Over the doldrums, at a great height, hangs a belt of cloud formed by the opposing currents of different temperatures.

Formerly it was believed that the trade winds extended over the entire breadth of the Pacific, but although additional data are needed, enough are at hand to show that this is true only of the region extending between the Galapagos and the Paumotus, or from 90° to 150° west longitude, less than half its extent so far as the SE. trade winds are concerned: the NE. trades blow as far west as the Mariannes. We fortunately have tables of wind observation from two points in the western course of the northern belt of wind. At Jaluit in the Marshall Group (169° E.) Dr. Steinbach has made the observations given in the following table:

TABLE OF THE DIRECTION OF THE WIND AT JALUIT, MARSHALL ISLANDS, FOR THE THREE YEARS 1892–1894 AS OBSERVED BY DR. STEINBACH.

(The figures are percentages.)

	N.	NNE.	NE.	ENE.	E.	ESE.	SE.	SSE.	S.	SW.	WSW.	NW.	NNW.	CALM.
January	1	0	47	22	9	6	6	0	0	1	0	0	0	8
February	2	2	34	27	16	7	5	0	2	0	0	0	0	5
March	0	0	35	31	17	6	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	6
April	0	1	29	34	25	7	6	2	0	0	0	0	0	4
May	0	0	13	30	29	7	4	1	1	1	0	1	0	14
June	0	1	14	33	29	4	4	3	0	0	0	0	0	11
July	1	0	9	21	28	12	6	1	1	0	0	1	0	20
August	0	1	12	26	25	11	8	2	1	0	0	0	0	13
September	1	0	5	16	15	10	15	9	1	1	0	0	1	25
October	0	1	5	11	18	17	24	12	2	1	1	1	0	8
November	0	0	15	24	18	14	14	3	1	1	0	1	2	6
December	1	1	46	22	13	8	4	1	0	1	0	0	0	4

At Ponapé in the Caroline Group (158° E.) Mrs. L. H. Gulick, of the American Mission, kept a meteorological record for several years. From this the winds for the year 1854 are shown as follows:

MONTHS	DAYS OF TRADE WIND.	DAYS OF VARIABLE WIND.	DAYS OF CALM.	MONTHS.	DAYS OF TRADE WIND.	DAYS OF VARIABLE WIND.	DAYS OF CALM.
January	29	2	0	July	11	11	9
February	28	0	0	August	7	24	0
March	23	8	0	September	11	16	3
April	29	1	0	October	6	10	14
May	29	2	0	November	15	15	0
June	22	8	0	December	29	1	0

Among the islands between the Australian coast and the Paumotu Group the SE. trade winds are only felt during the winter or between March and October. In the belt of calms storms and abundant rains are not uncommon. South of the Tropic of Capricorn are found the *anti-trades* blowing from the NW. or W. with considerable regularity, and north of the Tropic of Cancer blows the SW. anti-trade. This SW. wind coming over the vast area of northern Asia is a cold dry wind, but when it crosses the warm stream of the Japanese current it condenses the tropical vapors brought by that stream from the south and thus causes almost perpetual fog: as it strikes the Alaskan shores it is a warmer rain-bearing wind. In the western Pacific *monsoons* take the place of the trade winds, blowing half of the year in one direction but reversing the direction during the other half. The change of monsoons is much dreaded as prolific of storms.

Hurricanes seldom occur in the open Pacific, but in the region of Samoa and Fiji and farther to the west are far from uncommon. The whole of the north-west portion between 20° and 45° N. is subject to cyclonic storms called typhoons. A capital review of these storms, both hurricanes and typhoons, is to be found in *Segelhandbuch für den Stillen Ozean* of the German Hydrographic Board, Hamburg, 1897.

Climate.—From the great range in elevation from the coral islet over which the storm waves break to the heights of the island of Hawaii where the volcanic peaks closely approach the line of 14,000 feet; from the winds of constant direction in the eastern half to the fickle airs of the Solomon Islands: there is even in the main portion of Oceania which is within the tropics a great variety of climate. In the trade wind regions the moisture brought in the breezes is mainly precipitated on the windward

CORAL ISLANDS. FIG. 1. HIGH ISLAND.

side of high islands leaving the lee side often dry and desert-like, while where the monsoons prevail both sides get a share of the rain and the vegetation is more luxuriant and uniform. Indeed the rain is often superabundant on some groups of the western Pacific, as the early Spanish navigators found to their disgust, for in those days the seamen had no proper shelter and had to cook their food on the open deck. The dry climate of the Hawaiian Islands where the natives could wear bark cloth had its counterpart in the cool and wet New Zealand where the same Polynesian had to make his garments of the warmer and more durable flax which he ingeniously made water-proof. New Zealand and its dependencies alone extend beyond the tropics, and

in the southern part of that noble group the southern Alps vie in beauty and majesty with the better known Swiss mountains. Perhaps nowhere in the world outside of the Pacific can so great a variety of climate be found. Tables of rainfall, maps of isothermic lines can be given of some parts of the Pacific region, but the record is too imperfect and as yet covers too narrow a territory to make it worth while to reproduce here.

Island Forms.—A marked difference exists between islands in our region: some rise high above the ocean presenting conical peaks more or less eroded into radial valleys; the peaks and slopes generally, at least on the windward side, covered with dense vegetation; while the second class consists of a low sand bank not more than a dozen feet above the ocean and only visible to the approaching vessel by the lofty coconut trees. Of the former class are the Hawaiian, Samoan, Society Groups, and most of the western islands, while to the latter class belong the Paumotus, Gilbert and Marshall Groups: the two forms are sometimes combined as at the Fijian Group. So far as known all the high islands of the central Pacific and most of those in the west are volcanic.

Volcanic Systems.—All along the shores of the Pacific are active volcanoes. Commencing with the little known volcanoes of the Antarctic region, of which we may hope to learn more in view of the present interest in Antarctic exploration, the Andes continue the line with some of the loftiest in the world near the equator. Central America presents volcanoes of great variety and interest, mostly detached and not in mountain chains. Mexico with her Coseguina and others less active in modern times, while Shasta, Ranier and Baker carry the line northward until it takes to the water in the Alaskan Islands and crosses to the fine ranges of Kamchatka, then through Japan, the Philippines to Java and Sumatra where it leaves this region. With such a wall of fiery sentinels it is not surprising that the enclosed space should bristle with similar volcanic and seismic phenomena. Hawaii on the north-east seems to be a prolongation of the Mexican line which is marked by Colima, Popocatepetl and Orizaba. It is a line of volcanic action extending nearly a thousand miles, although the portion to the north-west has long been extinct. At the extreme southwest is the largest active crater in the world, Kilauea, which has given its name to a remarkable type of *pit crater*. The Marquesas, although volcanic, present no craters and have long been extinct: and this is true of the Society Islands, but their near neighbor the Tongan Group is still active and submarine volcanoes break out, form islands of loose cinders, and soon are converted to shoals by the waves. New Zealand contains several grand volcanoes and its volcanic phenomena in the way of hot springs are noteworthy. The "Terraces" on the North island were the most beautiful in the world until destroyed by the eruption of Tarawera (in June, 1886). In the New Hebrides are several smaller active vents; one of them, on Tanna, has been constantly active, like Stromboli, at least since the time of Cook. The Solomon Islands and the Bismarck Archipelago are fully vol-

canic, eruptions frequently occurring in some part of that territory. A region of such marked volcanic character might be expected to exhibit the concomitant phenomena of earth movements, both earthquakes and the grander if less obtrusive movements of elevation and depression, and it was the latter change in level that gave Darwin the foundation of his ingenious theory of the formation of

Coral Islands. — Most important, both from a geological and a zoological standpoint are the buildings of the coral-forming polyp. Throughout the portion of the Pacific between the dotted lines on the diagram of this ocean (Fig. 2) this minute animal has by the force of numbers greatly increased the area of habitable land, made harbors

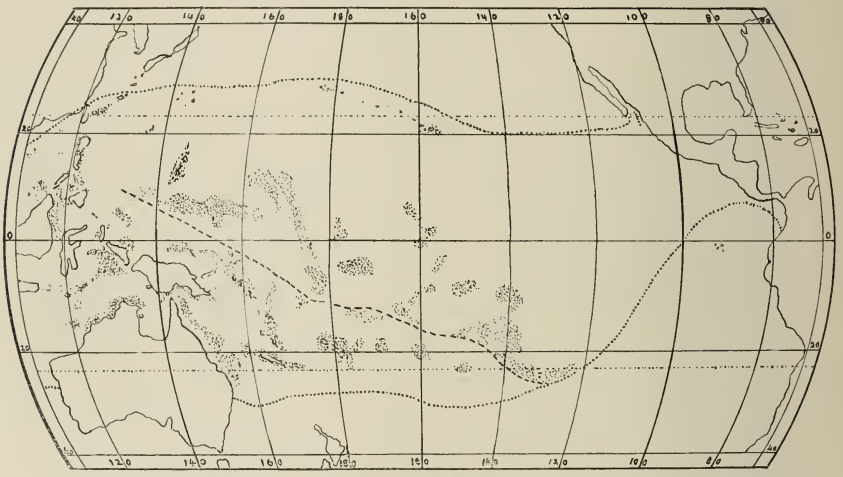
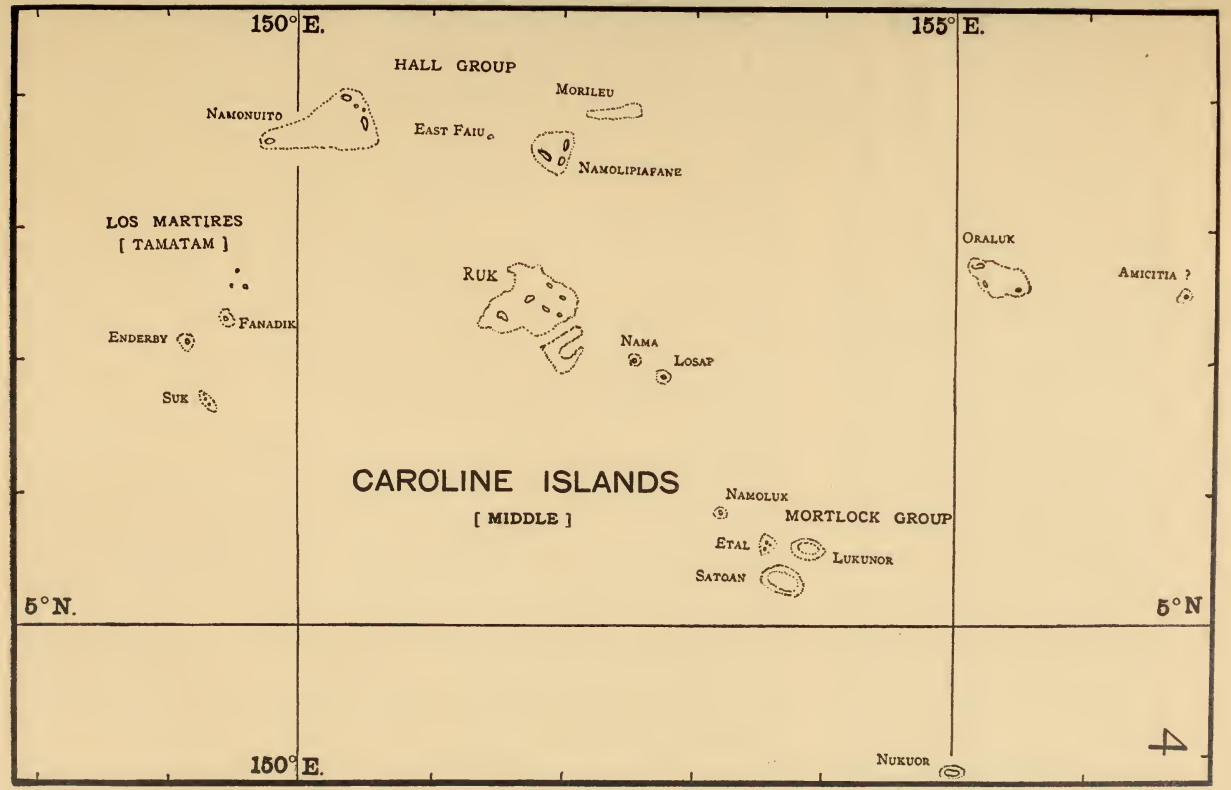


FIG. 2. DIAGRAM OF ISOCHRYMES BETWEEN WHICH REEF-CORALS OCCUR.

possible, and changed if not created currents in the equatorial sea. This is not a work now complete or of paroxysmal or intermitent nature, but it is a work of the present day, like the æolic erosion of valleys and shows no sign of diminution.

While the other great agency in the formation of the intra-Pacific lands, vulcanism, seems to be diminishing from Hawaii to the Solomon Islands, the coral polyp, all unconscious, it may be, as the volcano of its mighty work, goes on building up reefs which in time become habitable islands.

As a certain degree of warmth is needed for the life as well as growth of reef-forming corals, and not all corals come into this class, the boundaries of the coral region both north and south of the equator will be determined by the *isocryme* (or line of equal cold) of 68° F., colder water preventing their growth, and their activity increasing with the mean temperature. In the hotter water under the equator the tem-


150° E.
155° E.
HALL GROUP
MORILEU
NAMONUITO
EAST FAIU
NAMOLIPIAFANE
LOS MARTIRES
[TAMATAM]
ORALUK
AMICITIA ?
RUK
FANADIK
ENDERBY
NAMA
LOSAP
SUK
CAROLINE ISLANDS
[MIDDLE]
NAMOLUK
MORTLOCK GROUP
ETAL
LUKUNOR
SATOAN
5° N.
5° N
150° E.
NUKUOR
4

SOLOMON ISLANDS

perature is 85° F., or two degrees higher than in the Atlantic. The mean temperature for the year is, in the North Pacific 73.5° F.; in the South Pacific, 70° F. Where the temperature of the surface is never below 70° F. during the year, that is within 15°–20° of the equator, the reef corals abound both in species and individuals, as at the Fiji Group, which is one of the most remarkable coral gardens of the ocean. The Hawaiian Islands are near the northern limit of subtorrid warmth and only the hardier forms are found (as *Porites* and *Pocillopora*) and their growth is not so luxuriant: the beautiful *Madrepora* of the southern groups is wholly wanting. This brief reference must suffice to indicate the important factor that temperature makes in the distribution of reefs. Corals will not grow in muddy water, or when the percentage of salt falls below a certain point, hence their absence opposite the discharge of rivers. In depth the living corals (reef-building) do not extend beyond twenty-five fathoms or 150 feet (Dana).

The Hawaiian Islands are well provided with fringing reefs but have no barrier reefs, and these two forms are thus distinguished: the former is a fringe or extension around or on certain coasts of a high island, presenting a tolerably flat surface at low tide, interrupted by wells and channels; the latter is detached from the shore by a channel of greater or less width, and may form a wing encircling the island, or it may extend along a coast as the Great Barrier Reef of the east coast of Australia which extends parallel with that coast some 1250 miles. What is the explanation of these detached reefs? It is not so difficult to understand the growth from a shore as the polyp grows, comes too near the surface, is exposed too long at low tide, dies and its successors have to push seaward. On most fringing reefs the dead far outnumbers the living coral. If coral, probably from a deficiency of light, cannot grow at a depth below twenty-five fathoms, how could a detached mass start from the bottom of an ocean which in the immediate vicinity of most coral islands presents a much greater depth? Charles Darwin explained this in a very simple way and his conclusions, with all their consequences, were accepted as satisfactory for many years. It is well known that changes of level take place in "solid" land. On the Hawaiian island Oahu the ancient coral reef is now from two to three fathoms above the level at which it was formed not many ages ago, and other regions have as evidently subsided. In this subsidence Mr. Darwin finds the key to the formation of barrier reefs. Granted the subsidence this theory capitally explains all the phenomena of reef formation. Agassiz, Dr. Murray and Professor Alexander Agassiz (feeling that the subsidence theory was not proven for all localities) base their explanation of the barrier reef on the growth of the coral on the rim of a volcanic crater at a suitable depth. There is this difficulty that some of the atolls in the Indian Ocean would presuppose a crater thirty miles in diameter, a size which has no parallel on the earth's surface. Interest has lately been excited in this question by the borings on the coral island of Funafuti,

and by the renewed explorations of Alexander Agassiz, but at the present writing the evidence is not conclusive on either side.

Without adopting either theory we may state that coral islands have a fringing reef more or less interrupted, sometimes a barrier reef, while the island in many cases becomes simply a ring of circular or irregular form, and the enclosed space is called a lagoon in the atoll. An opening into this lagoon may convert it into a good boat harbor, or the continuity of the ring and the growth of coral or the wash of sand and debris may fill the lagoon converting it into a simple coral island with a fringing reef. Many islands have simply a depression in the centre marking the former lagoon. Atolls have often many islets inhabited on the ring, while other islets rise from the shallow lagoon.

From the organic nature of the reefs they are constantly changing, and the change is generally a growth: hence channels become shallower and unless kept open by some fresh water stream finally close; lagoons which have served for harbor to vessels of light draft become dry land. Coral rock is easily cut and artificial channels can often be cut to good harbors, and the apparent scarcity of such havens in the central Pacific may be remedied. The growth of coral patches off harbors and in channels is a serious danger to navigation and requires frequent surveys. The rate of growth of coral reefs is not yet satisfactorily determined. Darwin's *Voyage of the Beagle*, and Dana's *Corals and Coral Islands* may be consulted for farther information as to the growth of corals. In regard to the geographical distribution of reefs it may be briefly stated that there are no reefs on the South American coast, and only detached corals in the Panama region. Easter Island is without reefs, so is Pitcairn, although there are some growing corals about the latter, while the neighboring Paumotus consist of eighty coral islands, nearly all with lagoons; the Marquesas have little coral about them; the Society Islands and Fiji abound in reefs. The Samoan and Tongan are well provided with reefs, although in the former group Tutuila has less coral than Upolu. Of the Hawaiian Islands Kauai, Oahu and Molokai have extensive reefs, while Maui and Hawaii have very little except detached corals; Necker and Nihoa have none, but farther toward the west are many reefs. The Gilbert, Marshal and Caroline Islands are almost entirely coral. The Marianas are actively volcanic in the northern portion where there are no reefs, but the southernmost Guam has extensive reefs; so have Yap and the Pelews. The New Hebrides again are actively volcanic and have few reefs, while New Caledonia abounds in them. The Coral Sea and Great Barrier reef continue the line southward. The Louisiade Group and the Admiralty Islands have barrier and fringing reefs, while the north coast of New Guinea which is fringed with volcanic islands has no reefs. Of the Solomon Group only the western portion has extensive fringing reefs. As to the extent of all the reefs in the western Pacific there is great lack of trustworthy information.

Flora.—On the shores of nearly all the islands in our region are found a few plants common to all tropical countries, and which are easily dispersed by currents. They belong to the families Malvaceæ, Convolvulaceæ, Solanaceæ and Leguminosæ, and are of little interest. This association of plants is often called the madreporic flora. In the low islands of the Pacific there is little else for the botanist; add the ubiquitous pandanus, coconut and mangrove and the tale is told. In the high islands the interesting and peculiar flora begins at the height of about 1200 feet, and it is this flora that contains all the species peculiar to the islands.

In the many shaded and moist valleys of Polynesia ferns find a congenial home, and from the lightness of their spores are easily distributed; hence the Polynesian flora presents 15% of ferns. Other predominant plants are provided with especially light seeds as in the families Urticaceæ, Rubiaceæ, Lobeliaceæ and Orchidaceæ. The last family counts many species in Fiji and the Society Islands as well as in Australia, while on the Hawaiian Group only three small species are found. On the other hand, of the Lobeliaceæ none are found in Fiji, three only in the Society Islands, while on the Hawaiian Islands are found more than fifty species. Most of the Polynesian vegetation is woody; annuals form only 1%, and most of these are strangers confined to the shores.

The question of the origin of the plants on isolated groups is of great interest, but its discussion would carry us far beyond the limits of this introductory chapter. It will be found, however, that the widely disseminated plants are either provided with wings or other suitable appendages for the wind-borne journey, or are attractive food for birds of passage. In the stomachs of pigeons killed in Micronesia have been found the seeds of Fijian plants. The lantana (*L. camara*) was cultivated for years in gardens in the Hawaiian Islands but it showed no tendency to spread until the so-called mina (*Acridotheres tristis*) was introduced, when the berry became its favorite food and the indigestible seed was scattered everywhere. Cosmopolitan species are introduced by winds and currents, hence a study of these will explain many cases. Rare American plants are almost confined to the Hawaiian Group, the nearest to that continent and in the line of the NE. trade winds.

Of the flowering plants the proportion to the whole flora is in south-eastern Polynesia 20%; in Fiji, 40%; and in the Hawaiian Islands, 80%. The affinities of the plants in each group are instructive. About 500 species are common to Asia and tropical Australia. Some 220 species are common to New Zealand and Australia. Of the two species of *Ranunculus* found on the Hawaiian Islands, one resembles *R. sericeus* of Mauritius; the other, *R. repens* of America. Fiji has one species each of three Asiatic genera, *Ternstræmia*, *Saurauja* and *Eurya*. Hawaii and the Marquesas have each a species of the distinctively American genus *Waltheria*.

If we look rapidly at a few of the more important families we shall find that the Leguminosæ are not common in Polynesia; of the genus *Acacia* all the species peculiar

to this region are phyllodineous and the rest of this peculiar group is Australian. Among Rosaceæ the genus *Acaena* has one species peculiar to the Hawaiian Islands while some thirty other species are South American. Of Pittosporaceæ the genus *Pittosporum*, which is Australian in large part, has twelve species in New Zealand, ten in the Hawaiian Islands, six in Fiji, and one in Southeastern Polynesia. The family Rubiaceæ contains 7% of the flowering plants peculiar to the Hawaiian Islands, 14% of those peculiar to Fiji, and in New Caledonia some two hundred species are reported. In all the islands there are three hundred species, while Australia has scarce one hundred. There are several curious Compositæ in the Hawaiian Islands, *Wilkesia*, *Argyroxiphium* and *Remya*. The genus *Lipochæta* has one species in the Galapagos while twelve are Hawaiian. Of the Campanulaceæ, besides five species of *Lobelia*, there are five genera, *Brighamia*, *Delissea*, *Rollandia*, *Clermontia*, and *Cyanea* peculiar to the Hawaiian Islands, and another *Apetahia* peculiar to the Society Islands: the family is not found beyond those two groups in Polynesia: the centre of the Lobeliaceæ is American. Of the Urticaceæ the genus *Ficus* has a dozen species peculiar to Fiji, twenty-three (all but six peculiar) in New Caledonia. The Palms are all related to the Malaysian flora. In the Filices the relationship is well shown in the following table taken from Drake del Castillo:

TYPE.	FIJI.	CENTRAL AND EAST POLYNESIA.	HAWAII.	ALL OCEANIA.
Asiatic	59 p. c.	50 p. c.	13 p. c.	32 p. c.
Australian	3	2	1	2
New Zealand	3	2	4	3
American	9	20	26	18
Cosmopolite	26	26	32	44

The paucity of edible fruits is a feature of the Polynesian flora as is also the absence of poisonous plants on most of the islands. Although not rivaling the American economic woods in variety or beauty, there are nevertheless many choice timber woods in the Pacific Region. The koa of Hawaii, the kauri of New Zealand, the kou and kamani of the southern islands, and the eucalypti of Australia are both beautiful and valuable, although many are fast disappearing and I know of no serious attempt to cultivate them.

Throughout Polynesia proper the Kalo (*Caladium esculentum*) was the staple vegetable food, varied, in the southern islands with the Breadfruit (*Artocarpus incisa*), and to the west, especially on sand islands and in Micronesia, the fruit of the *Pandanus odoratissimus* is an important addition to the dietary. Bananas, yams, sugar-cane, kukui nuts, Canarium nuts, the fruits of some Myrtaceæ and Vaccinieæ were the principal fruits of the ancient Pacific-islander: all the fruits that now abound in the gardens and orchards have been brought since the time of Cook.

For farther information on the Flora one may consult *Remarques sur la Flore de la Polynésie par* E. Drake del Castillo, Paris, 1890; *A Lecture on Insular Floras*, by

J. D. Hooker, London, 1868; also Dr. Hooker's admirable *New Zealand Flora;* Mann's *Enumeration of Hawaiian Plants; Die Vegetation der Erde*, by A. H. R. Grisebach; *Introduction to the Botany of the Challenger Expedition*, by W. B. Helmsley.

Land Fauna.—In eastern Polynesia rats and mice were the only indigenous mammals, but to the west the wonderful Marsupials of Australia and New Guinea, the fruit-eating bats and some small and comparatively unimportant mammals extend the list slightly. Reptiles are not more abundant. New Zealand and the Hawaiian Islands have no snakes. Samoa, Fiji and Micronesia have a few harmless forms; while Australia has numerous deadly species. Crocodiles are found in Queensland and on some of the islands not far distant, and the lizards of Australia are of many species and sometimes of considerable size. New Zealand has the curious Tuatara (*Hatteria punctata*, Gray), but as we go eastward the species and individuals diminish until on the Hawaiian Group there are but six small species of lizard, and these are disappearing before the introduced mongoos. Of the birds New Guinea has the remarkable Birds of Paradise, and Australia has many and most interesting species. New Zealand has the Kiwi, a remnant of some of the most wonderful birds, now extinct, that have ever lived. Samoa has another survival in the *Didunculus*, but again as we go east the birds grow scarce. In insect life the rule holds good and the fine butterflies and gigantic beetles of New Guinea give place to one or two diurnal lepidoptera on Hawaii, where the insect fauna has been well worked and although of great interest to the entomologist has little to interest by size or beauty of form.

The marine fauna is indeed as rich as the land fauna is poor, and the low coral islands of the central Pacific swarm with fishes which have always been the principal food of the inhabitants. These fishes are closely connected with East Indian forms. The great mammals of this ocean are far more important than those of the land and deserve far more notice than can be given in this sketch.

Whales and the Whaling Industry.—I place the whales and their pursuit together, for no other animals have caused such changes to the primitive inhabitants and no study of the ethnology of the Pacific can omit or fail to give its proper prominence to the whalers and their intercourse with the islanders of this ocean. The days are gone when fifty or more American whalers wintered or refitted in the harbors of the Hawaiian Group, but the effects of this intercourse will only cease when the weaker race has wholly succumbed to the advance of the white race. It is pleasanter to look for a moment at the whales than to consider the acts of their hunters. The polar whale (*Balæna mysticetus*) comes only into the most northern part of our region, but another species (*B. japonica*) is found from continent to continent nearly as far south as the Tropic of Cancer. Still another species is common south of Australia, around the South American continent, and to some extent between these points (*B. antipodum*).

The Sperm whale (*Physeter macrocephalus*) is found between Australia and New Zealand, in Micronesia and around certain groups as the Hawaiian, Marquesas, Fiji and Society Islands. It is much more tropical than the Balænas, and while the latter prefer the cold polar waters and seldom go beyond the cooler currents of the Pacific, the cachelot is found especially in the tropical region and serves to employ the arctic whalers during the off season in the northern seas. Besides these "nobility" of the whale kind there are lesser lights hunted in the Pacific as in the Atlantic. The humpback (*Megaptera boops*) is found all along the American coast, at many of the central island groups in the tropics, and off the shores of New Zealand, New Caledonia and Australia. The Sulphurbottom (*Sibbaldia sulphureus*), Graywhale (*Rhachianectes glaucus*), Pacific finback (*Balænoptera velifera*) and Rorqual (*B. davidsoni*) are found off Japan, in Bering Sea and off the American coast.

The pursuit of these great mammals employed many men and much capital as is well known. When in full force in 1846 there were 735 American vessels with an aggregate tonnage of 233,133 tons. It may perhaps be forgotten that a whale ship, from the length and hardship of the voyage was regarded as a sort of reform school for rather hardened young offenders who were not amenable to the good influences on land. Hence it happened that many of these quasi convicts escaped to the island Edens and played the part of the serpent. But with these important exceptions I believe the influence of the whaling industry was not one of preponderant evil. Many natives went as sailors on these ships and learned to work as they would never have learned in the *dolce far niente* of their homes, and it was often the advice of these travelled countrymen that opened the door to the white missionary. It is impossible to believe that the influence of the sturdy men who sailed from New Bedford and Nantucket was very bad. Have we not known them in their homes and shaken hands with their worthy descendants? Of the literature on this subject may be mentioned, F. D. Bennett, *Whaling Voyage Round the Globe, 1833–36;* Beale, *The Sperm Whale and its Captors, 1839; United States Fish Commission Report, 1875;* Scammon, *Mammalia of Northwestern America, 1884.*

Inhabitants and Their Origin.—In no part of the primitive world has there been more confusion of races, more difficulty in exact classification, and, it must be added, more ignorance of people than in the Pacific. We have prehistoric remains in Easter Island, in Tongatabu, in Ponapé and in the Marianas of which Ethnologists know no certain origin. The great leaders of Ethnology have measured a few skulls (too often labelled "South Seas") and have compared imperfect vocabularies, and then, with some hesitation it is true, have made family arrangements in which they do not agree among themselves, and which farther knowledge may modify or replace. But this is not the place to enter into a discussion of the different systems, nor to follow

that fascinating—because so difficult—quest for the origin of the peoples we now find on the islands of the Pacific. All admit they are not autocthonous, but theories of their origin start both from the East and from the West. One claims that the Polynesians, to take one of the more evident divisions of the islanders, came from the great Malayan islands and worked eastward; another contends that they had their origin in South or Central America and were dispersed through the great ocean by the Trades; while another, admitting their Asiatic birth, claims that they not only crossed the Pacific and peopled it, but continued their planting to the American continent. Let the theories await more complete knowledge: in the meantime all theorists in this domain are helping towards a final solution.

We may, to save repetition in the list of island names of which this is an extended introduction, adopt the most common and perhaps most correct classification into three main divisions without going beyond our region for relationships. These are Papuan, Micronesian and Polynesian. With the first we place Australians and the people of New Guinea, Pelew Islands, Bismarck Archipelago, Solomon Islands, New Hebrides, New Caledonia, Loyalty Islands and Fiji. The Australians are strongly differentiated from the others in mental if not in physical traits, and the Vitians are strongly tinctured with Polynesian blood, but on the whole the islanders mentioned agree in the following important matters; flat and abundant hair on both head and body; skin dark—almost black in Australia, Solomon Islands and New Caledonia, chocolate-colored in New Guinea, yellowish (from Malay admixture) in the Pelew Islands; scar or paint the body, but do not tatu; do not circumcise except in Australia, Fiji and some islands of the New Hebrides; heads dolichocephalic, prognathous and phanerozygomatic; nose broad and hooked; lips intumescent but not so full as in the negro; height medium; chew betel rather than awa; have artistic feeling in decoration (especially in New Guinea and the Bismarck Archipelago); cook in earthen vessels; are cannibals (except Australians and the Pelew Islanders); are noisy and restless, decidedly democratic, have no kings nor hereditary chiefs; show no sentiment in favor of clothes; are irreligious and exhibit great diversity of dialects.

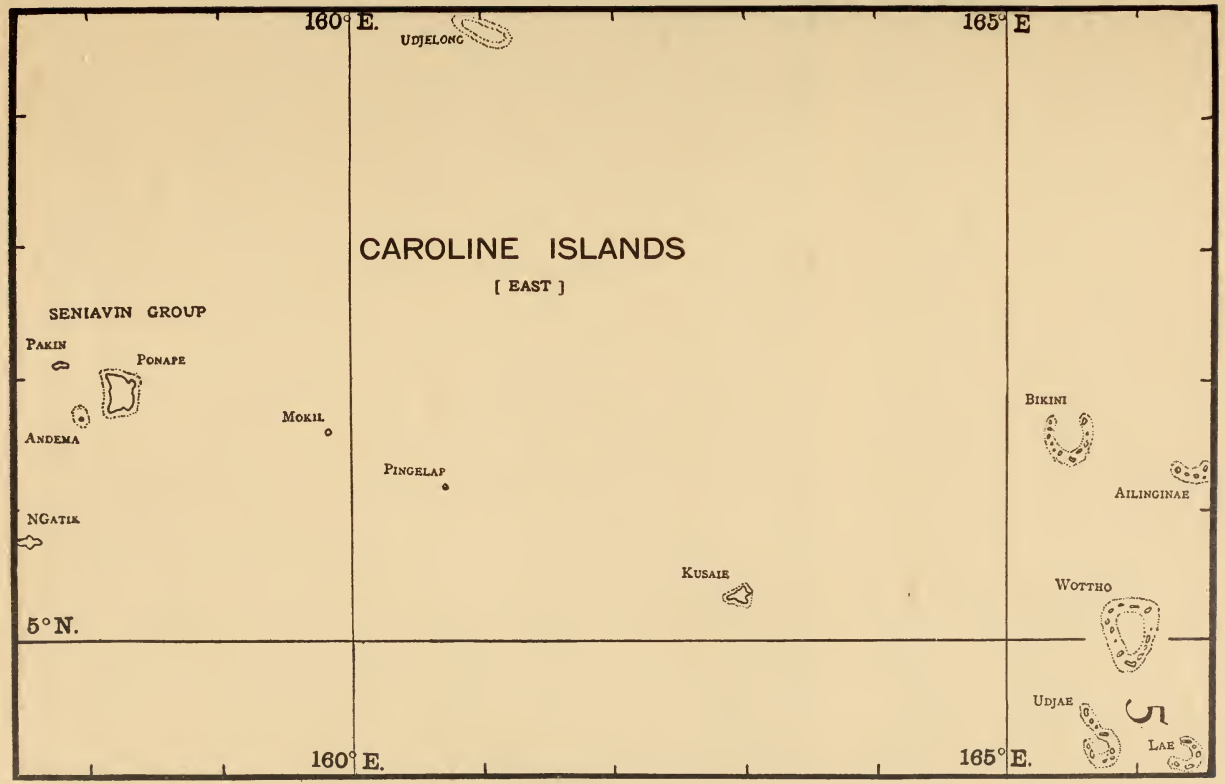
The Micronesian division includes the Marianas, Caroline, Marshall and Gilbert groups. It is a debatable ground between the first and last divisions. The people are a plainly mixed race of Papuan and Polynesian ancestry with considerable Malay admixture at the western end. They are less democratic than the Papuans, more so than the Polynesians; use looms (as do also the New Hebrideans); are good navigators; tatu to some extent (Carolines); considerable diversity of dialects with many Polynesian roots.

In the Polynesian Group are the Hawaiians, Samoans, Tahitians, Marquesans, Tongans, Paumotuans and Maoris. They have long, black, cylindrical hair, little of it on body, hence addicted to tatuing in which they excel; brachycephalic, and not

very prognathous; fairly large stature; light-colored; very large dark eyes; practise circumcision; are not cannibals (except Marquesans and Maoris); caste institutions with kings and chiefs; are very religious; kapu system in full force; use awa, never betel; no looms, no earthen vessels; cook in earth ovens and with hot stones; make kapa or bark cloth (as do also the Solomon Islanders and some tribes of New Guinea); have a strong sentiment of dress; have a common language from Hawaii to New Zealand; are good seamen and fishermen. In ancient times were good navigators journeying in their canoes to almost incredible distances as seen in the ancient voyages of the Hawaiians to Tahiti.

In every generalization there must be many exceptions, but the characters here given are very general. The hybrids are very numerous and most difficult to place when met casually. The Papuan + Polynesian hybrid is much more homogeneous, that is, more difficult to pick out traits of either parent, than is the mixture of Chinese + Polynesian, where the Mongolian predominates but the Polynesian is still in evidence. Otherwise half-breeds in the Pacific are much as half-breeds are everywhere else.

Cannibalism.—This custom which arouses a curious horror in most civilized people, although man is a carnivorous animal and human flesh is not unwholesome, was once prevalent in the Marquesas, Fiji and New Zealand, and is now in full force in the Solomon Islands, New Hebrides, Bismarck archipelago and parts of New Guinea. Elsewhere in the Pacific it has never existed or has yielded to the pressure of civilization. The origin of this curious habit has been ascribed to various causes, as for instance, piety—the nearest relative devouring the remains of a dear corpse to place them nearest the seat of the affections and to protect them from outrage by the enemy. Such disposal has occurred on groups not otherwise anthropophagic. To absorb the qualities of another is, I believe, the most orthodox application of cannibalism. Brave and tried warriors were eaten, never women or children, and the true cannibal never allowed a woman to eat a man! Certainly the portions in which the desired qualities were supposed to reside were most sought, the hand, the heart, the testes. This effect of food is, perhaps unconsciously, recognized in the navy of a great nation where mutton is never eaten lest the marines become sheepish. It is worthy of note that the worst cannibals in the Pacific were also the most skilled producers. Maori and Marquesan carvings, Solomon Island canoes, New Hebridean mats are all in evidence. Revenge; that sweet passion in the savage thought,—to cook an enemy like a dog or pig, to drink his blood, is world-wide in desire if not in full execution, and Kali the bloodthirsty wife of Shiva in the Hindu pantheon is not the only primitive deity in which this passion is personified. Needed food: man, although carnivorous, did not suffer from famine on the Pacific Islands, at least on those where anthropophagy prevailed, but it has been suggested that in the long voyages food may have failed as it


160° E.
165° E
UDJELONG
CAROLINE ISLANDS
[EAST]
SENIAVIN GROUP
PAKIN
PONAPE
ANDEMA
MOKIL
PINGELAP
NGATIK
KUSAIE
BIKINI
AILINGINAE
WOTTHO
UDJAE
LAE
5° N.
160° E.
165° E.

CAROLINE ISLANDS

has too often in the voyages of civilized men, and the weakest has been sacrificed to save life. The strong persistence of the habit once acquired is fully recognized. This might explain the prevalence of the custom among Maoris and Marquesans at opposite ends of the Polynesian domain. Cakobau used to boast that he had eaten one hundred and seventy-five of his fellow Vitians, and a New Hebridean belt in the Bishop Museum is hung with one hundred and thirty-five incisors, the tally of so many victims of its chiefly owner; but the commoner got little of this rich food, and now it has come that under British rule the last vestiges of this custom have been wiped out in the two South Pacific strongholds, New Zealand and Fiji. Even the trophies of cannibalism, arm and leg bones inserted in the stem of a growing tree, are more common in museums than in the Fijian archipelago. Evidently in the Pacific it will soon be only a matter of history.

Languages.—While among the Polynesian islanders there is an unmistakable relationship of language, in the Melanesian the confusion of Babel *seems* to rule supreme. On not a few small islands of Micronesia several mutually unintelligible tongues are found, and it would require much imagination to trace any connection. The languages of New Guinea are so little known that no comparisons can be drawn between them and the Melanesian, nor can it be stated with authority whether the Malay element is more preponderant there than in the tongues farther east. Codrington (in the work mentioned below) seems to regard the Melanesian as superior to the Polynesian. The languages of Australia offer other differences and still less relationship to the Malay. Even where certain common words are selected and compared in the forty or fifty dialects of which vocabularies are accessible, the result is by no means satisfactory, and to classify one must have recourse not to roots but to grammatical structure, of which not enough is at present known to warrant any definite scheme. To enter into the peculiarities of even the best known would require not only much space but a knowledge beyond the reach of the present writer, and the subject will be left with a few examples of the languages of the Pacific as they have been printed. Those who are curious to know more may consult the works of which a list is appended. The similarity between the Polynesian dialects is so great that a native of one group finds little difficulty in making himself understood in any other. Codrington, R. H., *The Melanesian Languages*, Oxford, 1885; Gabelentz, H. C. von de, *die Melanesischen Sprachen*, 2 vols., Leipzig, 1860–73; Humboldt, Wm. von, *Ueber die Kawi Sprache auf der Insel Java*, 3 vols., Berlin, 1836–38; Hale, Horatio, *Ethnography and Philology of the U. S. Ex. Ex.*, Philadelphia, 1846; Inglis, J., *Grammar and Dictionary of the Aneityumese Language*, London, 1882; Grézel, Pére, *Dictionnaire Futunien-Français*, Paris(?), n. d.; Tregear, E., *Maori-Polynesian Comparative Dictionary*, Wellington, N. Z., 1891; Andrews, L. A., *Dictionary of the Hawaiian Language*, Honolulu, 1865; Pratt, G., *Grammar and Dictionary of the Samoan Language*, 2d ed., London, 1891;

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The illustrative sentence I have chosen is the invocation of the Lord's prayer, "Our Father which art in heaven, Hallowed be thy name."—*Matthew* vi, 9.

Hawaiian—E ko makou Makua iloko o ka lani, i hoanoia kou inoa.
Maori—E to matou Matua i te rangi, kia tapu tou ingoa.
Tahitian—E to matou Metua i te ao ra, ia raa to oe i'oa.
Tongan—Ko e mau Tamai oku i he lagi, ke tabuha ho huafa.
Rarotongan—E to matou Metua i te ao ra, Kia tapu toou ingoa.
Samoan—Lo matou Tamā e o i le lagi, ia paia lou suafa.
Rapanui—To matou Matua noho raugi e, ka tapu to koe ingoa.

Fiji—Tama i keimami mai lomalagi Me vakarokorokotaki na yacamu.
Aneiteum—Ak Etamama an uohatag, Etmu itaup nidam.
Erromanga—Itemen e kam ūnpokop, eti tumpora nin enugkĭk.
Uea—Kamömun ethö nyi drany, E so e kap iâm.
Maré—Cecewangoiehnij'ile ri awe ke! Hmijocengo ko re acekiwangoieni buango.
Lifu—Tetetro i auganyihunieti e kohoti hnengödrai, jiuiati e hmitöte la atesiwa i enëtilai.
Motu—Ai Tamamai guba ai noho, oi ladamu baine ahelagaia.
Gilbert Islands—Tamara are i karawa, E na tabuaki aram.
Mortlock—Ie ojon ami au pue iotok: Jam at me nono lan.
Rotuma—Ko otomis Oifa tae e lagi, La re titiaki se ou asa.
Kusaie—Papa tumus su in kosao, E'los oal payi.
Ebon—Jememuij i lōñ, En kwojarjar Etōm.
Ponapé—Jam at me kotikot naloh, mwar omwi en kakanaki er. (Old version.)
Ponapé—Jam at me kotikot nalan, Mmar omui en Jaraui ta. (New version.)

Religion.—As has already been said the Polynesians were a religious people and their theogony was much the same on all the groups. The attributes of the gods differed widely, and the forms of worship as well. On the Hawaiian Group Maui, Kane and Lono were the great trinity while their subordinates were reckoned by the 40,000 and the 400,000. Images were in demand and an odd beach-worn pebble would serve where the more elaborate carvings could not easily be obtained. Every guild

had its deity, and the man often had a god distinct from that of his wife. In New Zealand divine images were rare and a very few of inferior workmanship have come to us. It is remarkable that when the Maoris excelled in wood-carving their skill was expended on other than divine images. So it was to even a greater extent with the Fijians and Samoans. Of the Society Islands idols of most complicated form and good workmanship are to be seen in the British Museum, but nowhere else. In Tonga images and bundles of sticks alike served to fix the wandering prayers of the people. Human sacrifices were most common on the Hawaiian Islands where cannibalism did not exist, least common among the anthropophagous Vitians.

In the western Pacific the objects of worship were generally departed spirits, and a refined form of this ancestor worship is seen in the curious custom of *Korowars* in New Guinea which recalls the image always provided for the *ka* of the ancient Egyptian. The idols of the Marquesan at one end of the Pacific and of the New Hebridean at the other were elaborately cut from wood or stone. The temples of eastern Polynesia were built of stone in substantial manner, while in the west the Melanesian erected ephemeral structures of cane or palm leaves, and the Fijian built with sinnet the hardly more durable "Devil Houses" of his cult. Had not the Hawaiian temples been destroyed by the hand of man they would have lasted for many centuries; this is also true of the morais of the Tahitians.

Throughout the Pacific there was an unseen world recognized by all. Good spirits and bad, white spirits and black were everywhere and were generally objects of dread and propitiation. Night was especially the time when the spirits drew near to human beings, and even when Christianity has replaced many of the ancient beliefs a Pacific islander does not like to travel alone in the dark.

Missions.—This is not the place to speak at length of the great work the devoted bands of missionaries have been doing for the last eighty years in the Pacific region. All sects, from the Buddhist and Mahometan on the west to the Protestant, Catholic and Mormon on the east have earnestly ploughed some portion of the field, and the harvest has in many cases been good. With the religious Polynesians the work was not so difficult, and in turn the Tongan, Samoan and Hawaiian converts became earnest and successful helpers in the missions to the other groups. In the Marquesas faithful Hawaiian missionaries have labored for many years, and so have they done in Micronesia. The Melanesian Mission has also made good use of native converts in reclaiming the heathen. The whalers made it possible for the missionaries to land on many islands, and the missionaries have in turn made it possible and pleasant for other civilized people to dwell where formerly paganism and cannibalism were supreme.

Kapu System.—The early voyagers found almost everywhere on the islands at which they touched a system of which the name has become a common English word. They recognized it as a method of prohibition against which they were constantly striking, but to the present day no one has fully treated of the wonderful political and religious engine by which the Polynesian first, the Melanesian in imitation controlled the wishes and acts of the common people. It was a mighty power in the hands of the ruler, whether priest or chief, and it might be exemplified in the strip of white kapa that, bound around a coconut tree, preserved the fruit from all marauders; or the tuft of the same fragile material at the end of a slender wand which placed in the path would turn an army aside into the jungle. It might be temporary, as the order of silence which at stated times fell on all the land and not even a dog might bark or a cock crow while the kapu lasted, or it might be the lasting prohibition which denied to woman certain choice articles of food which man was free to eat.

The origin of kapu is unknown but it must have been remote, so elaborate had the system become. It had grown until it became so complicated that the understanding of the common people could not compass it, and even to the chiefs its restrictions grew unbearable until in the Hawaiian Islands, where it reached its most perfect development, a great uprising swept it away and left a clear field for the introduction of Christianity.

My knowledge is not sufficient to permit me to decide which was the greatest achievement of the Polynesian mind, the Kapu or the system of water rights. Both are admirable and should sometime receive the attention they deserve in the thought of scholars. For information on these subjects consult: *Grey's Polynesian Mythology*, London, 1855; Codrington, R. H., *The Melanesians; Studies in their Anthropology and Folk-lore*, Oxford, 1891; Gill, W., *Myths and Songs of the South Pacific*, London, 1876; Stair, J. B., *Old Samoa*, London, 1897; Ellis, W., *Polynesian Researches*, London, 1830, 2 vols.; Bastian, A., *Zur Kenntniss Hawaii's*, Berlin, 1883; Fornander, A., *The Polynesian Race*, 3 vols., London, 1878–85; Remy, J., *Récits d'un vieux sauvage pour servir à l'histoire ancienne de Havaii*, Chalons-sur-Marne, 1859.

The Partition of the Pacific.—Unlike the partition of the African continent, the appropriation of the islands of the Pacific has led to no important wars or diplomatic difficulties, and the division is now nearly complete. Foreign nations have not quarrelled over the spoil and the natives have generally acquiesced in a change of sovereignty which they could not well prevent. In New Zealand the Maoris made a fierce resistance to the invaders, but this did not last long. France found some fighting before she could control all the south-eastern portion of the Pacific, and Spain found some energetic protests to her work in the Marianas. Elsewhere it was "Good God, good devil" to the natives so long as they had their accustomed food and were not compelled to work.

Among the powers there was slight friction at times. The Hawaiian Islands were seized by England (Lord George Paulet) but relinquished, threatened by France (La Place) and Japan until the United States put an end to all claims by annexation. In Micronesia Germany's claim to a part of the Carolines was adjudicated by the Pope, and now Spain has sold all of that extensive archipelago as well as the part claimed, and thrown in the remnant of the Marianas to boot to Germany. The tripartite attempt to govern Samoa threatened to make trouble, but this was happily averted by the withdrawal of Great Britain and the amicable division of the group by Germany and the United States. When by the fortune of war the United States acquired Guam and the Philippines, Spain ceased to be an important owner of Pacific territory, and England, the United States, Germany, France and Japan control the entire region.

When the question of a trans-Pacific telegraphic cable arose there was active annexation by Great Britain of all islands, islets or rocks that happened to be in any of the tracks proposed, and Japan seized Marcus Island in imitation of more important powers. In the hurry some islands were taken that had already been appropriated by another government, but the real value of these bits of sand and rock is not sufficient to make trouble in these days of wiser arbitration.

The colonization of these islands, some of them without inhabitants, others with a dying population, but many of them most attractive in scenery and climate, has not yet progressed far except on the Hawaiian Islands, New Zealand and Australia. Germany has an elaborate official organization in her colonial islands, but officials alone will not bring prosperity to a colony. France has some choice islands, but for some reason immigrants do not increase there. Will the United States be as successful as England in her new colonial experience?

In Conclusion.—A few words of more formal introduction may lead the reader to the geographical material to which this long chapter is the preface. The maps have been constructed from the best government charts, although they are copies of no one chart; neither are they, like the composite photograph, a combination of many. Selection has been made, but no serious attempt has been made to produce a finished chart; it would be useless in the present state of our knowledge of the Pacific islands, and it would not greatly surprise the author should the exact surveys that must be made in the near future, expose great inaccuracies, nay, even render the present maps quite unrecognizable as delineations of the same island or group. But they will have served their modest purpose: the Primer must come before the Reader, and if they will in any way clear the path of the future geographer of the Pacific by giving ground for just criticism, they will not have been offered in vain.

The needs of the administration of a museum like this that bears the honored name of Mrs. Bishop, have compelled much reading of voyages and descriptive accounts of the Pacific region, and notes have been made for years and arranged alphabetically

on uniform slips, which now number nearly 4000, and the convenience for reference has been so great that these notes have been made the basis of the list of islands here given.

I am sorry that I am not so familiar with many of the dialects of the Pacific as to be always sure of the orthography, or even of the meaning of names, but I have consulted the best authorities within my reach. In some cases I may seem to have wilfully left the right and chosen the wrong, as in the case of the name *Paumotu* which I have retained as the best known throughout this region, although the form *Tuamotu* adopted by the French may be more correct. The first word of the compound is usually dropped among traders and navigators in the south Pacific and Motu alone used.

As to the heights given I have met with difficulty. Findlay's Directory may state the height of an island as 3000 feet, a later chart will put it at 2100, while a still later Hydrographic report will call it 1200, not one of these important publications giving the authority. An ordinary estimate should not vary so much, and I was inclined to omit all heights as well as population, but finally have given them as merely approximate and the reader can attach his own value.

To supplement the meagre information given in the Index authorities have been sometimes appended to the text, and the following list will assist some perhaps to follow more closely the information attainable. It does not of course pretend to be even a partial Bibliography, but simply a list of some of the more important works used in the compilation of this Index.

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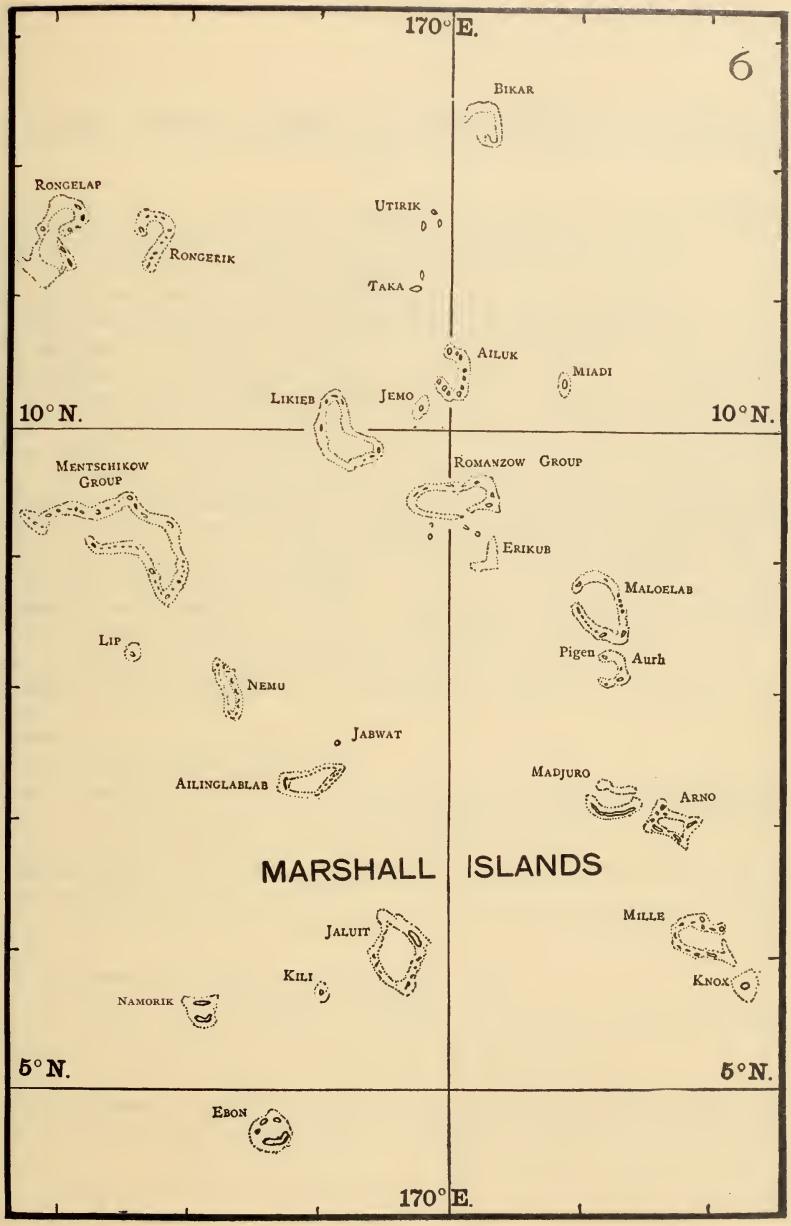
LIST OF MAPS.

1. Hawaiian Islands (Main).
2. Hawaiian Islands (Western).
3. Caroline Islands (Western).
4. Caroline Islands (Middle).
5. Caroline Islands (Eastern).
6. Marshall Islands.
7. Gilbert Islands.
8. New Guinea Coast Islands.
9. Louisiade Archipelago.
10. Bismarck Archipelago.
11. Solomon Islands.
12. New Hebrides.
13. New Caledonia and Loyalty.
14. Fiji.
15. Samoan Islands and Niüe.
16. Ellice Group.
17. Phœnix and Union Islands.
18. Tongan Group.
19. Line Islands and Tongareva.
20. Society Islands.
21. Paumotu Archipelago (West).
22. Paumotu Archipelago (East).
23. Marquesas and Hervey Islands.
24. Index Chart.

ILLUSTRATIONS IN TEXT.

Butaritari.
Fanning.
Malekula.
Marianas.
Matuku.
New Zealand.
Palmyra.
Peru.
Rapanui.
Washington.


170° E.
6
Bikar
Rongelap
Rongerik
Utirik
Taka
Ailuk
Miadi
Likieb
Jemo
10° N.
10° N.
Mentschikow Group
Romanzow Group
Erikub
Maloelab
Lip
Pigen
Aurh
Nemu
Jabwat
Ailinglablab
Madjuro
Arno
MARSHALL ISLANDS
Jaluit
Mille
Kili
Knox
Namorik
5° N.
5° N.
Ebon
170° E.

MARSHALL ISLANDS

AN INDEX TO THE NAMES OF THE ISLANDS OF OCEANIA.

Aasu, or Paris, on the north coast of New Guinea, 3° 22′ S., 143° 25′ E. Thickly wooded and inhabited. On the same reef is the islet Unei.

Aatao, one of the many names given to Angatau, Paumotu islands. **21.***

Ababa, see Torres islands. Also called Baba.

Aba evara, the western islet of the Basses group, Louisiade archipelago.

Abaga gaheia, or Abagaheia, eastward of Paua trusima (Earle) in the Louisiade archipelago. 1.7 m. long, 585 ft. high.

Abau, in Cloudy bay on the south coast of New Guinea. 10° 13′ S., 148° 42′ E.

Abaura, or Midge islands, three low and wooded islets near Fly river, south coast of New Guinea. 8° 29′ S., 143° 39′ E.

Abavi, in Cloudy bay on the south coast of New Guinea. 10° 15′ S., 148° 44′ E.

Abgarris, also called Faed islands, in the Bismarck archipelago. A chain of low islands, of which Goodman is the southernmost, extending 30 m. NW-SE. North point 3° 09′ S., 154° 22′ E. Discovered by Captain Reuneck of the *Lyra.* **10.**

Abiau, a form of Apaiang, Gilbert islands.

Abingdon, of the Galapagos. 0° 34′ 25″ N. 1950 ft. high. Resort of the Buccaneers.

Abo, on the coast of New Guinea. 8° 22′ S., 143° 07′ E.

Abuda, within Angasa reef of the Fiji group. 18° 56′ S., 181° 26′ 30″ E.

Abutolema, without Angasa reef of the Fiji group. 18° 53′ 30″ S., 181° 24′ E. 60 ft. high.

Abutuena, Angasa reef of the Fiji group.

Achir = Uea of the Loyalty group. **13.**

Actæon, or Amphitrite islands in the Paumotu group were discovered in 1833 by T. Ebrill in the Tahitian trader *Amphitrite.* The names are much mixed on charts. Maturei vavao, Tenarunga, Vehauga and Tenararo. **22.**

Adabadana Kawa, of the Talbot group on the coast of New Guinea, between Kawa and Mata Kawa. 9° 17′ S., 142° 11′ E.

Adams, southernmost of the Auckland islands, belonging to New Zealand. 2000 ft. high.

Adams (Ingraham), see Huapu of the Marquesas. **23.**

Adams (Roberts), see Nukuhiva of the Marquesas. **23.**

Adèle, easternmost of the Louisiade archipelago, only 500–600 yards in diameter. 11° 29′ 50″ S., 154° 26′ 10″ E. Discovered by Captain Coutance.

Adi, on the coast of New Guinea. 4° 05′ S., 133° 30′ 30″ E.

Admiralty Islands were discovered by Schouten and Lemaire in July, 1616. The group consists of one large and many small islands. Carteret visited it in 1767. Admiralty, the largest, was described by D'Entrecasteaux in 1792. It is 50 m.

*Names considered more correct are printed in heavier-faced type. The number at the end of the paragraph indicates the map on which the island will be found.

E-W. × 15 m. N-S. 3000 ft. high. *Challenger* visited the group and named after the officers nearly every bay, point or rock. Jesus Maria, La Vandola, Elisabeth, Sugar-loaf, Western, Wild, Suhm, and many mere rocks compose this interesting group now included in the Bismarck archipelago. The inhabitants are not very dark, often dye their black hair red; wear little clothing—the men, as their sole garment, a white cowry shell; use splints of obsidian for knives and spear points; carve fine circular bowls often of great size; principal food, sago. Centre of principal island about 2° 10′ S., 147° 00′ E. **10.**

Admiralty Islets, a small group a mile and a half from north end of Lord Howe island.

Adventure, see Motutunga of the Paumotu islands. **21.**

Adventurer Islands are two islands about half a mile in extent, low, wooded, and connected by a reef. Reported in 1877 by Mr. Ebury, master of the *Adventurer*. Existence is doubted.

Agaga*= Anganga of the Fiji group.

Agakanitai, an islet of Mangareva.

Agata, south of Yasawa towards Naviti, Fiji. Is it confounded with Agate?

Agate, in the Yasawa group, Fiji, near Naviti. Small, rocky, high. 17° 11′ 30″ S., 177° 08′ 10″ E. Named for one of the artists of the United States Exploring Expedition. **14.**

Agomes = Hermit islands in the Bismarck archipelago. **10.**

Agrigan, of the Marianas. A volcanic island 6 m. long by 2 m. broad, and 2000 ft. high. 18° 48′ N., 145° 40′ E. In 1810 Captain Brown and other Americans with several families of Hawaiians formed a colony on this island, but it was broken up by the Spaniards who destroyed the plantations and carried off the Hawaiians to slavery and they were never again heard from. See Chamisso in Kotzebue's voyage. For map of the group see Marianas.

Aguarí, see Santa Catalina, Solomon islands. **11.**

Agué, islet of the Harcourt group on the northeast coast of New Caledonia.

Aguijan, of the Marianas, was discovered by Magelhães March 6, 1521, in 14° 51′ N., 145° 30′ E. It is 3 m. long by 2 m. wide and uninhabited.

Ahangatou = Angatou of the Paumotu group. **21.**

Ahii, or Peacock, is low, coral, inhabited, and about 13 m. long. The east end is 14° 27′ 20″ S., 146° 13′ 24″ E. **20.**

Ahunui, also called Fangataufa and Cockburn, of the Paumotu group, was discovered by Captain Beechey in 1826 and named after the Comptroller of the Navy. It is a closed lagoon island nearly 4 m. in diameter and the southwest end is in 22° 17′ S., 138° 39′ 53″ W.

Aidoumea, or Aidoema, on the south coast of New Guinea. 3° 58′ S., 134° 00′ E. Called formerly Isla del Capitano Luis Vaes de Torres from its discoverer.

Ailinginæ, or Remski-Korsakoff of the Marshall islands is 12 m. southwest from Rongerik. It is 15 m. E-W. and 4 m. N-S.; uninhabited. It was discovered by Kotzebue, and the southwest point is 11° 08′ N., 166° 20′ E.

*Although this is the correct form it has seemed best in giving the Vitian names to adopt the phonetic spelling: g is pronounced ng, c is th, and b is mb. Thus Cakobau is pronounced Thakombau: Baga, Mbanga, etc.

Ailingiappel, islet of Mentschikow or Kwadjelin in the Marshall islands.

Ailinglablab, of the Marshall islands, was discovered by Captain Bond in December, 1792. It is 36 m. long and composed of many islets on the ring encircling in a very irregular way a lagoon. The northwest end is 8° 11′ N., 167° 58′ E.

Ailuk, also Tindal, Watts or Krusenstern of the Marshall islands, was discovered by Captain Marshall in 1788, and is 20 m. long and 5-8 m. wide. 10° 30′ N., 170° 04′ E.

Ain, wooded islet of Mengalia reef on the northeast coast of New Caledonia.

Ainioro, one of the Amazon islands on the south coast of New Guinea. 10° 21′ S., 149° 17′ E.

Aiona, islet of Murua or Woodlark in the Trobriand group. 9° 13′ S., 152° 49′ E.

Aiou = Yowl, west from the New Guinea coast.

Aiperé, a name sometimes given to Tanna of the New Hebrides.

Airik, islet of Maloelab in the Marshall islands. 8° 31′ N., 171° 10′ 30″ E.

Aitutaki, of the Hervey group, was discovered April 11, 1789, by Captain Bligh of the *Bounty* a few days before the mutiny broke out. It is high and 18 m. in circumference, with a reef on the southwest coast. Population about 1500. The finest tatuing I have ever seen was on two Aitutakian sailors. 18° 54′ S., 159° 41′ W. **23.**

Aiva, is a double islet, Aiva-va and Aiva-thaki, between Lakemba and Oneata of the Fiji group; low, not exceeding 30 ft.; uninhabited; 9 m. × 3.5 m. 18° 21′ S., 181° 17′ E. **14.**

Aivei, islet on the coast of New Guinea. 7° 50′ S., 145° 10′ E.

Aivo, or Reuny, is on the east side of Malaita, Solomon islands, low and wooded; less than a mile NW-SE. 8° 58′ S.

Akahaina, or Fakaina, or Predpriatie, of the Paumotu group was discovered by Kotzebue in 1824. It is low, inhabited, about 4 m. long. The centre is in 15° 58′ S., 140° 11′ 30″ W. **21.**

Akamaru, or Wainwright, is an islet of Mangareva of the Paumotu group. **22.**

Akamokum, islet of Peleliu of the Pelew or Palao islands.

Akani, a group of islets in the Bismarck archipelago. 3° 20′ S., 154° 36′ E.

Akiaki, or Thrum Cap of the Paumotu group was discovered by Bougainville in 1768 and by him called Les Lanciers; inhabited, though a low coral bank less than a mile in diameter. 19° 17′ 40″ S., 138° 42′ W.⊙ **22.**

Akoo, islet of Ontong Java, Solomon islands. 5° 37′ S., 159° 34′ E. **11.**

Alapawa, in Cook strait, New Zealand. 41° 12′ S., 174° 20′ E.

Alau, islet off the east coast of Maui, Hawaiian group. 20° 43′ 50″ N., 155° 58′ W.

Albany, on the coast of Australia. 10° 43′ S., 142° 36′ E.

Albatross, islet at the mouth of Saluafata harbor on Upolu, Samoan group, 9 m. east of Apia.

Albemarle, of the Galapagos, 60 × 15 m., 4000 ft. high; six volcanoes; largest of the group.

Alcester, a group of three islands of the Trobriand group extending about 3 m. ENE-WSW. The natives are most skilful canoe builders. 9° 29′ S., 152 30′ 45″ E.

Alcmené, an islet 3 m. southeast from Isle of Pines, Loyalty group. 22° 40′ S., 167° 29′ E.

Alden, of the Hudson group, Fiji. High and rocky. 17° 37′ 20″ S., 177° 00′ E.

Alefa, of the Tongan group is in 20° 00′ S., 174° 30′ W.

Aleford, group of four small and reefed islets at the head of Milne bay at the southeast end of New Guinea. 10° 22′ S., 150° 20′ E.

Alele, coastal islet of New Guinea. 7° 52′ S., 145° 13′ E.

Alet, islet of Enderby, Caroline islands. At the east of the fringing reef which extends 5.5 m. E-W. and 3 m. N-S. is Pozoat. 17° 19′ 25″ N., 149° 15′ E.

Alewa kalou, Awakalo or Round, an uninhabited rocky islet of Fiji, 500± ft. high. 16° 40′ S., 177° 46′ E.

Algrail, islet of Wolea, Caroline islands.

Alita, southernmost of the Trois Sœurs, Solomon islands. **11.**

Allen, one of the Wellesley group in the Gulf of Carpentaria.

Allison, is between L'Echiquier and Durour in the Bismarck archipelago. Discovered by Captain Allison in 1885. 2–3 m. NW-SE., 100–150 ft. high, covered with trees. 1° 25′ S., 143° 26′ E.

Allufatti = Alofa, Horne islands.

Almagan, an active volcano of the Marianas. It is 2.2 m. N-S. by 1.5 E-W., and 2316 ft. high. 17° 36′ N., 145° 50′ E. See map under Marianas.

Alofa, one of the Horne islands southeast from Fotuna. It is 6 m. E-W. by 3 m., and 1200 ft. high; volcanic. 10° 16′ S., 178° 00′ W. **18.**

Alu, a wooded coral island 150 ft. high at the east end of Shortland island, Solomon islands. It is well cultivated, and surrounded, except on the northwest side, with a fringing reef. 7° 08′ S., 155° 50′ E. **11.**

Amanu, or Möller, of the Paumotu group was discovered by Captain Bellingshausen in 1829. It is 18 m. NE-SW. and 8 m. wide. Inhabited and abounds in pearl oysters. The northeast point is 17° 43′ S., 140° 39′ W.

Amat, Isla d'. In 1774 Spanish priests gave this name to Tahiti.

Amazon Islands, two small islands in Amazon bay on the south coast of New Guinea. They are called Ainioro and Laraoro. When, some years ago, natives attacked H. M. S. *Bramble* a canoe filled with female warriors accompanied the party, hence the name of both bay and islands.

Ambatiki, of the Fiji group, is nearly an equilateral triangle of 2 m. on a side and surrounded by a reef. It is 750 ft. high, and inhabited. 17° 47′ S., 179° 10′ 30″ E. **14.**

Ambau, see Mbau of the Fiji group. **14.**

Ambrym, of the New Hebrides, was discovered by Cook in 1773. It is volcanic, Mt. Marum having had an eruption in 1888, and is 22 m. E-W. and 17 m. N-S.; about 3000 ft. high; population dense. 16° 10′ S., 168° 05′ E. **12.**

Amédée, islet of New Caledonia, is 10 m. off Noumea in 22° 28′ 44″ S., 166° 28′ 40″ E. On it is a fine lighthouse 174 ft. high.

Ameré, islet on the southeast reef of New Caledonia.

Amesse, islet of Namoluk of the Caroline islands. 5° 45′ 15″ N., 153° 16′ 30″ E. **4.**

Amicitia, an island perhaps identical with Oraluk of the Carolines. **4.**

Amota, one of the Hermit islands, in 1° 32′ S., 144° 55′ E. **8.**

Amphlett Islands are northeast of Moratau of the D'Entrecasteaux group, about 9° 20′ S., 150° 48′ E. There are eight or more small islands, wooded and of moderate height, forming a broken chain parallel to the coast. **9.**

Amsterdam, islet on the coast of New Guinea. 0° 20′ S., 132° 08′ E.

Amsterdam (New), a name given by Tasman, in 1643, to Tongatabu.

Amytideu, an islet of Namonuito of the Carolines. **4.**

Anaa, or Chain of the Paumotus, was discovered by Cook in 1769. The northwest point is in 17° 23′ S., 145° 38′ 30″ W. In 1874 there were 1500 inhabitants and 7,000,000 coconut trees. Inhabitants formerly war-like, good sailors, and cannibals; obtained control of many of the neighboring islands. **21.**

Anabadibadila, islet of the Dumoulin group on the southeast coast of New Guinea. It is 17 ft. high.

Anacoretas, called also Hermit, Monk's, Anchorite, were discovered by Bougainville, August 7, 1768. There are five or six islets covering a space 2.5 m. long. The inhabitants are said to resemble Chinese. 0° 50′ S., 145° 35′ E. **8.**

Anagusa, or Bentley of the Louisiade archipelago, in 10° 43′ S., 150° 43′ E., is 1.2 m. E-W. and half a mile broad; inhabited; 350 ft. high.

Anakarukarua, one of the Dumoulin group on the coast of New Guinea. 225 ft. high.

Anangai, see Wolea, Caroline islands.

Anataxan, or Anatajan, of the Marianas, is 5 m. E-W. and 1.5 N-S., about 1200 ft. high; volcanic. 16° 19′ N., 145° 35′ E. See map under Marianas.

Anatunga, islet on the north coast of Vanua levu, Fiji, north of the entrance to the Lekutu river.

Anchor, low, small, wooded on northeast of East cape of New Guinea.

Anchorage, or Pass at the mouth of the lagoon of Taka or Suvárov. 13° 13′ S., 163° 09′ 15″ W.

Anchorage, islet of Stewart island, New Zealand.

Anchorite, see Anacoretas.

Andatavie, marks the north limit of Ngaloa harbor, Fiji. It is 165 ft. high.

Andema, or Ant, of the Carolines, was discovered by Lütke and is about eight miles west of Ponapé. It consists of a dozen coral islets and is not permanently inhabited; belongs to a chief of Ponapé, and is resorted to for fish and turtle. The name has been explained to mean Ant over there. 6° 45′ N., 158° E. **5.**

Andiwathe, islet 250 ft. high, off the west coast of Vanua mbalavu, Fiji. **14.**

Andrew, near the centre of Hercules bay, low and wooded, on the northeast coast of New Guinea.

Androna, in the Yasawa group, Fiji, extends 3 m. by 1.2 and is 900 ft. high. The north point is in 16° 52′ S., 177° 24′ 30″ E. **14.**

Anegada, La. Quirós discovered January 26, 1606, an island which he called Luna puesta; Gaspar Gonzales de Leza called it La Anegada, and José Espinosa named it Encarnacion.

Aneiteum, was discovered by Cook in 1773 in his passage through the New Hebrides. It is 10 m. E-W. and 6 m. N-S., 2788 ft. high, and has 1500 inhabitants. Southwest point is in 20° 15′ 17″ S., 169° 44′ E. In control of the Presbyterian Mission.

Anganga (Agaga), high, uninhabited island of Fiji. The east end is in 16° 34′ 30″ S., 178° 38′ 20″ E.

Angasa is 150 ft. high and has three islets within the same reef in Fiji. 18° 55′ S., 181° 28′ E.

Angatau, also called Arackcheeff or Araktchev and Ahangatiu, is a low island of the Paumotu group, discovered by Bellingshausen in 1820; 200 inhabitants. 15° 52′ S., 140° 52′ W. **21.**

Angaur, see N'yaur, of the Palao or Pelew islands.

Angerimus Islands, in Geelvink bay on the north coast of New Guinea. 2° 50′ S., 135° 00′ E.

Angriffe, or Attack, is connected with New Ireland by a reef. It was called by the second name from a war-like attempt on a boat of the German war ship *Gazelle*. 2° 55′ S., 151° 08′ E.

Anhar, see Anaa or Chain, in the Paumotu archipelago.

Anil, islet of Namu, Marshall islands.

Aniwa, or Immer or Nina, of the New Hebrides, is about 2 m. long. It is a station of the Presbyterian Mission. 19° 18′ S., 169° 38′ E.

Anna, or Current, was discovered in 1761; it is low, half a mile in diameter, and inhabited. 4° 39′ N., 132° 04′ E.

Annan Islands, three in number, off the north end of Viti levu, Fiji. The group extends 4 m. by 0.7 m., and rises to a height of 610 ft. North point, 17° 30′ 40″ S., 178° 12′ E.

Annamokka, or Rotterdam, Tasman's name for Namuka of the Tongan group.

Annatam, a form of Aneiteum, of the New Hebrides.

Anne, islet in the Bismarck archipelago. 4° 57′ S., 151° 12′ E.

Annula, see Anuda.

Anologo, one of the Matema islands, Santa Cruz group. 10° 07′ S., 165° 38′ E. It extends 1 m. E-W., and is 120 ft. high; W. ¾ S., 17 m. from Nukapu. British protectorate August 18, 1898.*

Anonima, see Namonuito, Caroline islands.

Anser, or Glennie, a small group west of Wilson point, south coast of Australia in Bass strait.

Anson, 13° 0′ N., 141° 35′ E., is of doubtful report. A name of Buka in the Solomon group.

Ant, of Andema group, Caroline islands. 6° 44′ N., 157° 53′ 30″ E.

Antipodes, rocky, uninhabited group, 1100 ft. high. 40° 40′ 53″ S., 178° 43′ E. Not exactly the antipodes of London. Belongs to New Zealand. Called also Penantipode.

Anuanuraro, of the Paumotu archipelago, is a lagoon island named by Quirós, in 1606, San Miguel Archangel. 20° 24′ 57″ S., 143° 31′ 12″ W.⊙ **21.**

Anuanurunga, of the Paumotu archipelago, also called Four Crowns and Cuatro Coronadas, was discovered by Quirós in 1606. 20° 38′ S., 143° 19′ W. **21.**

Anuda, or Cherry, was discovered in 1791 by Captain Edwards in the *Pandora*. It is 1.5 m. in diameter and 325 ft. high. The inhabitants are Polynesian, make neat canoes, chew betel, and the men have an average height of 5 ft. 11 in. British protectorate declared Oct. 1, 1898. 11° 40′ S., 169° 40′ E. **12.**

Anutunga, low islet near Ngaloa bay on the north coast of Vanua levu, Fiji. 16° 37′ S., 178° 40′ E. Inhabited. **14.**

*For the official notices of these Protectorates I am indebted to H. B. M. Consul in Honolulu, W. R. Hoare Esq.

Anuu, islet, 65 ft. high, east of Tutuila, Samoan islands. 14° 18′ 40″ S., 170° 30′ 40″ W. Belongs to the United States. **15.**

Aoba, Omba or Leper, of the New Hebrides, was named by Bougainville Isle des Lépreux under a mistaken diagnosis. It is 17 m. long, 3000–4000 ft. high, and inhabited. 15° 15′ S., 167° 50′ E. **12.**

Aoré, islet off the southeast coast of Espiritu Santo in the New Hebrides. The natives of this region are all cannibals.

Aoura, islet of Mokil in the Caroline archipelago.

Apaiang, or Charlotte, in the Gilbert group, was discovered by Captain Marshall in the *Charlotte*. It extends 16 m. by 6 m. and consists of six islets on a high reef. Population in 1886, 1300. The islets are Terio or Marshall, Allen, Gillespy, Clerk, Smith and Armstrong. Southeast point is in 1° 43′ 25″ N., 173° 06′ 45″ E. **7.**

Apamama, Hopper or Roger Simpson, in the Gilbert group, was discovered by Captains Marshall and Gilbert in 1788. It extends about 12 by 5 m. and the islets are about 5 ft. above the sea. Population, 650. Northwest point 0° 30′ N., 173° 53′ 35″ E. **7.**

Apapa, or Cabras, on the west coast of Guam, Marianas.

Apataki, or Hagemeister atoll, in the Paumotu archipelago, was discovered by Captain Hagemeister in 1830. It extends 17 m. N-S.; is a low coral atoll and inhabited. The northwest point is in 15° 14′ S., 146° 32′ W. **20.**

Api, called also Tasiko and Volcano, in the New Hebrides, extends about 25 m. NW-SE., and is 6–10 m. wide; fertile, well wooded, densely peopled; 2800 ft. high. 16° 38′ S., 168° 12′ E. **12.**

Apia, a name of Apaiang, Gilbert group.

Aplin, see Idika, New Guinea.

Apolima, of the Samoan Group, is an extinct volcano, 547 ft. high, and five sea miles from Savaii. It covers 1.8 sq. m. 13° 49′ 30″ S., 172° 03′ W. **15.**

Ara, of the New Hebrides, is a wooded islet on the fringing reef of Valna, off the southwest point. It has perhaps 100 inhabitants.

Arabi, or Hat, of the New Hebrides, is an islet off Tangoa on the south coast of Espiritu Santo.

Arag, of the New Hebrides, called also Pentecost, Whitsuntide, Bougainville, is 38 m. long, and 2000 ft. high. Its inhabitants are noted for their large canoes. North end is in 15° 25′ S., 168° 07′ E. **12.**

Araktcheeff, an islet of Maloelab in the Marshall group.

Araktcheeff, or Araktchev, see Angatau, Paumotu archipelago. **21.**

Aranuka, or Henderville, of the Gilbert group, was discovered by Captains Marshall and Gilbert; is 6.5 by 5.5 m. The northeast point is in 0° 13′ 25″ N., 173° 41′ E. **7.**

Aratika, or Carlshov, of the Paumotus, was discovered by Roggewein in 1722, and named Carlshov by Kotzebue. It is 20 m. west from Kawehe, and is 8 × 5 m.; wooded and inhabited. The west point is in 15° 33′ 25″ S., 145° 39′ W. **21.**

Arayonzet, of the Pelew group, lies south of Kayangle with Carapellas and Korack on a reef extending 4.5 m. N-S., 5 m. E-W.

Arch, two islets on a reef nearly three miles in circumference, in 10° 47′ S., 150° 46′ E. The highest is 360 ft.; they are variously called Nasa peipei, Nasa rnarna and Koia reibareiba, Ilei.

Archangel, see Anuanuraro of the Paumotus. **21.**

Archipel du Saint Esprit, a name given by De Fleurieu to the New Hebrides.

Arden, islet in Torres strait. 9° 54′ S., 142° 57′ E.

Arecifos, see Udjelong in the Marshall group. **6.**

Arimoa, three islets on the north coast of New Guinea, 500 ft. high, wooded and inhabited. 1° 45′ S., 138° 45′ E.

Aris, a volcanic island on the north coast of New Guinea, two miles northwest from Vulcan; about 700 ft. high. 4° 00′ S., 144° 56′ E. **8.**

Arnavon, islet off Choiseul, Solomon group. 7° 25′ S., 158° 00′ E. **11.**

Arno, of the Marshall group, is also called Arhno, Daniel or Pedder. It is the largest reef, or at least has the most land, of any in the Ratak chain, as it is more than 300 m. in circumference. The islets, among them Tagelib, High and Ine, are not more than 6–8 ft. above the sea but support a population of 3000 (in 1882). Islets at the north and south extremes are often at war with each other. Northeast point, 7° 30′ N., 171° 55′ E. **6.**

Aro, islet east of Tabutha, Fiji. 17° 42′ 30″ S., 181° 22′ W. **14.**

Arorai, or Hurd of the Gilbert group, was discovered from the brig *Elisabeth* about 1809, and was named Hope; changed to Hurd by Purdy. A well wooded atoll 6–7 m. NW-SE., a mile and a half wide. Population in 1883, 1200. 2° 39′ S., 177° 01′ E. **7.**

Arossi, see San Cristóbal of the Solomon group. **11.**

Arova, or Rossel, see Rona of the Louisiade archipelago. **9.**

Arrecifos, of Villalobos (1545), are the Pelew islands.

Arrowsmith, see Majuro of the Marshall group. **6.**

Arsacides, Terre de, a name given in 1769 by Surville to Malaita, Solomon islands.

Art, largest of the Belep group, northwest of New Caledonia. It is 11 m. NW-SE. **13.**

Arteck, islet off north point of Babeltop, Pelew islands.

Arthur, islet of Eniwetok of the Marshall group. 11° 40′ N., 162° 15′ E.

Aru, two islets on the north coast of New Guinea.

Arutua, of the Paumotu archipelago, the Rurick of Kotzebue, is a lagoon atoll 20 ft. high. The natives are of Tahitian origin. The northwest point is in 15° 10′ S., 146° 49′ 20″ W. **20.**

Arzobispo, one of the Volcano group south of the Bonin islands.

Asaua, or Asawa, see Yasawa, Fiji.

Ascension, see Ponapé, Caroline archipelago.

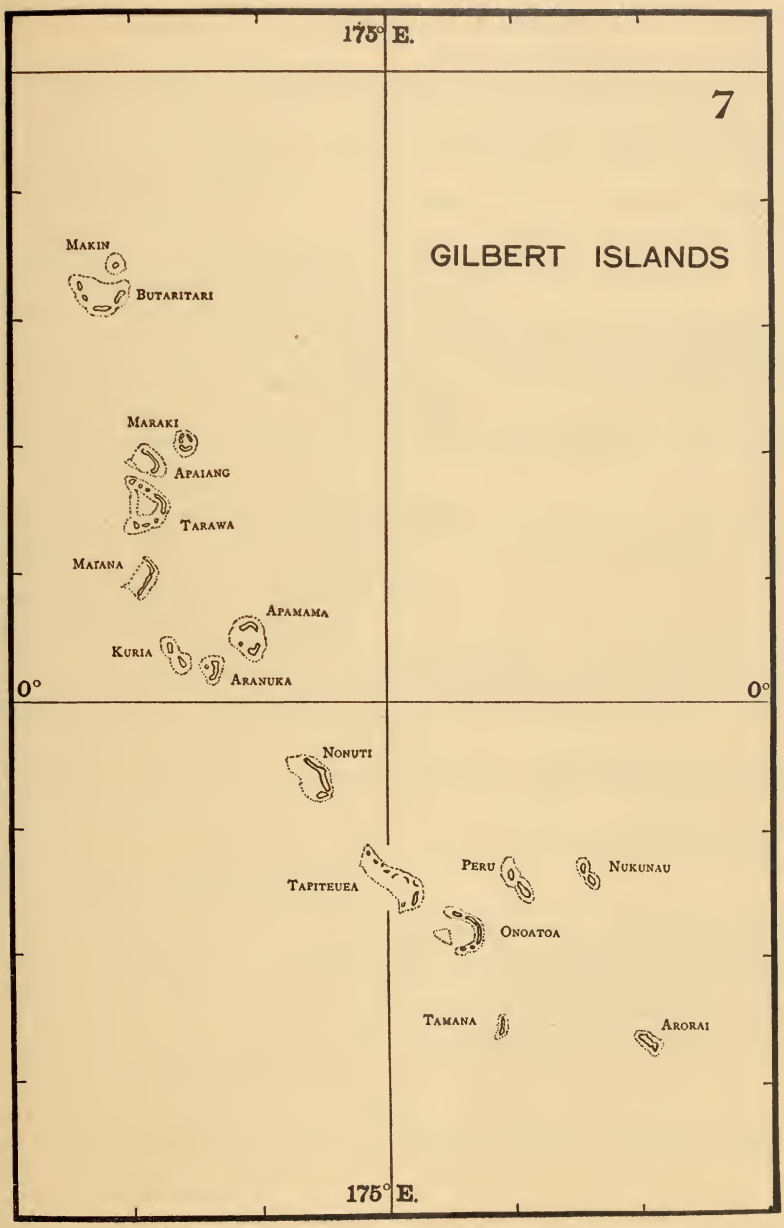
Asia, islets east from Gilolo; low, wooded. 1° 00′ N., 131° 17′ E. Another group with same name off coast of Peru.

Asore, see Tanna, New Hebrides.

Asouni, islet in Makira bay of San Cristóbal, Solomon islands.

Asuncion, or Assumption, in the Marianas, 19° 45′ N., 145° 29′ E. A volcanic cone about a mile in diameter and 2800 ft.± high, 54 m. N. by W. from Agrigan. The west side is covered with vegetation. Discovered by La Pérouse Dec. 14, 1786.

Ata, or Pylstaart (Tropic-bird) in the Tongan group, was discovered by Tasman in 1643. Island northeast from Tongatabu; 3 m. long, 1165 ft. high, uninhabited. 22° 20′ S., 176° 12′ 30″ W. **18.**


175° E.
7
GILBERT ISLANDS
MAKIN
BUTARITARI
MARAKI
APAIANG
TARAWA
MAIANA
APAMAMA
KURIA
ARANUKA
0°
0°
NONUTI
TAPITEUEA
PERU
NUKUNAU
ONOATOA
TAMANA
ARORAI
175° E.

Atafu, or Oatáfu, a closed coral lagoon of the Union group, discovered by Byron in 1765. Also called Duke of York. It is 3 m. E-W., 2.5 m. N-S., 8–10 ft. high. There are said to be 63 islets covered with pandanus and coconut trees. Some 260 inhabitants; subject to Fakaafo. 8° 39′ 40″ S., 172° 28′ 10″ W. British protectorate proclaimed June 22, 1889. **17.**

Atana, a chain of islets lying northwest from Rotuma. The eastern is Wea (Emery); the western, Athaluna.

Atangota, islet northwest from Rotuma. 12° 30′ S., 177° 14′ E.

Atata, islet northwest from Tongatabu, Tongan group. 21° 03′ S., 175° 15′ W.

Athaluna, one of the Atana chain, northwest of Rotuma.

Atit, is a low, wooded islet in Tuo passage on the northeast coast of New Caledonia.

Atiu, of the Hervey group, was discovered by Cook March 31, 1777; called by him Wateeoo. It is 100 m. north from Mangaia, 20 m. in circumference, of uplifted coral, 394 ft. high. 19° 59′ S., 158° 06′ W. **23.**

Ato, islet of the Yasawa group, Fiji, between Matathoni and Yangati. 16° 59′ 30″ S., 177° 18′ 25″ E. **14.**

Attack, see Angriffe, Bismarck archipelago. **10.**

Attack, islet in delta of the Fly river, New Guinea.

Auckland, an uninhabited group belonging to New Zealand, discovered in 1806. Northeast cape, 50° 30′ 25″ S., 166° 19′ 12″ E.

Aukena, islet of Mangareva. Also called Elson.

Aulong, see Orolong of the Pelew group.

Auotu, of the Hervey group, was discovered by Cook in 1773. It is a twin islet with Manuae enclosed by one reef, barren, with few inhabitants. 19° 14′ S., 158° 58′ W. **24.**

Aura, or Duperrey, is an islet of Mokil in the Carolines. 6° 40′ N., 159° 53′ E. **5.**

Aura, see Kaukura in the Paumotu archipelago. 15° 41′ S., 146° 50′ 30″ W.

Aureed, islet in Torres strait. 9° 57′ S., 143° 17′ E.

Aurh, Ibbetson or Traversey of the Marshall islands, is 15 m. long and from 4 to 9 m. wide. The lagoon is deep and surrounded with 32 islets. The northeast point is in 8° 18′ N., 171° 12′ E.

Aurobu, islet 150 ft. high on the south side of Bagaman in the Louisiade archipelago.

Aurora, see Maiwo of the New Hebrides.

Aurora, see Makatea of the Paumotu archipelago.

Austral, or Tubuai group, a name given by Mr. Williams in his "Missionary Enterprises in the South Seas" to a group of very little known islands in the southeast Pacific. They belong to France. Population, 1875, according to French reports. Of the group Vavitao is 100 ft. high, and was discovered by Broughton in 1791; Tubuai discovered by Cook 1777; Rurutu, discovered by Cook in 1769, is 1300 ft. high; Rimatera, discovered by Henry and Nororotu, Hull, Maria and Sands, discovered by J. R. Sands in 1845, complete the list.

Autano, an islet of Fakaafo, of the Union group. 9° 24′ 55″ S., 171° 12′ W.

Avea, of the Exploring group, Fiji, is a small island northeast from Vanua mbalavu, 3 m. in circumference and 600 ft. high. Population, 40. 17° 10′ 30″ S., 181° 06′ E.

Awakalo, see Alewakalou, Fiji.

Baba, see Torres islands.

Babagarai, or Smith islet on the southeast coast of New Guinea.

Babeltop, of the Pelew group, is also spelled Baobeltaob, etc. It is of irregular shape, 20 m. N-S. Mt. Aremolunguj is 2000 ft. high. Northeast end, 7° 40′ 30″ N., 134° 38′ 45″ E.

Bacon, Fiji, is a white rock 60 ft. high covered with guano within Argo reefs. 17° 04′ S., 178° 25′ W.

Badeneu, see Moali, Loyalty archipelago.

Badila beddabedda bonarua, westernmost and largest of the Brumer group on the coast of New Guinea, in 10° 45′ 24″ S., 150° 23′ 03″ E. It is 2.5 m. long, half a mile wide and 670 ft. high.

Bagabag, or Rich, the Sir R. Rich of Dampier, is 4 m. in circumference and 1500 ft. high. It is in 4° 50′ S., 140° 12′ E. **10.**

Bagaimotu, islet of the Tongan group.

Bagaman, or Stanton of the Louisiade archipelago is 2.5 m. E-W. by 1.7 m., and 720 ft. high. 11° 08′ S., 152° 40′ E.

Bagamoti, islet southeast coast of New Guinea, near Sideia; 115 ft. high.

Bagavirana, of the Conflict group, Louisiade archipelago. An atoll 10 m. E-W. by 5 m. N-S. Ten islets uninhabited; covered with Casuarina trees. Visited by H. M. S. *Conflict* in 1880. 10° 46′ S., 151° 46′ E.

Bagga, islet in bight on west side of Vella Lavella, Solomon islands. 7° 47′ S., 156° 30′ E.

Bagiagia, or Markham of the D'Entrecasteaux group, is an islet in Moresby strait between Dauila and Moratau. 9° 25′ S., 150° 25′ E.

Baibara, islet on coast of New Guinea. 10° 20′ S., 149° 36′ E.

Baibesika, islet on southeast coast of New Guinea, a mile east of Suau, 1.5 m. by 0.5 m., 560 ft. high; cultivated.

Baiiri, largest of the Dumoulin group; 365 ft. high, with few inhabitants. 10° 54′ 17″ S., 150° 44′ 52″ E.

Baiwa, with Pana wadi and Pana roran in the Rénard group, Louisiade archipelago.

Baker, or New Nantucket, was discovered by Captain H. Foster of the barque *Jamaica.* Taken by the United States in 1857. A guano island 1 m. E-W., 0.7 m. wide, 20 ft. high. 0° 13′ 30″ N., 176° 29′ 30″ W.

Balabio, off the northwest point of New Caledonia.

Baldwin, islet of the Yasawa group, Fiji. 17° 26′ 50″ S., 177° 00′ 45″ E. **14.**

Ballale, islet northeast of Shortland, Solomon islands. 6° 58′ S., 155° 52′ E.

Bampton, see Parama, coast of New Guinea.

Banabana, or Grange, on the coast of New Guinea, is low and wooded. 10° 22′ S., 148° 54′ E.

Banepe, see Panavi, Santa Cruz group.

Banga Netepa, see Panavi, Santa Cruz group.

Banganeda, see Matema. **12.**

Banks, in Torres strait. 10° 12′ S., 142° 15′ E. **8.**

Banks, in Spencer gulf, South Australia. 34° 30′ S., 136° 20′ E.

Banks group was discovered by Quirós and visited by Bligh in May, 1789. It consists of Vanua Lava, Gaua, Mota, Valua, Ureparapara, with twelve islets. Annexed by Great Britain August 18, 1898. **12.**

Baranago, islet 120 ft. high in Utuha passage, south coast of Florida, Solomon islands.

Barclay de Tolly, see Raroia of the Paumotu archipelago. **21.**

Barena, of the Stewart islands or Sikaiana. **11.**

Baring, see Namorik of the Marshall group. **6.**

Barn, off Australian coast. 10° 49′ S., 142° 18′ E.

Barnard, N., coast of Australia. 17° 41′ S., 146° 12′ E.

Barnard, S., coast of Australia. 17° 52′ S., 146° 11′ E.

Barr, islet on the north side of Mille, Marshall group, east side of entrance to lagoon. 6° 14′ N., 171° 46′ E. **6.**

Barren (Cape), northeast from Tasmania, east entrance to Banks strait; 2300 ft. high. Another island of the same name is in the Hunter group northwest of Tasmania. 40° 25′ and 40° 32′ S.

Barrier (Great), in Hauraki gulf, New Zealand, also called Otea, is 21 m. by 10 m., and 2130 ft. high. In the same gulf is Little Barrier, 9 m. west from Great Barrier. Also called Houtouron. 4 m. N-S., 3.7 m. E-W.; 2400 ft. high.

Barrier islands, in the channel between Dauila and Moratau of the D'Entrecasteaux group. 9° 24′ S., 150° 25′ E. **9.**

Barrington, of the Galapagos, was named by Colnett. 0° 50′ 30″ S., 90° 10′ W.

Barrow, see Vanavana of the Paumotu archipelago.

Bartlett, islet of Tutuila, Samoan islands, off Massefau bay.

Barwell, see Tucopia. **12.**

Basilaki, or Moresby, is a well wooded, densely populated island noted for the careful cultivation of kalo, sago, betelnut, sugar, indian corn, etc. It is 10 m. E-W. by 3.5 m.; 1326 ft. high. 10° 37′ S., 151° 00′ 35″ E. **9.**

Basilisk, see Sideia, New Guinea.

Bass, islet of Taumaco group. **12.**

Bass islands, or Maretiri, are 46 m. E. by S. from Rapa. Four islets, 346 ft. high, discovered by Captain Bass who first sailed through the strait, which bears his name, between Australia and Tasmania. 27° 55′ 30″ S., 143° 28′ 20″ W.

Bassakanna, a circular islet off the northwest coast of Malaita, Solomon group. 8° 22′ S., 160° 29′ E.

Basses, are low coral islands in the Louisiade archipelago. 10° 58′ S., 152° 45′ E. Gumaian is the largest and easternmost, Abaevara is at the other extreme, and Leiga with Isurauaraua complete the group.

Bass, reef-tied islet of Maloelab, Marshall group. **6.**

Bat, the westernmost of the Purdy group, discovered by Captain Bristow in 1817, consists of two flat islands and islet covered with coconut trees and enclosed by reef close to which no bottom at 20 fathoms. 2° 51′ S., 146° 12′ E. **10.**

Batanta, a long, narrow and mountainous island on the coast of New Guinea.

Bateman, a low islet of the Underwood group, Fiji. 17° 40′ 30″ S., 177° 14′ 20″ E.

Batiki, or Mbatiki, Fiji, is near the centre of the group; is 2 m. in diameter and 609 ft. high. Population in 1880, 342. 17° 46′ S., 179° 10′ E.

Bau, see Mbau, Fiji.

Baudissin, is at the northwest end of New Ireland, Bismarck archipelago, and extends 7 m. E-W. 2° 46′ S., 150° 40′ E.

Bauro, see San Cristóbal, Solomon islands. **11.**

Baux, see Nukuhiva, Marquesas group. **23.**

Bavo, islet 3 m. E. from Idiha on the Southeast coast of New Guinea.

Baxo trista, islet on southeast end of Oraluk reef, Caroline group, 50 ft. high. 7° 27′ N., 155° 24′ E. **4.**

Bayonnaise, islet at south entrance to Kuto bay, Isle of Pines. Named from French ship.

Beacon, islet of Australia. 12° 48′ S., 143° 36′ E.

Beagle, islet of Guadalcanar, Solomon islands. **11.**

Beaupré, or Eo of the Loyalty group, northwest of Uea, was discovered in 1782 by D'Entrecasteaux. Covered with coconut trees; inhabited. 20° 20′ S. Named for the Geographical Engineer of the *Recherche*.

Beautiful, a group in the Gulf of Carpentaria, north coast of Australia.

Bedford, see Vehanga of the Actæon group. **22.**

Bee, on the south shore of Huon gulf. 7° 30′ S., 147° 27′ E.

Beechey, islands of the Bonin group. 27° 08′ N., 142° 15′ E. Annexed by Japan.

Beika, on the southeast coast of New Guinea, east of Sariba; 130 ft. high; densely wooded.

Belcher = Taravai, islet of Mangareva.

Belep, five islets and a number of rocks northwest from New Caledonia. **13.**

Bellevue, group on the coast of New Guinea. Jervis island is the principal. 9° 56′ S., 142° 09′ E.

Bellingshausen, Society group, was discovered by Kotzebue in 1824. It is low and uninhabited. Named for the distinguished Russian navigator. 15° 48′ S., 154° 30′ W. **20.**

Bellona, of the Solomon group, was discovered by Captain Wilkinson in the *Indispensable*, 1790. It is small, 400 ft. high, and uninhabited. August 18, 1898, it was declared a part of the British Solomon islands Protectorate. 11° 25′ S., 159° 45′ E. **11.**

Bentinck, one of the Wellesley group in the gulf of Carpentaria.

Bentley, see Anagusa, Louisiade archipelago.

Bega, see Mbenga of Fiji.

Berriberrije, or Slade, Louisiade archipelago, is the northwest and most conspicuous of the Engineer group, 1.7 m. NW-SE., half a mile wide, 596 ft. high. 10° 37′ S., 151° 16′ E.

Bertrand, on the north coast of New Guinea. 3° 11′ S., 143° 10′ E. Low and wooded, near Schouten.

Berry, islet 60 ft. high, of the St. Andrew group, Admiralty islands.

Berud, see Kuria of the Gilbert islands.

Bet, see Burrar in Torres strait.

Beverley, a group off the east coast of Queensland, Australia. 21° 30′ S., 149° 45′ E.

Biak, is separated from Korrido by a narrow channel, the two forming the Schouten islands. 1° S., 136° 02′ E. Little known.

Bickerton, see Laté, in the Tongan group. **18.**

Bigali, see Pikelot, Caroline islands.

Bigar, another form of Bikar, Marshall islands.

Bigedj, islet of Kwadjelin, Marshall islands.

Bigini, see Bikini, Marshall islands.

Biguela, see Pikelot, Caroline islands.

Bikar, or Dawson, consists of three islets on the east side of the atoll in the Marshall islands. According to Kotzebue the centre of the group is in 11° 48′ N., 170° E.

Bikerei, islet of Maiana, Gilbert group. 1° 00′ 20″ N., 173° 00′ 45″ E. **7.**

Bikini, or Eschscholtz, was discovered by Kotzebue in Oct. 1825. Marshall group, 18 m. N-S. South point is, according to Brown, 11° 33′ N., 165° 37′ E. **6.**

Bilibili, in Astrolabe bay, New Guinea. 5° 20′ S., 145° 46′ E. Natives are enterprising traders and make excellent pottery.

Bindloe, of the Galapagos, is 800 ft. high. 0° 18′ 50″ N.

Bio, 2 m. northwest from Ugi, Solomon islands; coral islet 100 ft. high, uninhabited.

Birara, a name of a district of New Guinea, sometimes incorrectly applied to the whole island.

Bird, islet on east coast of Admiralty. 2° 08′ S., 147° 14′ E.

Bird, islet in passage between Mbenga and Viti levu, Fiji. 18° 19′ 20″ S., 177° 58′ 15″ E.

Bird, islet of Palmyra.

Bird, see Farallon de Medinilla of the Marianas.

Bird, see Nihoa of the Hawaiian group.

Bird, see Reitoru of the Paumotu archipelago.

Bird, a name given by Cook to Hikueru, Paumotu archipelago.

Bird, a small group off the Australian coast. 11° 47′ S., 143° 06′ E.

Birnie, of the Phœnix group, was discovered by Captain Emment. It is a mile long and not more than 6 ft. above the sea. 3° 34′ 15″ S., 171° 42′ W. British protectorate July 10, 1889.

Bishop, see Nonuti, Gilbert group. Also Tapituea of the same group.

Bishop and his Clerk, rocky islets south from Macquarie. 55° 15′ S., 160° 10′ E.

Bishop Junction, see Erikub, Marshall islands.

Bitutu, islet of Tarawa, Gilbert group. 120° 33′ N., 172° 55′ 30″ E.

Biu, islet 2 m. northwest from Ugi, Solomon group. 1.5 m. long, 240 ft. high. 10° 11′ S., 161° 38′ E.

Biva, a low, coconut-covered, inhabited islet a mile in length, 10 m. west from Yasawa group, Fiji. 17° 08′ 30″ S., 176° 52′ 30″ E.

Blackney, or Blakeney, a low, wooded island in the Louisiade archipelago.

Blair, Fiji. 18° 30′ 10″ S., 177° 36′ E.

Blake, see Motuiti of the Marquesas.

Blunt, Fiji. 18° 52′ S., 178° 24′ 40″ E.

Blanchard, of D'Entrecasteaux, is the island known as Doini. 10° 42′ S., 150° 40′ E.

Blanche, islet 280 ft. high, on the north coast of Rendova, Solomon islands.

Blaney, see Nonuti of the Gilbert group.

Blelatsch, islet of Yap, Caroline archipelago. 9° 30′ 10″ N., 138° 04′ 42″ E.

Bligh, see Mematangi of the Paumotu archipelago.

Bligh, Ureparapara of the Banks group. There is a Bligh island in Nootka sound, and another off the coast of Alaska. The name recalls the commander of the *Bounty*.

Blosseville, a high, steep, wooded crater with several villages on the crater edge. 3° 36′ S., 144° 32′ E. **8.**

Blunt, see Mbulia, Fiji.

Bobo, or Bristow, a low, mangrove-covered island, 11–12 m. in circumference on the coast of New Guinea. 9° 08′ S., 143° 14′ E.

Bobo eina, or Huxley of the Louisiade archipelago, is 800 ft. high and thickly wooded.

Bobu, islet on the north coast of Murua or Woodlark island. 8° 58′ S., 152° 46′ E.

Boiaboiawagga, islet in the Louisiade archipelago a quarter-mile long E-W., densely wooded.

Bock, islet of Ailinglablab, Marshall group. Another of the same name is an islet of Udjae.

Bogen, islet of Maloelab, Marshall islands.

Boh, islet in Tanle bay on the northeast coast of New Caledonia.

Boigu, or Paigo, a low, swampy island 6 m. E-W., 2 m. N-S., near the mouth of the Mai Kassa river on the south coast of New Guinea. 9° 20′ S., 142° 15′ E.

Boimagi, of the Kiriwina or Trobriand group. 8° 31′ S., 150° 52′ E.

Boirama, a grassy islet 290 ft. high, northeast from Nukata in the Louisiade archipelago.

Bolabola, or Borabora of the Society group, is mountainous and picturesque, rising in Mt. Pahia to 2165 ft. Large population. North end is in 16° 22′ S., 151° 40′ W. **20.**

Bolang, on the coast of New Guinea. 2° 03′ S., 131° 56′ E.

Bonabe, Panopea, Baanopa, or Ocean, of the Gilbert islands, was discovered in 1804 from the ship *Ocean*. It is 10–11 m. in circumference. 0° 52′ 02″ S., 169° 35′ E.

Bonabona = Torlesse, islets in the Louisiade archipelago.

Bonham, see Jaluit of the Marshall islands.

Bonin, Bonin-sima, a chain extending almost N-S. from 27° 45′ to 26° 32′ N., divided into four small groups, Parry, Kater, Peel and Coffin. They are high and volcanic; except a small colony on Peel they are uninhabited. Probably discovered by Japanese fishermen about 1675, they were unknown to the world till 1823 when Captain Coffin, an American whaler, discovered and took possession of the southern group. In 1824 John Ebbets, another American, discovered the central since called Peel. Visited by Lütke 1828, Beechey 1827, Collinson 1853, and by Commodore Perry. Claimed by Japan.

Bonnawan, a grassy islet a mile N-S., and 335 ft. high, in the Louisiade archipelago.

Bonvouloir, a group in the Louisiade archipelago seen by D'Entrecasteaux. It extends in a slight curve about 20 m. NW-SE. Inhabitants are Papuans. East islet is 500 ft., Hastings 10 m. to WNW. is 400 ft. high. Five miles beyond there are 3–4 islets on the same reef. Centre 10° 20′ S., 151° 56′ E. Bonvouloir was an officer on the *Recherche*.

Booby, a bare, uninhabited rock 35 ft. high in Torres strait. 10° 36′ 05″ S., 141° 54′ 45″ E.

Bordelaise, see Oraluk of the Caroline islands.

Borne, islet 50 ft. high off Hanaiapa bay on Hivaoa, Marquesas islands.

Bory, islet of Ruk, Caroline islands. 7° 14′ N., 151° 39′ 37″ E.

Boscawen, see Tafahi of the Tongan islands. **18.**

Botany Isles of Cook are between New Caledonia and Isle of Pines.

Boucher, see Tiger of the Loyalty group.

Boudeuse, low, uninhabited island, shaped like a horseshoe open to the west. Discovered by Bougainville August 9, 1768, and named after his ship. 1° 25′ S., 144° 32′ E.

Bougainville is the largest of the Solomon islands; extends 110 m. NW-SE., and is 30 m. wide; very mountainous, with volcanic peaks reaching nearly 10,000 ft. Bagana, in the centre, is active. Owing to the ferocity of its inhabitants little is known of the interior. Cannibals all. The north point is in 5° 24′ S., 154° 38′ E. **11.**

Bouka, or Buka of the Solomon islands, is much lower than Bougainville, more fertile and more populous. Natives said to have the finest physique in the group; they are active and daring cannibals. The north point is in 5° S., 154° 35′ E. **11.**

Bounty, a group of 24 islets and rocks, inhabited and belonging to New Zealand. Discovered by Captain Bligh of the *Bounty*, Sept. 19, 1788. 47° 50′ S.

Bourke, islet in Torres strait. 9° 52′ S., 143° 22′ E.

Bouro, see San Cristóbal, Solomon islands.

Bow, see Hau of the Paumotu archipelago. **21.**

Bowditch, see Fakaafo of the Union group. **17.**

Bowerick, islet of Oneatoa, Gilbert islands. 1° 47′ 40″ S., 175° 35′ 20″ E. **7.**

Brackenridge, low, 1 m. long, off Vanua levu, Fiji. 16° 33′ S., 178° 47′ 20″ E. Named for the botanist of the United States Exploring Expedition under Wilkes.

Bramble Cay, see Massaramcoer. Sand islet at northeast boundary of Queensland colony.

Brampton, see Parama, New Guinea coast.

Brander, islet of Rahiroa of the Paumotu archipelago.

Brattle, islet of Albemarle in the Galapagos.

Brewer, islet in China strait. 10° 34′ 30″ S., 150° 43′ 45″ E.

Brierly, see Daddahai in the Louisiade archipelago.

Bristow, see Bobo on the New Guinea coast. 9° 08′ S., 143° 14′ E.

Britannia, another name of Maré, Loyalty group.

Broadmead, one of the St. Andrew group, Admiralty islands.

Brocke, see Jarvis.

Brongniart, islet of Ruk, Caroline islands. 7° 33′ 30″ N., 151° 47′ 02″ E.

Brooker, see Utian of the Louisiade archipelago.

Brown, same as Bikini of the Marshall group.

Brown, see Eniwetok of the Marshall islands.

Brown, see Lae of the Marshall islands. Named for Captain J. W. Brown who discovered it.

Brown, islet in Henry Reid bay on the east side of New Britain.

Browne is low, wooded, on the same reef with Carpenter and Tracey in Nares harbor, Admiralty group.

Brumer, see Tassai, coast of New Guinea.

Brumer group consists of six small basaltic islands; largest and westernmost 2.5 m. by 0.5 m., 665 ft. high, inhabited. 10° 46′ S., 150° 22′ E. People use canoes with outrigger and double mat sails. The other islands are Badila beddabedda bonarua, Harikoa, Gobi gobi, Bugomaki and Abana.

Buchanan, in the Admiralty group. 1° 56′ S., 146° 28′ E.

Budd, an extinct volcano, 800 ft. high, in the Ringgold group, Fiji. 17° 26′ 30″ S., 180° 23′ E.

Buen viage (Isla de), discovered by Quirós July 8, 1606. Probably one of the Gilbert islands. Quirós says: "Este dia se vió una isla de hasta seis leguas de boj; y porque hasta aquí no se habia encontrado tierra alguna ni bajo, ni otra cosa que impidien nuestro camino, se le puso por nombre *Buen Viage:* su altura son tres grados y medio parte del Norte. Acordóse de no ir á ella por no ser ya á propósito y por el riesgo de ser baja." *Viages de Quiros, I., 358.* This day was seen an island about six leagues in circuit; and because thus far we had encountered neither land nor shoal, nor other thing which might impede our way, we bestowed the name *Good Voyage.* Its latitude is three and a half degrees North. It was determined not to land as it was not convenient and there was risk of reefs.

Buena Vista, or Vatilau of the Solomon islands, is 1050 ft. high. 8° 53′ 30″ S., 159° 59′ 30″ E. **11.**

Bugomaki, one of the Brumer group, 220 ft. high.

Bugotu, the native name (of a part) of Ysabel, Solomon islands.

Buhi, islet on northwest extreme of the Tongan group, on the same reef with Ofolanka.

Bukalau, low islet of Fiji. East point, 16° 12′ 20″ S., 179° 45′ 50″ E.

Bulia, see Mbulia in the Kandavu group, Fiji.

Bull, islet of St. Andrew group, Admiralty islands.

Bultig, or Hump islet, in Geelvink bay, New Guinea; 10–12 m. × 4 m.

Bunatik, islet on the southeast coast of Ponapé, Caroline islands.

Buninga, southwesternmost island of the Shepherd group, New Hebrides. Three-quarters of a mile NE-SW. 723 ft. high. A hundred inhabitants, all Christian.

Bunker, another name of Jarvis.

Bunkey, see Namonuito of the Caroline islands. **4.**

Buraku, or Murray, an uninhabited volcanic peak, 1000 ft. high, northwest from Guadalcanar, Solomon islands. 8° 59′ S., 158° 35′ E.

Buriwadi, islet of the Kiriwina or Trobriand group. 8° 32′ S., 150° 52′ E.

Burke, islet on the coast of New Guinea. 10° 10′ S., 142° 30′ E.

Burnett, see Noina of the Louisiade archipelago.

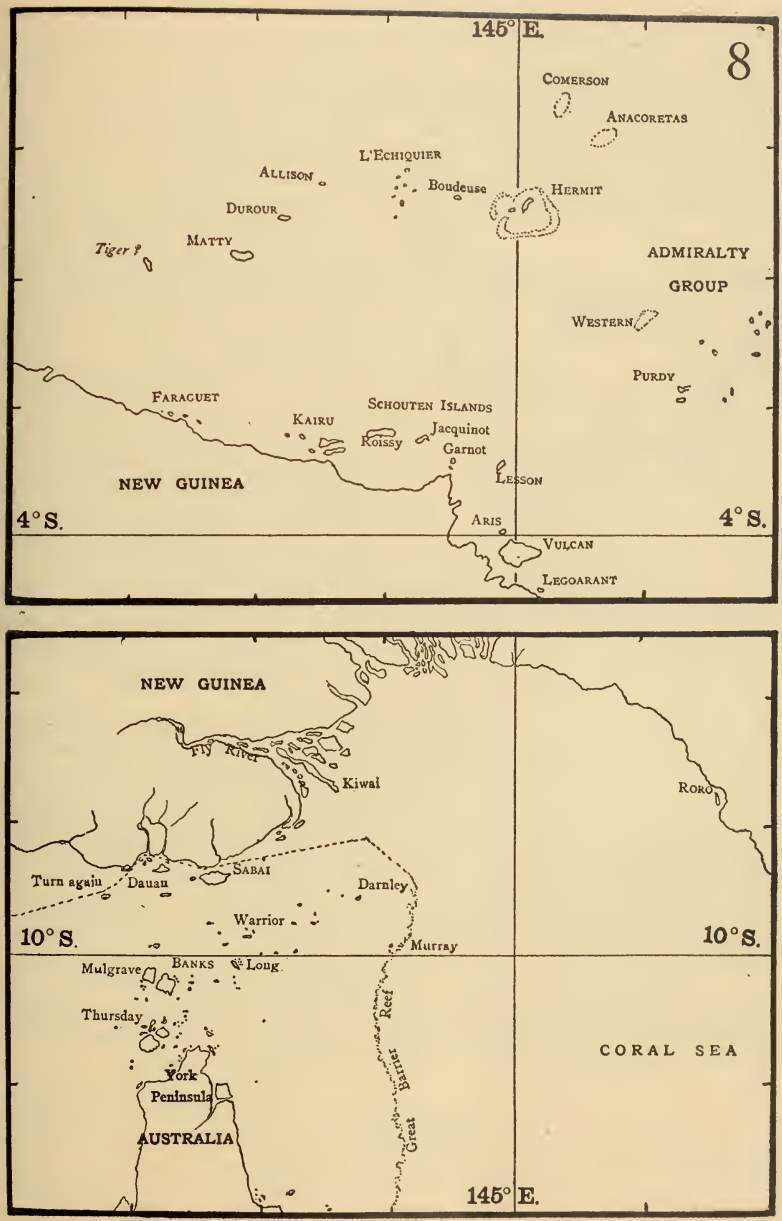
Burrar, or Bet, of the Three Sisters (Bet, Sue, Poll) in Torres strait. 10° 10′ S., 142° 50′ E.

Burrh, islet at the entrance of Port Rhin on Lukunor, Marshall islands. 6° 14′ N., 171° 46′ E.

Burrows (1842), see Maré, Loyalty group.

Burwan, inhabited islet in Malo pass, off Espiritu Santo, New Hebrides.

Bushy, islet off Australian coast. 10° S., 142° 58′ E.


145° E.
8
Comerson
Anacoretas
L'Echiquier
Allison
Boudeuse
Hermit
Durour
Matty
Tiger I.
Admiralty
Group
Western
Purdy Is.
Faraguet
Schouten Islands
Kairu
Roissy
Jacquinot
Garnot
Lesson
New Guinea
4° S.
Aris
Vulcan
Legoarant
4° S.
New Guinea
Fly River
Kiwai
Roro
Turn agaju
Dauan
Sabai
Darnley
Warrior
10° S.
Murray
10° S.
Mulgrave
Banks
Long.
Thursday
Barrier Reef
Great
Coral Sea
York
Peninsula
Australia
145° E.

Butaritari or Touching in the Gilbert group, is an atoll of triangular form, about 14 m. on a side. As shown in the figure, most of the land is on the south side of the lagoon and there are the principal villages. Namaka, Nakudi, Pikhat, Ourik and Napuni are the main islets. The entrances to the lagoon are on the west side. The northwest point is in 3° 14′ N., 172° 39′ 50″ E. In 1886 the population was 3000, all protestants. The American Board has a station here. The south side is a continuous grove of coconut and pandanus, and a large amount of copra is exported annually. **7.**

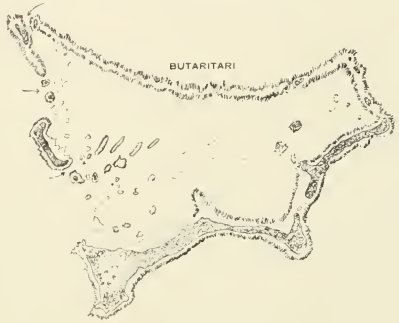


FIG. 3.

Butchart, or Dekatua, is an islet of the Engineer group, Louisiade archipelago, 350 ft. high, covered with coconut trees.

Button is a low islet in Shallow bay of Admiralty island.

Button, a grassy islet in China strait. 10° 34′ S., 150° 44′ E.

Button, see Utirik, of the Marshall islands.

Byam, see NGanati, Paumotu archipelago.

Byam Martin, an old name of Vairaatea, Paumotu archipelago.

Byer, see Patrocinio of the Hawaiian group.

Byron, island in Engineer group of the Louisiade archipelago.

Byron, on the southeast coast of New Guinea; forms a triangle with Grant and Shortland.

Byron, see Nukunau, Gilbert islands. **7.**

Cabeva, islet of Fiji. 16° 11′ 20″ S., 179° 34′ 45″ E.

Cabras, see Apapa on the west coast of Guam, Marianas.

Cadmus, a name of Morane of the Paumotu archipelago. **22.**

Cairncross, a group on the Australian coast. 11° 15′ S., 143° E.

Calalin, islet of Majuro, Marshall islands. 7° 09′ N., 171° 13′ E.

Calvados Chain, Louisiade archipelago; a series of high islands extending 45 m. from Panasia. The villages are generally on the northern sides of the densely wooded islands. The canoes are large and fitted with oval mat sails. The inhabited islands are: Pana varavara, Utian, Panaudiudi, Toloi awa, Gulewa, Ululina, Moturina, Panarora, Paba baga, Pana numara, Panantinian and Panawina.

Calvert, see Maloelab of the Marshall group.

Campbell, an uninhabited group 30 m. in circumference; discovered in 1810 by Captain Hazelburgh and named for the owner of the brig in which he sailed. Dent lies to the northwest, Jacquemart to the south. The highest hill is 1500 ft. high. 52° 33′ 44″ S., 169° 09′ 09″ E.

Campbell, islet in Torres strait. 9° 33° 08″ S., 143° 29′ E.

Candelaria Shoals, of Mendaña, now called Roncador. **11.**

Cannac, a rock 200–250 ft. high, 9 m. west from Laughlan. Discovered by Dumont D'Urville. 9° 18′ S., 153° 27′ E.

Canton, Mary Balcout or Swallow, in the Phœnix group, is a low, sandy island 11 m. long, 50–500 ft. wide and 10–18 ft. high. 2° 44′ 35″ S., 171° 42′ W. **17.**

Cap, islet between Gibba and Turtlebacked, off New Guinea. 9° 49′ S., 142° 42′ E.

Cap, see Tabutha, Fiji. **14.**

Capeniur, islet of Ailuk, Marshall islands. 10° 17′ 25″ N., 169° 59′ 20″ E. **8.**

Carapellas is south of Kayangle, Pelew islands, with Arayonzet and Korack on a reef 4.5 m. N-S., 5 m. E-W.

Carlshoff, see Aratika, Paumotu archipelago. **21.**

CAROLINE ISLANDS.

Native Name.	Chart Name.	Discoverer.	Latitude North.	Longitude East.	Authority.	Population.
Western Group:						
NGoli.	Matelotas (Spenser). Lamoliork, Ulu.	Villalobos, 1543.	8° 17′ 0″	137° 33′ 0″	Cheyne.	100
Yap.	Onap.	Hunter, 1791.	9 37	138 08	D'Urville.	2000
Uluthi.	Mackenzie.	Hunter, 1791.	10 06	139 50	Lütke.	200
Feys.	Tromelin, Fais.	Tromelin, 1828 (?).	9 46	138 16	"	300
Sorol.	Philip.	Hunter, 1791.	8 06	140 03	"	20
Central Group:						
Eurupig.	Kauna.	Hunter, 1791.	6 40	143 10	Lütke.	50
Wolea.	Ulie, Thirteen Ids.	Wilson, 1793.	7 23 30	143 57	"	600
Ifaliik.		Wilson, 1793.	7 14	144 31	"	200
Faraulep.	Gardner.	Lütke, 1828.	8 36	144 36	"	Uninhabited.
Olimario.		Lütke, 1828.	7 43	145 56	"	200
Grimes.	High.	Capt. Grimes, 1841.	9 15	145 33		
Elato.	Haweis.	Wilson, 1793.	7 30	146 19	"	300
Lamotrek.	Swede.	Wilson, 1793.	7 27	146 30	"	200
Faiu, West.	West.	Lütke, 1828.	8 03	146 50	"	Uninhabited.
Satawal.	Tucker.	Wilson, 1793.	7 22	147 06	Duperrey.	200
Pikela.	Lydia.	Ibargoïta, 1801.	8 38	147 13	"	Uninhabited.
Pikelot.	Coquille, Bigali.	Duperrey, 1824.	8 09	147 42	"	Uninhabited.
Suk.	Ibargoïta.	Ibargoïta, 1799.	6 28	149 30	Freycinet.	100
Poloat.	Enderby, Kata.	Ibargoïta, 1801.	7 19 25	149 15	"	100
Tamatam.	Los Martires.	Ibargoïta, 1801.	7 27	149 28	Duperrey.	200
Namonuito.	Anonima, Bunker. Livingston.	Ibargoïta, 1801.	9 00	149 47	Lütke.	50
Faiu, East.	Lütke.	Lütke, 1828.	8 33 20	151 26	"	50
Namolipiafane.	Fananou.	Hall, 1824.	8 25 30	151 49 15	"	50
Morileu.	Hall.	Hall, 1824.	8 41	152 25	"	100
Ruk.	Hogoleu, Truk.	Duperrey, 1825.	7 43	151 46	D'Urville.	8000
Losap.	Duperrey.	Lütke, 1824.	6 53	152 42 20	Duperrey.	200
Nama.	D'Urville.	Duperrey, 1825.	6 59	152 33	Findlay.	
Namoluk.		Lütke, 1828.	5 45 15	153 16 30	Lütke.	300
Etal.		Mortlock, 1793.	5 35	153 43	Cheyne.	200
Lukunor.	Mortlock Islands.	Mortlock, 1793.	5 29 18	153 58	Lütke.	200
Satoan.		Mortlock, 1793.	5 17	153 46	"	500
Nukuor.	Monteverde, Dunkin.	Monteverde, 1806.	3 52	154 56	Findlay.	500
Oraluk.	Bordelaise, San Agostino	Tompson, 1773.	7 38	155 09	"	Uninhabited.
Eastern Group:						
NGatik.	Los Valientes, Raven.	Tompson, 1773.	5 47 30	157 32	Findlay.	30
Pakin.	Peguenema.	Lütke, 1828.	7 02	157 47 30	Cheyne.	50
Andema.	Ant.	Fraser, 1832.	6 45	158 00	"	Uninhabited.
Ponape.	Ascension, Puynipet.	Lütke, 1828.	6 48	158 07	Lütke.	5000
Mokil.	Duperrey, Wellington.	Duperrey, 1824.	6 39	159 53	Duperrey.	80
Pingelap.	Musgrave, McAskill.	Musgrave, 1793.	6 12	160 53	McAskill.	300
Kusaie.	Ualan, Strong.	Crozer, 1804.	5 19	163 06	Lütke.	700

Caroline Islands extend from the Pelew group to Ualan, and from 2° to 12° N., and with the Marshall and Gilbert groups are comprised in that portion of the Pacific usually called Micronesia. The name comes from that given by the Spanish Admiral Don Francisco Lezcano to a large island in the group not now identified. Duperrey and Lütke made the group known geographically, and to Dr. Luther Halsey Gulick, an American missionary, we are indebted for much information on both islands and inhabitants. The earliest account is by a Jesuit missionary, Juan Antonio Cantova, who visited portions of the group in 1721 and was killed at Mogmog ten years later. There are perhaps 877 square miles distributed over nearly fifty groups, most of them atolls. The table will show the distribution

more clearly, but the population there given is only approximate. In 1885 the German gunboat *Iltis* took Yap, which Spain at once claimed and her claim was sustained by the Pope, acting as arbitrator. After the war with the United States, and the loss of Guam and the Philippines, Spain sold the entire group to Germany for $4,000,000.

Caroline, or Thornton, a group of low coral islands on one reef 7 m. long, 1 m. wide. Taken by England July 9, 1868. 10° 0′ 01″ S., 150° 14′ 30″ W.

Carpenter, islet on the same reef with Browne and Tracey in Nares harbor, of Admiralty island.

Carr, a high island in the Hudson group, Fiji. North point in 17° 35′ S., 177° 01′ 30″ E.

Carry, crescent-shaped, uninhabited island in Fortescue strait, southeast coast of New Guinea, 1 m. NE-SW., 300 ft. high. 10° 34′ 45″ S., 150° 54′ 45″ E.

Carteret, a group of six islets on a circular reef 10 m. diameter, all inhabited and thickly wooded. Discovered by Captain Carteret in 1767. 4° 45′ S., 155° 20′ E.

Carysfort, see Tureia, Paumotu archipelago.

Case, a high island of the Hudson group, Fiji. 17° 37′ 30″ S., 177° 03′ 30″ E.

Casey, islet 1 m. north from Montravel, New Caledonia.

Castori, a high, rocky group on the southeast point of New Guinea. 10° 47′ S., 150° 38′ E. **9.**

Catherine, islet off Cape Ducie on the northeast coast of New Guinea.

Catherine, see Ujae, Marshall group.

Catto, islet 2 m. off southwest end of Eua, Tongan group. Discovered by Tasman in 1643. 21° 29′ S., 174° 50′ 30″ W.

Cérisy, islet of Ruk, Caroline islands. 7° 11′ 05″ N., 151° 51′ 36″ E.

Cette, another name for Eunauro on coast of New Guinea.

Chabral, see Lifu of the Loyalty group.

Chain, a low, wooded islet northeast of East cape, New Guinea.

Chain, see Anaa, Paumotu archipelago.

Chamisso, islet of Ruk, Caroline islands. 7° 16′ 48″ N., 151° 47′ 42″ E.

Champignon, islet in St. Vincent bay on southwest coast of New Caledonia.

Chanal, of Marchand, is Hatutu of the Marquesas group.

Chanter, islet off the east coast of Raoul, Kermadec group. 29° 15′ 30″ S., 177° 54′ 02″ W.

Chard, islet 4.7 m. long, 100 ft. high, off the coast of New Britain. 5° 27′ S., 150° 58′ E.

Charles, of the Galapagos is 24 m. in circumference; once settled, now deserted. 1780 ft. high.

Charles Hardy, see Nissan of the Bismarck archipelago.

Charlotte, another name for Apaiang, Gilbert islands.

Chas, see Wari, New Guinea.

Chase, see Tamana, Gilbert islands.

Chassant = Salat, of the Caroline islands.

Chatham, a group belonging to New Zealand and situated in 43° 48′ 59″ S., 176° 39′ 50″ W. It was discovered by Captain Broughton of the armed tender *Chatham* attached to Vancouver's expedition in 1791. At the time of the discovery there were some 1200 natives of a race resembling the Maori and called Moriori. They were a cheerful and healthy people dressed in seal skins, but when, in 1840, Dr. Dieffenbach

visited the group, only 90 survived. In 1830 there had been an importation of 800 Maoris, and the present population is a very motley one. The largest island, Chatham or Warekauri, extends on the north coast 31 m., on the south about half that distance. Pitt or Rangihaute is 11 m. from Chatham and 8 m. long. A mile off the southeast end of Pitt is Rangatira or Southeast, and still farther to the southeast is Tarakoikoia or the Pyramid, a bare rock 566 ft. high. In 1868 this group was surveyed by the New Zealand Surveyor General, S. Percy Smith. Both the geological formation and the flora connect the Chatham islands with New Zealand.

Chatham, of the Galapagos, 19 m. NE-SW. by 8 m., 1650 ft. high. Only island of the group where water is always found.

Chaumont, see Hni-wadiamo of the Louisiade archipelago.

Cherry, see Anuda. **12.**

Chicayana, a spelling of Sikaiana or Stewart.

Chikuru, a name of the islet Pingelap, Caroline islands, usually called Tugulu on the charts.

Chissy, islet on the Maclay coast of New Guinea. 6° 02′ S., 147° 32′ E.

Choiseul, of the Solomon islands, was discovered in April, 1568, by Pedro de Ortega Valencia and Hernan Gallego, Mendaña's pilot. The present name commemorates the distinguished minister of Louis XV. In extent, 83×20 m., and 2000 ft. high; mountainous and wooded. The north point is in 6° 37′ S., 156° 27′ E. **11.**

Christina (Cristina), the old name of Tahuata, of the Marquesas islands.

Christmas, a low, lagoon island extending 44 m. E-W. Discovered by Cook December 24, 1777. The water of the lagoon is said to be remarkably salt. Annexed by Great Britain March 17, 1888. 1° 59′ N., 157° 32′ W.

Church, islet on south side of Huapu, Marquesas islands.

Cicia, see Thithia, Fiji.

Cicobia, see Thikombia, Fiji.

Clarence (Duke of), see Nukunono, of the Union group. **17.**

Clark, a low island of the Fiji group. 16° 22′ 24″ S., 179° 11′ 32″ E.

Clarke, island on the north side of Banks strait.

Clerk, see Onoatoa of the Gilbert islands.

Clerke, see Tekokoto of the Panmotu archipelago.

Clermont de Tonnerre, see Reao, Paumotu archipelago. Named for the French Minister of Marine.

Cliff, islet of the Australian coast. 14° 13′ S., 143° 48′ E.

Cliff, two islets off the coast of New Guinea. 9° 26′ S., 146° 56′ E.

Cliffy = Ikaika Keino of the Louisiade archipelago.

Chokach, an islet within the reef of Ponapé, Caroline islands, on the north side.

Clipperton, a lagoon island, uninhabited; discovered by Captain Clipperton in 1705. There is a deep hole in the lagoon, and trachytic rocks on the outer ring. Claimed by France. 10° 17′ N., 109° 13′ W.

Clock, islet on the Australian coast. 14° 04′ S., 144° 17′ E.

Cloquet, a name of Gicquel which was formerly described as an island on the north coast of New Britain; now known to be a peninsula. **10.**

Close, islet in the Bismarck archipelago. 4° 57′ S., 151° 18′ E.

Clute, see Hiti, Paumotu archipelago.

Coast, island off New Guinea, 300 ft. high, well-wooded, and with a fringing reef. 10° 35′ 25″ S., 150° 40′ 20″ E.

Cockatoo, islet in Thousand Ships bay, Solomon islands. 8° 33′ S., 159° 37′ E.

Cockburn, group off coast of Australia. 11° 51′ S., 143° 18′ E.

Cockburn, see Ahunui, Paumotu archipelago. **22.**

Coconut, in the Bismarck archipelago, with Leigh and the coast of New Ireland forms Carteret harbor. Inhabitants cannibals. 4° 42′ S., 152° 42′ E.

Coconut, islet on the New Guinea coast. 10° 04′ S., 143° 03′ E.

Cocos, island known to Wafer, Dampier and other early navigators, 4.5 m. NE-SW., very high. 5° 32′ 57″ N., 88° 02′ 10″ W. Northeast from the Galapagos.

Cocos, a name given in 1790 by Captain Wilkinson to the group discovered by Lemaire and Schouten, and by them called Marqueen.

Codfish, islet off the west coast of Stewart, New Zealand, 3 m. NW-SE., 2 m. wide.

Coffin, group of the Bonin islands. 26° 38′ N., 142° 15′ E.

Collis a name of Kamaka, an islet of Mangareva.

Columb, a coral islet, wooded and inhabited, in Astrolabe bay, New Guinea.

Colvocoressis, see Dravinui, Fiji.

Commerson, or Comerson, two low islands discovered by Bougainville in 1768. 0° 40′ S., 145° 17′ E.

Conflict, group of more than 22 islets in the Louisiade archipelago. 10° 46′ S., 151° 46′ E. Named for H. B. M. S. *Conflict* in 1880.

Connor, see Katai in the New Guinea region.

Constantin, see Greenwich of the Caroline group.

Contrariété, the old Spanish name of Ulava, Solomon islands.

Contrariété islet = Porondu, New Caledonia.

Conversion de San Pablo (La), supposed to be Britomart, of Duperrey. Discovered by Quirós February 10, 1606. See *Quirós Viajes, I.*, 256; *II.*, 7, 92.

Cook, islet at entrance to Christmas island lagoon. 1° 57′ 16″ N., 157° 27′ 45″ W.

Cook, see Tarawa, Gilbert islands.

Cook, islet on the northeast coast of Faté, New Hebrides.

Cook Islands, a portion of the Hervey group, often so-called.

Coquille, see Pikelot of the Caroline islands.

Cornwallis, another name for Johnston.

Coronados, see Anuanurunga, Paumotu archipelago.

Cosissipe, island in the Hermit group. It abounds in pigeons.

Count Heiden = Likieb, Marshall group.

Coutance, a well-wooded islet of New Guinea, half a mile long and a quarter broad. 10° 13′ S., 148° 07′ E.

Covell, a name for Ebon, Marshall islands.

Crab, islet on the northwest coast of York peninsula, Australia. 10° 58′ S., 142° 56′ E.

Craven, a high island in the Hudson group, Fiji. 17° 39′ S., 177° 01′ 30″ E.

Credner, or Pigeon group, lies between Duke of York and New Britain; low and thickly wooded islands, each with a separate reef with deep water between. 4° 15′ S., 152° 19′ E.

Crescent, see Timoe, Paumotu archipelago. **22.**

Crétin, see Tami, east coast of New Guinea. 6° 45′ S., 147° 49′ E. Named for Lieutenant Crétin of the *Recherche*.

Croker, see Heraiki, Paumotu archipelago. **21.**

Crouy islet is in Dumbea passage, entrance to Noumea roadstead, New Caledonia.

Crown is 7 m. northwest from Long on the coast of New Guinea. It was discovered by Dampier; is 4–5 m. in circumference, and 2000 ft. high. 5° 08′ S., 146° 56′ E.

Culpepper is the most northerly of the Galapagos, very barren, 550 ft. high. 1° 39′ 30″ N., 92° 03′ W.

Cumberland, see Manuhangi, Paumotu archipelago.

Cumberland, an extensive group off the east coast of Queensland, Australia, reaching to 21° S.

Cumming, low islet of Fiji. 16° 21′ 40″ S., 179° 08′ 47″ E.

Cuop, islet of Ruk, Caroline islands.

Curé, a name of Ocean in the Hawaiian group.

Current, see Pulo Anna, Caroline islands.

Curtis, two rocks in the Kermadec group, 500 ft. high. Said to emit hot water and steam. 30° 36′ S., 179° 14′ W.

Cyclades (Les) of Bougainville = New Hebrides.

Cyprian Bridge, the easternmost island on the west side of Bougainville strait, Solomon group, 377 ft. high, dome-shaped.

Daddahai, or Brierly, in the Louisiade archipelago; about a mile in circuit, 380 ft. high, wooded and inhabited. 11° 18′ S., 153° 08′ E.

Dageraad = Aurora or Makatea of the Paumotus. Discovered by Roggewein in 1712.

Daiwari, or Gibbons, islet of Nuakata, Louisiade archipelago; 290 ft. high, clothed with grass, uninhabited.

Dalrymple, in Torres strait. 9° 37′ S., 143° 18′ E.

Dambach, a small cluster on the east coast of Bougainville, Solomon islands. 5° 41′ S., 155° 07′ E.

Dampier, or Karkar, is 6–7 m. northeast of Cape Croisilles on the coast of New Guinea; volcanic, and about 5000 ft. high, 36–40 m. in circumference. 4° 42′ S., 145° 58′ E. **10.**

Danger, see Pukapuka, Paumotu archipelago. **22.**

Danger group consists of three islands, Pukapuka, Motukoe and Motukavata on a reef 8 m. E-W. and 4 m. N-S. Discovered by Byron June 21, 1765. Lagoon closed, landing dangerous. 10° 53′ S., 165° 45′ 30″ W.

Danger, islands of New Guinea. 0° 15′ S., 135° 05′ E.

Dangerous Archipelago, a name of the Paumotu group.

Daniel, see Arno of the Marshall group.

Dao Balayet, a sand islet marking Estrées passage on the northwest coast of New Caledonia.

Daos islets form the south part of Belep group, New Caledonia. **13.**

Daomboni, islet on the north coast of New Caledonia.

Darnley, a name of Erub on the New Guinea coast.

Daru, or Yaru, at the mouth of the Oriomo (Tait) river, north of Bobo and between Bristow and the mainland. Fertile, fine timber, not many natives. 9° 05′ S., 143° 12′ E.

Dauan, islet off the west side of Saibai on the South coast of New Guinea. 9° 25′ S., 142° 32′ E.

Dauar, or Dowar, islet within the same reef with Mer and Waier of the Murray islands; Papuan inhabitants. 9° 54′ S., 144° 02′ E.

Daugaé, islet on the reef at the north extreme of New Caledonia.

Daugo, the highest of the Fishermen islands off Port Moresby on the south coast of of New Guinea. Natives numerous, dark copper color; they have large canoes with four mat sails. 9° 32′ S., 147° 04′ E.

Dauila, or Goodenough, of the D'Entrecasteaux group, is 21 m. NW-SE. A mountain range, of which the highest peak reaches 8500 ft., extends throughout. Well peopled and cultivated to some extent. 9° 31′ S., 150° 20′ E.

Daussy, islet in Arembo bay on the southwest side of New Caledonia.

Davis, a high island in the Yasawa group, Fiji. 17° 27′ 40″ S., 177° 00′ 30″ E.

Davis, see Rapanui or Easter.

Dawhaida, see Marokau of the Paumotu archipelago. **21.**

Dawson, largest of the Laseinie group in the Louisiade archipelago, 0.7 m. NW-SE., 450 ft. high, uninhabited.

Dawson, a very small reefed islet in the D'Entrecasteaux group. 10° 21′ S., 151° 25′ E.

Dawson, see Bikar, Marshall islands. **6.**

Day, one of the Tiri islets off Vanua levu, Fiji. 16° 24′ 14″ S., 179° 09′ 20″ E. Low coral.

Dayman, islet in Torres strait. 10° 45′ S., 142° 21′ E.

Dayrell, islet off the east coast of Raoul, Kermadec islands.

Deal, island of Kent group in Bass strait. 39° 30′ S., 147° 18′ E.

Deans is one of the names of Rahiroa, also called Vliegen and Nairsa, Paumotu archipelago.

Death, islet in St. Vincent bay on the southwest side of New Caledonia.

Deblois, islet of New Guinea. 3° 22′ S., 144° 09′ E.

Deboyne, group in the Louisiade archipelago is 6 m. from St. Aignan, a high (1500 ft.), wooded cluster, of which Panniet is the largest; Rara at the southeast extreme. Nivan, Panapompon, Nibub, Mabui, Redlick and Torlesse complete the list.

Deboyne, see Panniet of the Louisiade archipelago.

Debrun, islet near Noumea on the south side of New Caledonia.

Ducena = Maitea in the Espinosa chart. Discovered by Quirós February 12, 1606.

Deception = Moso, New Hebrides.

Deedes, two islets 0.7 m. apart in the Engineer group. 10° 32′ S., 151° 16′ E.

Deguala, one of the Pleiades group northwest of Uea, Loyalty group.

De Haven, a high island of the Ringgold group, Fiji. 16° 30′ 20″ S., 180° 21′ 30″ E.

Deirina, islet of New Guinea, 0.7×0.5 m., 280 ft. high, inhabited.

Dekatua, or Butchart, islet of the Engineer group, 350 ft. high, covered with cocoanut palms.

Delami = Roporopo in Orangerie bay, southeast coast of New Guinea.

Deliverance islet, a point in the north boundary of Queensland colony. 9° 34′ s., 141° 45′ e.

Denham, islet at west end of Kandavu, Fiji.

Deni is the native name of Nitendi or Santa Cruz in the New Hebrides, according to Codrington.

Dent, island in Northwest bay, Campbell island, New Zealand.

D'Entrecasteaux group was seen from a distance by the French navigator from whom it is named. Captain Moresby examined the islands in 1874. The group consists of Duau (Normanby), Moratau (Fergusson), Dauila (Goodenough), Raputata Sanaroa (Welle), Dobu (Goulvain), all of them high and fine islands, well peopled. **9.**

D'Entrecasteaux, inhabited islet half a mile long in the Admiralty group. 1° 53′ s., 146° 30′ e.

De Peyster, see Nukufetau of the Ellice group. **16.**

D'Haussez, see Mercury, New Zealand.

Des Lacs, one of the French group, 1550 ft. high, inhabited. 4° 38′ s., 149° 33′ e. **10.**

Des Lanciers, a name given by Bougainville to Akiaki or Thrum Cap of the Paumotu islands.

Devarenne, islet in St. Vincent bay on the southwest side of New Caledonia.

Deverd, islet off Chasseloup bay on the northwest coast of New Caledonia.

Didigili, wooded islet, 150 ft. high, with fringing reef on the southeast coast of New Guinea.

Didot, islet in Muéo passage near Noumea, New Caledonia.

Didymus, see Ito, islet on the New Guinea coast.

Dieterici, a small group on the northeast coast of Bougainville, Solomon islands. 6° 08′ s., 155° 23′ e.

Digaragara, islet at west opening of the outer ring of Egum atoll in the Kiriwina group. 9° 22′ 30″ s., 151° 53′ e. **9.**

Dingen, small island in Dampier strait.

Dinner, see Samarai on the coast of New Guinea.

Direction = Manevai, Santa Cruz islands.

Direction, see Namena, Fiji.

Disappointment islands (of Byron), in the Paumotu archipelago, were discovered by Byron June 17, 1765. 14° 09′ s., 141° 14′ w. Consist of atoll Napuka or Whytoohee and Tepoto or Otooho. **21.**

Disappointment, off the west coast of the Auckland islands, New Zealand.

Disappointment, one of the Taumaco group.

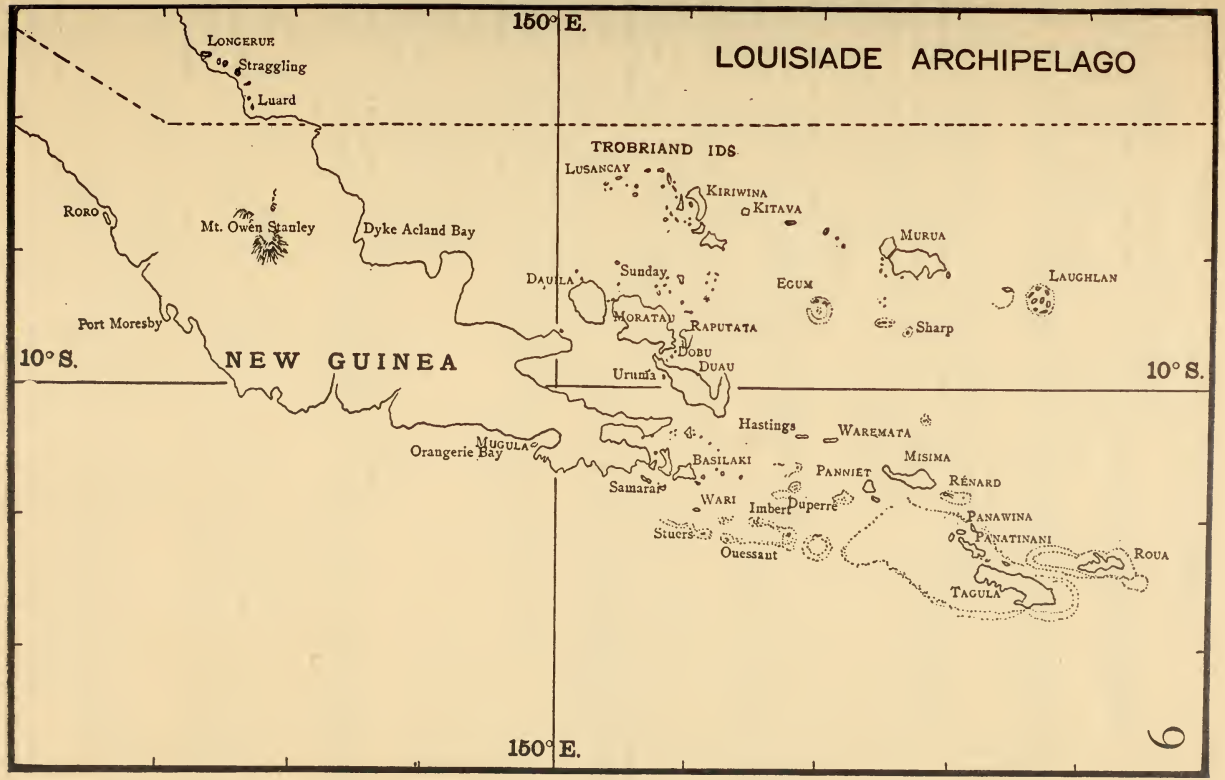
Disappointment, is the largest of the Duff group, 1200 ft. high. Natives are Polynesian, number about 350, thin and ugly, armed with bows and poisoned arrows.

Disappointment, see Rosario of the Bonin islands.

Dobu, or Goulvain, is at the entrance to Dawson strait in the D'Entrecasteaux group, 2 m. n-s., 2.2 m. e-w.; inhabited by Papuans. 9° 46′ s., 150° 52′ e. **9.**

Dodogessa, islet off Dauila in the D'Entrecasteaux group.

Dog, see Nonuti of the Gilbert group.


150° E.
LOUISIADE ARCHIPELAGO
LONGERUE
Straggling
Luard
TROBRIAND IDS.
LUSANCAY
KIRIWINA
KITAVA
MURUA
LAUGHLAN
EGUM
Sharp
RORO
Mt. Owen Stanley
Dyke Acland Bay
DAUILA
Sunday
MORATAU
RAPUTATA
DOBU
DUAU
Port Moresby
10° S.
NEW GUINEA
Urumá
10° S.
Hastings
WAREMATA
MISIMA
RÉNARD
PANNIET
Orangerie Bay
MUGULA
BASILAKI
Samarai
WARI
Imbert
Duperré
PANAWINA
PANATINANI
ROUA
Stuers
Ouessant
TAGULA
150° E.
6

NEW BOMBAY

Dog, see Pukapuka of the Paumotu archipelago.

Dogigi and Rikarika compose the Lebrun group of the Louisiade archipelago. The former is 165 ft. high.

Doi, or Konaoe is one of the Ono i lau group, Fiji.

Doini, the Blanchard of D'Entrecasteaux on the southeast coast of New Guinea, is 2 m. ENE-WSW., half a mile wide, 510 ft. high, and well cultivated. 10° 42′ S., 150° 40′ E.

Dominica, the Spanish name of Hivaoa, Marquesas islands. **23.**

Dongaloa, a group of low islets off Viti levu, Fiji. 17° 24′ S., 177° 39′ 30″ E.

Dot, islet in Huon gulf on the east coast of New Guinea. 7° 05′ S., 147° 08′ E.

Double, on the Australian coast. 16° 44′ S., 145° 44′ E.

Double, islet in Torres strait. 10° 27′ S., 142° 25′ E.

Double, see Nemu, New Caledonia.

Doubtful, an islet of Beaupré, Loyalty group.

Doubtful, see Tekokoto, of the Paumotu archipelago. **21.**

Dougherty, seen by Captain Dougherty in 1841 from whaler *James Stewart.* Seen again in 1859. 59° 21′ S., 119° 07′ W.

Dove, islet in Torres strait. 10° 04′ S., 142° 57′ E.

Dover, two islets on the south coast of Admiralty. 2° 16′ S., 147° 13′ E.

Dowar, see Dauar in Torres strait.

Dowsett Reef is 13 m. south from Malo reef in the Hawaiian group. It extends 8 m. × 4 m. 25° 13′ N., 170° 38′ W. On July 4, 1872, the whaling brig *Kamehameha,* Captain Dowsett, struck on this reef which is awash in some parts.

Dowsett, see Bikini of the Marshall group.

Drala, see Ndrala, Fiji; islet 80 ft. high, off the east coast of Viti levu.

Dramai, islet on the New Guinea coast. 4° 06′ S., 134° 10′ E.

Draviuni, see Ndraviuni, Fiji.

Druadrua, see Ndruandrua, Fiji.

Druau, see Ndruandrua, Fiji.

Drummond, a name of Tapituea of the Gilbert islands.

Du ami and **Du ana,** islets in Kutu bay, Isle of Pines.

Duau, or Normanby, of the D'Entrecasteaux group, is 39 m. long, mountainous, rising to an height of 3374 ft., and inhabited. The southeast cape is in 10° 10′ S., 151° 14′ E.

Dublon, islet of Ruk, Caroline islands. 7° 22′ 15″ N., 151° 55′ 22″ E.

Dubouzet, or Nu islet, bears a lighthouse at the entrance to Noumea, New Caledonia.

Dubuaru, islet on the New Guinea coast. 9° 08′ S., 142° 58′ E.

Duchateau, three low, wooded islets, Pana bobai ana, Pana rurawara; and Kuknlub, of the Louisiade archipelago. 11° 16′ S., 152° 22′ E.

Duchess, see Uruma of the D'Entrecasteaux group. **9.**

Ducie was discovered by Captain Edwards in H. M. S. *Pandora* in 1791. A low, uninhabited lagoon island 1.7 m. NE-SW., and 1 m. wide in 24° 40′ S., 124° 48′ W.

Ducos, islet in St. Vincent bay on the southwest coast of New Caledonia.

Dudemaine, islet on the north coast of New Guinea, 100–200 ft. high. 3° 08′ S., 142° 20′ E.

Dufaure, on the north side of New Britain, is 7 m. long. 5° 06′ S., 150° 14′ E.

Dufaure, see Mugula on the southeast coast of New Guinea. **9.**

Duff, group in the Santa Cruz islands, was discovered by Quirós and Torres in 1606, and again by Captain Wilson, in the *Duff*, September 25, 1797. Consists of ten small islands extending SE-NW. 17 m. Inhabitants largely Polynesian. British protectorate declared October 1, 1898. 9° 48′ S., 167° 10′ E.⊙ **12.**

Dugong, islet on the New Guinea coast. 10° 31′ S., 143° 03′ E.

Dugumenu, a low, coral island 0.5 m. in diameter, of the Trobriand group.

Duipoi, islet of Mahabarina, of the Killerton group, off the north shore of Milne bay, New Guinea.

Duke of Clarence, see Nukunono of the Union group. **17.**

Duke of Gloucester, a group of three atolls named by Carteret in 1767. Nukutapipi or Margaret, Anuanurunga, Coronados or Four Crowns, and Anuanuraro or Archangel, in the Paumotu archipelago. **21.**

Duke of York, a group of 13 islets, of which this is the largest, Bismarck archipelago, between New Britain and New Ireland. It is 5 m. E-W., 3.5 m. N-S. Makada and Uluare are the only others of any size, but all except Ulu are inhabited by cannibals. 4° 09′ S., 152° 28′ E. **10.**

Duke of York, see Atafu or Oatafu of the Union group. **17.**

Duke of York, see Moorea, Society islands. Name given by Wallis July 27, 1767. **20.**

Dumoulin, group of four islets and two detached rocks, Baiiri, Ana karukarua, Ana badi badila, Uarama kiukiu. The first is 365 ft. high and inhabited. 10° 55′ S., 150° 43′ E.

Dumplings, a group of three islets from 180–250 ft. high on the northeast coast of New Guinea.

Duncan, a group of islets in Torres strait. 10° 16′ S., 142° 06′ E.

Duncan, of the Galapagos.

Dundas, on the northeast coast of Auckland islands, New Zealand.

Dundas, see Apamama, Gilbert islands. **7.**

Dungeness, islet on the south coast of New Guinea near Tut. 9° 51′ S., 142° 55′ E.

Dunk, islet of the Australian coast. 17° 58′ S., 146° 11′ E.

Dunkin, see Nukuor, Caroline archipelago. **4.**

Duperré, a group of five wooded islets on a reef in the Louisiade archipelago. 11° 12′ S., 152° E.

Duperrey, a low, wooded, inhabited island in Humboldt bay on the north coast of New Guinea.

Duperrey, see Aura, an islet of Mokil, Caroline islands. This name is applied to Mokil, also.

Duportail, a group on the north side of New Britain, 5 m. by 2.7 m. There is an active volcano near the southwest end. 4° 55′ S., 151° 21′ E. Named for Lieutenant Duportail of the *Espérance*. **10.**

Duroc, islet in Alcmené passage, Isle of Pines.

Durour, a flat islet on the coast of New Guinea, discovered by Carteret September 19, 1767. 1° 33′ S., 143° 11′ E.

D'Urville, in west end of Cook strait, New Zealand.

D'Urville, see Kairu, New Guinea.
D'Urville, see Nama islet of Losap, Caroline islands. **4.**
Dyar, islet on the New Guinea coast. 1° 37′ S., 131° 45′ E.

Eap, an old spelling of Yap, Caroline islands.
Ear, islet of Ulnthi, Caroline islands.
Earl Dalhousie shoal, Caroline islands. 8° N., 145° 09′ E.
Earle = Pana krusima of the Louisiade archipelago.
East Faiu or Lütke, a low coral island 0.7 m. long, with fringing reef, uninhabited. Caroline islands. 8° 33′ N., 151° 26′ E.
East, see Waremata of the Louisiade archipelago.
East, a group of four islets off the north coast of New Hanover, the easternmost being the largest.
East, islet 60 ft. high off Florida, Solomon islands.
East, islet off Kandavu, Fiji; rocky, 69 ft. high.
East, islet of Wari or Teste, New Guinea, 100 ft. high.
Easter, see Rapanui.
Eastern, islet of Midway islands, Hawaiian group, 1.2 m. long, 6–15 ft. high, covered with coarse grass and small shrubs; sand dazzling. 28° 12′ 22″ N., 177° 22′ W.
Ebadon, islet of Kwadjalin, Marshall islands. 9° 22′ N., 166° 53′ E.
Ebon, called also Boston and Covel, of the Marshall group, consists of 21 well wooded islets on a reef 25 m. in circumference. Discovered May 25, 1824, by Captain Ray, an American. 4° 48′ N., 168° 45′ W. The islets of importance are called Jurijer, Enijarmek, Ebon, Dereg, Enijadok, Guamaguamlap, Euer, Munjak, Taka, Euilo, Jio, Met. Ebon islet forms the south and southeast side of the atoll; 5 m. long; is the largest and most important of the group. American mission station. **6.**
Ebuma, islet 80 ft. high, near Samarai on the southeast coast of New Guinea.
Eddystone, see Panarora of the Louisiade archipelago. It is 540 ft. high and inhabited.
Eddystone, see Narovo, Solomon islands. **11.**
Edgecombe, see Tupua, of the Santa Cruz group.
Edigen, islet of Kwadjelin, Marshall group.
Efáte = Faté or Vaté or Sandwich, of the New Hebrides.
Egerup, see Erikub of the Marshall islands. **6.**
Egg, see Nui of the Ellice group. **18.**
Egg, see Lehua, Hawaiian group.
Egmont, see Vairaatea, Paumotu archipelago. **22.**
Egmont of Carteret is Santa Cruz, or Deni (Nitendi).
Egum, atoll in the Trobriand group, is 13 m. in diameter, the encircling reef opening only on the NW. and NE., having six islets on the north portion, Degargara, Yanaba, Wiakou, Napasa, Tabunagora, Nagiau; while in the centre of the lagoon are Fandaio, Simlakita, Kadais Mua and Egum in one group to the north, and Nasakor consisting of four islets to the south. 9° 26′ S., 151° 58′ E. **9.**
Ehiki, islet of Panasia, Louisiade archipelago.
Eiao, called also Masse, Knox, Hiaou, of the Marquesas group, is 6 m. NE-SW., 2000 ft. high, well wooded, but uninhabited. 8° 02′ S., 140° 41′ W. **23.**

Eil, Malk or Irakong, of the Pelew islands, is rocky and well-wooded. 10° 11′ 30″ N., 134° 27′ 30″ E.

Eimeo, see Moorea, Society islands. **20.**

Einmlap, islet of Udjelong, Marshall islands.

Eirek, islet of Wotto, Marshall islands.

Ejeet, islet in Majuro lagoon, 9.5 m. from from the entrance, Marshall islands.

Ekolo, islet of Ontong Java. 5° 38′ S., 159° 34′ E. **11.**

Elato, or Haweis, Caroline group, consists of the islets Falifi, Toass, Namoliaur. 7° 30′ N., 146° 24′ E.

Eld, a small, high island near Naviti, Yasawa group, Fiji. Of triangular form, 1 m. long. The north point is in 17° 09′ 40″ S., 177° 10′ 10″ E. Named for Henry Eld of the United States Exploring Expedition.

Elephant, islet of Espiritu Santo, New Hebrides.

Elisabeth, one of the Admiralty group; a low coral island 1.2 m. N-S, by 0.2 m. wide; inhabited. 2° 55′ S., 147° 03′ E.

Elisabeth, near Mbenga, Fiji.

Elisabeth, see Henderson of the Paumotu archipelago.

Elisabeth, see Toau of the Paumotu archipelago.

Elisabeth, see Manoba of the Solomon islands.

Eliza, see Tepoto of the Paumotu archipelago.

Eliza, see Onoatoa of the Gilbert group.

Eliza, see Peru of the Gilbert group.

Ella, islet of Ifalik, Caroline islands.

Ellice group. Consists of nine low atolls of which eight are inhabited; extends NW. by N.–SE. by S. about 360 m.; peopled from Samoa, except Nui whose inhabitants came from the Gilbert islands. Visited by Maurelle in 1781, and by Captain de Peyster in 1819. The atolls are Nurakita or Sophia, Nukulaelae or Mitchell, Fangawa, Funafuti or Ellice, Funafana, Nukufetau or De Peyster, Vaitupu or Tracy, Nui or Netherland or Egg, Niutao or Speiden or Lynx, Navomana or Hudson, and Nanomea or St. Augustine. **16.**

Ellice, see Funafuti.

Elliott, island of Fiji, named for the Chaplain of Wilkes' ship. 18° 51′ S., 178° 24′ E.

Elmore, islet of Odia atoll, Marshall group.

Elson is the same as Aukena of Mangareva.

Emery, or Wea of the Atana group, northwest from Rotuma; 700 ft. high.

Emmons, islet of the Hudson group, Fiji. 17° 38′ 20″ S., 177° 06′ E. A high islet named for Lieut. Geo. F. Emmons of the Wilkes Expedition.

Encarnacion of Quirós (1606) was placed in about 24° 50′ S., 137° 42′ W., but there is no land near that position. As Quirós estimated the distance from the American coast at 1500 *leguas* it would be difficult to identify his island, which he describes as nearly level with the water.

Enderbury, a guano island of the Phœnix group, 3 m. by 2.5 m., and 23 ft. high. The north point is in 3° 06′ 35″ S., 171° 14′ 25″ W. **17.**

Enderby, islet on the northeast coast of Auckland island, New Zealand.

Enderby, one of the Tamatam or Los Martires group in the Carolines, discovered by Ibargoitia in 1799. It consists of Alet and Poloat with a fringing reef 5.5 m. E-W. and 3 m. N-S. 7° 19′ 25″ N., 149° 15′ E. **4.**

Enear, islet of Ebon, Marshall islands.

Engebi, islet on the north side of Eniwetok, Marshall islands.

Engineer, see Tubutubu, New Guinea.

Engineer group, in 10° 37′ S., 151° 16′ E., consists of four islands, Berri berrije or Slade, Nara nara wai or Skelton, Kuriva or Watts, and Dekatua or Butchart. **9.**

Engnoch, islet of Yap, Caroline islands.

Eniwetok, or Brown of the Marshall group, was discovered by Captain Thomas Butler, December 13, 1794. Consists of 30 islets on a reef 29 m. in diameter. The north point is in 11° 40′ N., 162° 15′ E. **6.**

Enkaba, islet of Fiji, 2 m. by 1 m., well wooded, and inhabited. The north end is in 18° 50′ S., 181° 06′ 30″ E.

Entrance, islet east of Prince of Wales in Torres strait. 10° 42′ S., 142° 17′ E.

Entrance, at the mouth of Aird river, New Guinea.

Entrance, islet in the Louisiade archipelago.

Entry, see Kapiti, New Zealand.

Enybarbar, islet of Rongelab, Marshall islands.

Enyebing, islet of Ailinglap, Marshall islands.

Enylamiej, north islet of Udjae; one of the finest in the Marshall islands. 9° 21′ N., 165° 36′ E.

Enyvertok, islet of Rongelab, Marshall islands. 11° 16′ N., 167° 43′ E.

Eo, another name for Beaupré, Loyalty group. **13.**

Eori, an uninhabited islet of the Mamanutha ira group, Fiji.

Epi, see Api of the New Hebrides.

Epoko, the westernmost islet of the Rénard group, Louisiade archipelago.

Eraniau, at the entrance to Erakor lagoon, Faté or Sandwich island, New Hebrides. Headquarters of the Presbyterian mission.

Erikub, or Bishop Junction or Egerup, is an uninhabited island of the Marshall islands, 25 m. by 6–11 m. The southeast point is in 9° 06′ N., 170° 04′ E., according to Kotzebue.

Eromanga, a high and rocky island of the New Hebrides, 30 m. by 32 m. Five missionaries have been murdered here. **12.**

Erradika, or Hat islet at the entrance to Havannah harbor in Faté, New Hebrides, contains a coral mound 345 ft. high rising from a low island.

Erronan, see Futuna, New Hebrides.

Eru, islet of Kwadjelin, Marshall group.

Erub, or Darnley in Torres strait, is a volcanic island 5 m. in circumference and 610 ft. high. 9° 35′ 20″ S., 143° 45′ E.

Eruption, see Misima in the Louisiade archipelago.

Eschscholtz, a name given to Bikini by Kotzebue in honor of Johann D. Eschscholtz, who was naturalist on both of Kotzebue's expeditions. **5.**

Espiritu Santo, New Hebrides, called Australia del Espiritu Santo by Quirós in April, 1606, and by the settlers and traders plain Santo, Marina of the natives, is

a high volcanic island 75×40 m. in extent, and 4000 ft. high. Inhabitants were, and to some extent still are cannibals. The southwest point is in 15° 38′ 08″ S., 166° 46′ 30″ E.

Estancèlin, see Maturei Vavao in the Actæon group, Paumotu archipelago.

Etal, of the Carolines, is 12 m. in circumference and has some 400 inhabitants. Fine breadfruit trees here are said to measure 60 ft. to the first limb. 5° 35′ N., 153° 43′ E. **5.**

Ethel, islet at the head of Port Moresby, south coast of New Guinea.

Eua, of the Tongan group, was discovered by Tasman in January, 1643, who called it Middleburg. It is 10 m. southeast from Tongatabu, is 30 m. in circumference, and 1078 ft. high. 21° 20′ 30″ S., 175° 02′ W. About 300 inhabitants. **18.**

Euaiga, see Euaiki of the Tongan group.

Euaiki, islet of Tongatabu, much higher than the others. 21° 07′ 30″ S., 174° 55′ W. **18.**

Eugéne, islet on the southwest coast of Ysabel, Solomon islands. 8° 17′ S., 159° 11′ E. **11.**

Eugenie, islet in Cloudy bay on the coast of New Guinea.

Eunauro (Euna), or Cette, is on the southeast coast of New Guinea. 10° 25′ S., 149° 26′ E. Rocky, thickly inhabited by savages who have large canoes and fight chiefly with spears.

Eurupig or Kama, Caroline archipelago, consists of two islets on a reef 2.5 m. long. Population, 50. 6° 40′ N., 143° 10′ E. **3.**

Evans, of the Louisiade archipelago, was discovered in 1841. 9° 10′ S., 151° 55′ E.

Evans, islet of Sugar-loaf, is in Cook strait, New Zealand.

Ewing, islet on the northeast coast of Auckland islands, New Zealand.

Ewose, near Tonga in the New Hebrides, is 1.2 m. NW-SE., and 1076 ft. high. About 30 inhabitants.

Exchequer, see L'Echiquier. **8.**

Exploring islands, a name given by Wilkes in 1840 to an important group in Fiji enclosed by a reef 77 m. in circumference, which has a sloping edge to windward. The islets are Munia, Malatta, Osubu, Vanua mbalavu, Avia, and Susui.

Eyo, islet in Makira harbor of San Cristóval, Solomon islands.

Faaite, or Miloradowitch of the Paumotu islands, was discovered by Bellingshausen in 1819. It is 15 m. long and 5 m. wide. The west end is in 16° 43′ S., 145° 19′ 30″ W. **21.**

Fabre, a guano island of the Huon group.

Faed, see Abgarris of the Bismarck archipelago.

Fafa, islet of Tongatabu, Tongan islands. 21° 05′ S., 175° 08′ W. **18.**

Faiava or Wasau islet of Uea, Loyalty group.

Faioa, islet of Uvea or Wallis. It is covered with coconuts.

Fais, see Feys, Caroline archipelago.

Faitruk, a group in the west part of Ruk lagoon, Caroline islands. Consists of Tol, Fanup, Fanupenges, Remalum, Oni, Utet, Jawt, etc. Population not less than 8000; fierce, untamed heathen.

Faiu (east) or Lütke, of the Caroline islands, was discovered by Lütke, and is a low coral island 0.7 m. long; uninhabited. 8° 33′ 20″ N., 151° 26′ E. **4.**

Faiu (west), low, wooded, coral islet, 300 yards in diameter and uninhabited. 8° 03′ N., 146° 50′ E. **3.**

Faguin, see Howland.

Fakaafo or Bowditch, in the Union group, was discovered by Captain Hudson of the United States Exploring Expedition. A British protectorate was proclaimed June 20, 1889. A triangular coral island 8 m. N-S., 4 m. E-W.; population about 250. South point is in 9° 26′ 40″ S., 171° 03′ 15″ W. Sixty-two islets. Also written Fakaofu. **16.**

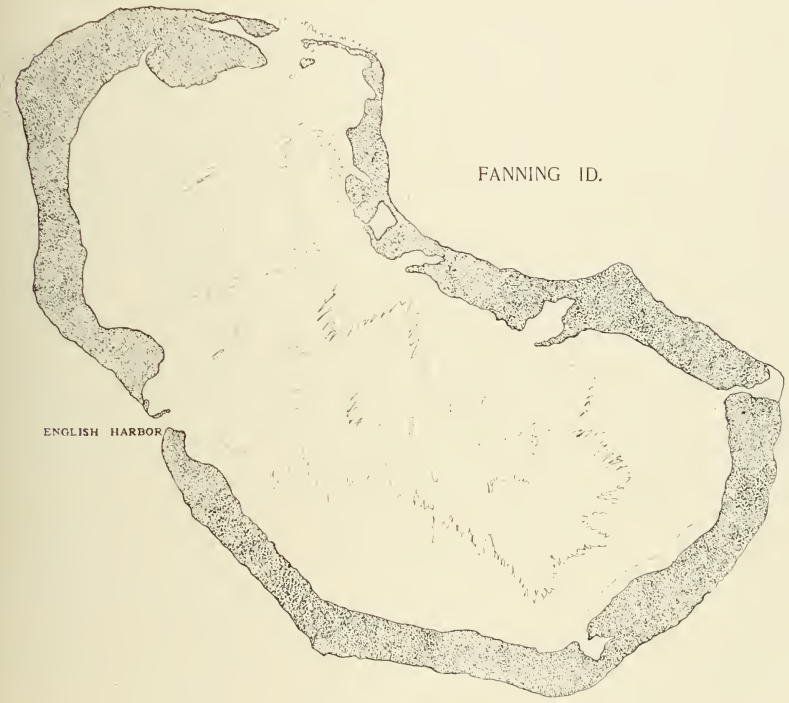


FIG. 4.

Fakaina, see Akahaina of the Paumotu archipelago.

Fakarawa, or Wittgenstein, was discovered by Bellingshausen in 1829. A lagoon atoll 32 m. by 10 m. Station of the French Resident for the Panmotu archipelago. Northeast point is in 16° 05′ S., 145° 33′ W.

Falalep, islet of Uluthi of the Caroline archipelago.

Falalis, islet of Wolea, of the Caroline archipelago. Population, 600 (Gulick).

Falang, islet of Ruk, Caroline islands. 7° 21′ 22″ N., 151′ 52′ 57″ E.

Falcon, Tongan group. 20° 21′ S., 175° 23′ W. First seen as a breaking reef from H. M. S. *Falcon* in 1885. An eruption of that year left it 2 m. long and 250 ft.

high, according to a survey in 1889. Ten years later Captain Field, in H. M. S. *Penguin*, found nothing but a breaking shoal.

Faleü, islet of Ruk, Caroline islands.

Falevai, islet in the Tongan group.

Falifi, islet of Elato, Caroline islands.

Fallafagea, a form of Kelifijia in the Tongan group.

False, islet on the northeast coast of New Guinea, near Huon gulf.

False, see Thikombia, Fiji.

Falulap, islet of Wolea, Caroline archipelago.

Fanadik, central islet of Tamatam or Los Martires, Caroline archipelago.

Fananu, islet of Namolipiafane, Caroline islands.

Fandaio, islet in the lagoon of Egum, atoll of the Kiriwina group. 9° 25′ S., 151° 57′ E.

Fangataufa, see Ahunii, Paumotu archipelago.

Fangawa, westernmost islet of Nukulaelae, Ellice group. 9° 22′ S., 179° 50′ E. **16.**

Fanning was discovered in 1798 by Captain Edmund Fanning, an American, in the ship *Betsy*. Annexed by England March 15, 1888; 9.5 m. NW-SE., 27 m. in circumference; very fertile; English harbor on the west side is within an opening to the lagoon, and the principal houses are south of this. 3° 51′ 25″ N., 159° 22′ W.

Fanuatapu, high, rocky islet, east coast of Upolu, Samoan islands.

Fanuatapu, inhabited islet on the southwest side of Nui, Paumotu archipelago.

Fanup, islet of Ruk lagoon, Caroline archipelago.

Fanupenges, islet of Ruk lagoon, Caroline archipelago, 3 m. east from Tol.

Faore is the second in size of the Stewart islands at the northwest end of the reef.

Fapula, islet on the east coast of Ysabel, Solomon islands. 8° 19′ S., 159° 42′ E. **11.**

Fara, islet on the east coast of Ysabel, Solomon islands. 8° 09′ S., 159° 35′ E. **11.**

Faraguet, a low, wooded islet of Sans Souci group, New Guinea. 3° 08′ S., 142° 24′ E.

Farailes, islet of Wolea, Caroline archipelago.

Farallon de Medinilla or Bird Island, of the Marianas. Volcanic, 2 m. NE-SW., 50 ft. high. 16° 30′ N., 146′ E. See map of Marianas under that name. Farallon is the common Spanish term for an isolated high rock.

Farallon de Pájaros, in the Marianas, is an active volcano 1039 ft. high; in eruption in 1877. Discovered by Douglas Sept. 12, 1789; 1.2 m. in diameter. 20° 36′ N., 144° 55′ E.

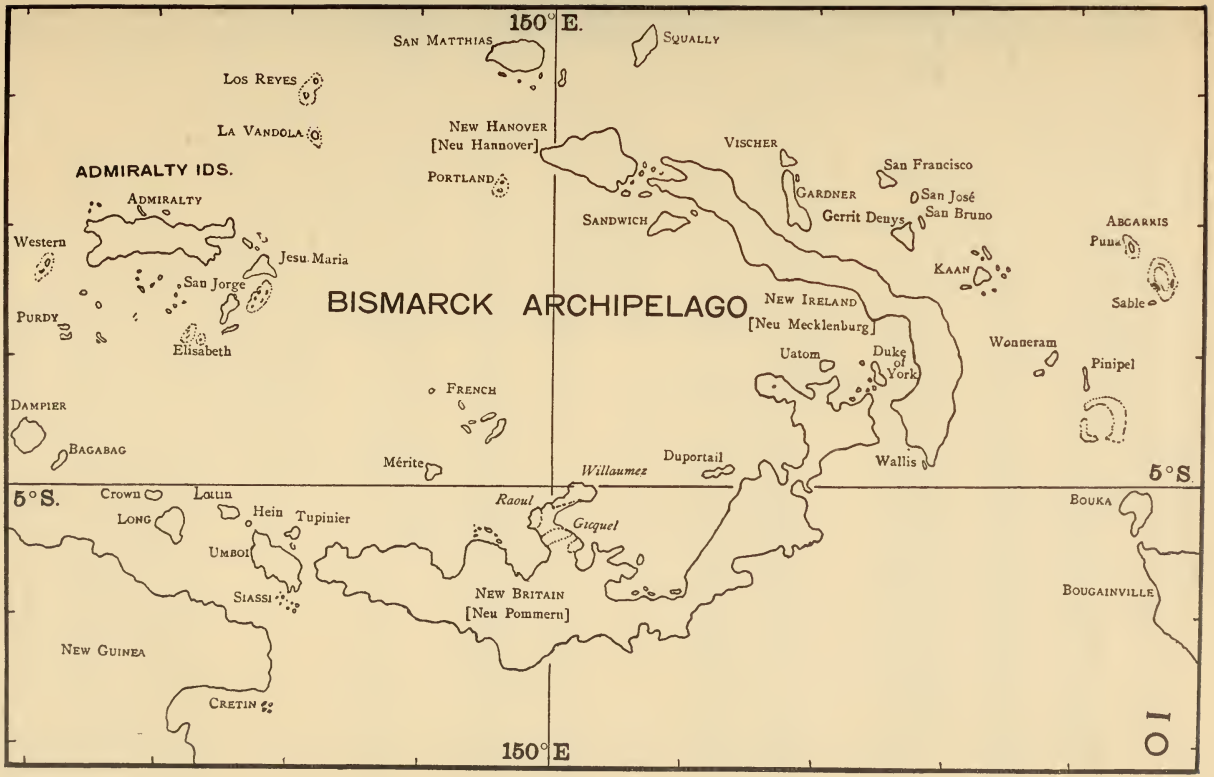
Farallon de Torres, in the Marianas. Formerly pinnacled rocks, but now reduced by the action of the waves or volcanic forces to rocks awash. Named for a former governor of Guam. 16° 51′ N., 145° 50′ E.

Fararik, islet of Ifalik, Caroline islands. **3.**

Faraulep or Gardner, of the Caroline islands, was discovered by Lütke, March 28, 1818. There are three islets on a reef 4 m. in circumference. 8° 36′ N., 144° 36′ E.

Fatáka, or Mitre, was discovered by Captain Edwards, in 1791, while searching for the mutineers of the *Bounty*. It is uninhabited; 2 m. NW-SE. A British protectorate was proclaimed October 1, 1898. 11° 55′ S., 170° 10′ E. **12.**

Faté, the correct form of Vaté or Sandwich, as v does not occur in the alphabet of that island. Also called Efaté and Efat. Is considered the finest island of the New Hebrides; 20 m. E-W. 17° 40′ S., 168° 20′ E. The natives have more Polynesian blood than their neighbors, and there are many Samoan words in their language. **12.**


150° E.
SAN MATTHIAS
SQUALLY
LOS REYES
LA VANDOLA
NEW HANOVER
[Neu Hannover]
ADMIRALTY IDS.
PORTLAND
VISCHER
San Francisco
GARDNER
San José
Gerrit Denys
San Bruno
SANDWICH
ADMIRALTY
Western
Jesu Maria
San Jorge
BISMARCK ARCHIPELAGO
ABGARRIS
Puna
KAAN
Sable
PURDY
Elisabeth
NEW IRELAND
[Neu Mecklenburg]
Wonneram
Uatom
Duke of York
Pinipel
FRENCH
DAMPIER
BAGABAG
Mérite
Willaumez
Duportail
Wallis
5° S.
Crown
Latun
Raoul
BOUKA
LONG
Hein
Tupinier
Gicquel
UMBOI
SIASSI
NEW BRITAIN
[Neu Pommern]
BOUGAINVILLE
NEW GUINEA
CRETIN
150° E
10

Fatuba, one of the Pleiades group, northwest from Uea of the Loyalty islands.

Fatufatu, a rocky islet of Tahaa, Society islands. **20.**

Fatuhiva or Magdalena of the Marquesas group. Discovered by Alvaro de Mendaña, July 21, 1595. It is 8 m. N-S., 4 m. E-W., and 3675 ft. high. The west end is in 10° 24′ S., 138° 40′ W.

Fatuhuku or Hood of the Marquesas group. An uninhabited island, 1180 ft. high; discovered in 1774 by one of Cook's midshipmen who afterwards became Lord Hood. 9° 26′ S., 138° 56′ W.

Fatumanga, the southwesternmost islet of the Vavan group, Tongan islands.

Fauna, islet in the northeast part of Ruk lagoon, Caroline islands. Population, 150.

Fauro, volcanic island 11 m. N-S., and 1925 ft. high, in the Solomon group. 6° 56′ S., 156° 04′ E.

Fawsawn, islet of Ruk, Caroline archipelago.

Fead, see Abgarris in the Bismarck archipelago.

Fedarb, a group of three thickly wooded islets in the Admiralty islands. The eastern one has a conical peak 250 ft. high. 2° 22′ S., 147° 26′ E.

Fearn, or Hunter, was discovered by Captain Fearn in the *Hunter* in 1798. It is a volcano 974 ft. high, wooded on the slopes; sulphurous vapors escape. 22° 24′ S., 172° 05′ E.

Federal, or Ingraham, is Nukuhiva of the Marquesas islands.

Fefau, islet of Ruk, Caroline islands.

Fenuafu, islet of Uvea or Wallis.

Fenua iti, see Takutea of the Hervey group.

Fenualoa, of the Santa Cruz group, is 4.5 m. N-S. by 0.7 m.; 100–200 ft. high. Extensive reefs.

Fenua ura, or Scilly of the Society group, was discovered by Wallis in 1767. It is a circular reef 6–7 m. in diameter with a closed lagoon; inhabited. 16° 31′ S., 154° 43′ W.

Fenua ino, a wooded islet of Tahiti opposite Tomotai valley.

Ferguson, islet in Shallow bay of Admiralty island.

Ferguson, island in Marau sound east of Guadalcanar of the Solomon islands. 9° 50′ 30″ S., 160° 48′ 45″ E.

Fergusson, see Moratau of the D'Entrecasteaux group.

Ferneaux, see Marutea, Paumotu archipelago. **22.**

Fetohougo, a spelling of Fatuhuku of the Marquesas group.

Fetouhouhou, see Hatutu of the Marquesas group.

Fetuku, see Fatuhuku of the Marquesas group. **23.**

Feys, or Tromelin of the Caroline archipelago, was discovered by Captain Tromelin in 1828. 2.6 m. in circumference and 30 ft. high; of coral rock, but has no lagoon or fringing reef. When discovered had 300 inhabitants. 9° 46′ N., 140° 35′ E. **3.**

Fiji or Viti. An important group of the central Pacific comprising 155 islands, 100 of which are inhabited, as many more islets and reefs. The total area is not less than 7500 square miles, extending in longitude from 175° E. to 177° W., and in latitude from 15° S. to 22° S. The formation is both coral and volcanic, although there are no active volcanoes. Coral formations may be studied here to great ad-

vantage. The highest peak rises to a height of 5000 ft. In 1889 the population, including Rotuma, was 124,010, of which 122,012 were native Fijians. These are a fine race, all nominally Christian, although within the memory of man, cannibals. The language is a branch of the same stock whence the Polynesian languages have been derived, and is not difficult to acquire by English-speaking people. As the consonants have a different pronunciation from that of the English language the printed page seems far more remote from the Polynesian dialects than it really is. The names of islands, for example, spelled in the form adopted by the missionaries are quite different from the colloquial. The pronunciation is as follows: b = mb, c = th, d = nd, g = ng, q = nq or ngg, p = v, vu = b. The vowels nearly as in Italian. Dialects occur in several parts of the group, but not at all to the extent found in the islands of the western Pacific. The group was discovered by Tasman February 6, 1643, and by him named Prince William Islands. D'Urville made the first chart of the group, and in 1840 Wilkes spent six months surveying the entire archipelago. In 1875 (September 1) Fiji was formally proclaimed a British colony. Thakombau, like Kamehameha on Hawaii, brought some order out of the devastating civil wars between petty chiefs, and during the last years of his life his supremacy was fully recognized by all the other chiefs. After the annexation the seat of the colonial government was at Levuka on Ovalau, but since 1882 this has been transferred to Suva on Viti levu. The foreign government seems wisely administered and is acceptable to the natives. In February and March the rainfall reaches its maximum. During the hot months, from December to April, cyclones often of great severity occur. The temperature in the shade during the hot season ranges from 66° to 88°. From April to November, the fine weather season, the average daily temperature in the shade is about 78°. In 1876 the rainfall for the year at Levuka was 108.05 inches; rain fell on 162 days, the greatest fall for one day being 5.6 inches. Products of the group are copra, sugar, cotton, fruit, peanuts, fibre and pearl shell. Fiji is the form of the name in the windward portion of the group, Viti in the leeward. Among the best books to be consulted for information on Fiji are *Narrative of the United States Exploring Expedition 1838–1842*, by Wilkes; *Fiji and the Fijians, 1858*, by Rev. Thomas Williams; *A Mission to Viti*, by B. Seemann; *King and People of Fiji*, by Waterhouse.

Fila, a raised coral and wooded islet on the southwest side of Faté, New Hebrides.

Firth, apparently a misprint for Frith. See Ilamu of the D'Entrecasteaux group.

Fischel, islet in Astrolabe bay on the north coast of New Guinea.

Fischer, see Visschers of the Bismarck archipelago.

Fishermen, a low, sandy group off the coast of Motu, surrounded by reef. So named because the canoe which came off to the *Bramble* had long seines fitted like English nets. Natives of a dark copper color and numerous. 9° 30′ S., 147° 02′ E.

Fitz, island 100 ft. high off the coast of New Britain. 4° 52′ S., 150° 31′ E.

Fitzroy, island off Cape Grafton, Australia. 16° 56′ S., 146° 02′ E.

Flat, islet of the Haszard group, New Guinea.

Flat, see Hemenahai of the Louisiade archipelago.

Flat, islet on the south coast of Huapu of the Marquesas islands.

Fliegen, on the New Guinea coast. 7° 20′ S., 147° 23′ E.

Flinders, or Great, on the north side of Banks strait, 2550 ft. high.

Flinders, group on the Australian coast. 14° 11′ S., 144° 17′ E. Named for Captain Matthew Flinders.

Flint, a low, guano, uninhabited island belonging to Great Britain. It was discovered in 1801. 2.5 m. long, and 0.5 m. wide. 11° 25′ 43″ S., 151° 48′ W.⊙

Florida, one of the Solomon group. The name was given by the discoverer, Mendaña. The native name is said to be Ngela, but others declare this is only the name of a district. It is 1500 ft. high and populous. There are several stations of the Melanesian mission on the coast. 9° 02′ S., 160° 20′ E.

Fly, islet on the northeast coast of Faté, New Hebrides; low, covered with trees.

Fly, two islets off Death Adder bay on the northeast coast of New Guinea.

Folger, one of the Magellan islands whose existence is doubtful.

Follenius, islet on the north coast of New Guinea.

Fonuafala, see Fakaafo. 9° 22′ S., 171° 17′ W.

Fonualei, Amargura or Gardner of the Tongan group, in 18° 02′ S., 174° 24′ W., was destroyed by an eruption in August, 1847. Ashes were thrown in large quantities on passing ships 500–600 m. to the northeast.

Fonualoa, see Fakaafo. 9° 27′ S., 171° 14′ W.

Fonualoa, Tongan group.

Forbes, group on the Australian coast. 12° 18′ S., 143° 24′ E.

Forfano, see San Alessandro, Volcano islands.

Forsyth, one of the Wellesley group in the gulf of Carpentaria.

Fortuna, 360 m. northeast of Fiji. Same as Fotuna below.

Fotuhaa, islet of the Tongan group.

Fotuna, with Alofa the Horne islands. 8.2 m. by 5.2 m. Mt. Schouten is 2500 ft. high. 10° 14′ 15″ S., 178° 10′ W. **18.**

Four Crowns, see Anuanurunga of the Paumotu archipelago. **21.**

Four Facardins, see Vahitahi, Paumotu archipelago.

Fox, island 2 m. long, near Naviti in the Yasawa group, Fiji. 17° 11′ S., 177° 09′ 30″ E.

Fox, see Rénard of the Louisiade archipelago.

Francis, see Peru of the Gilbert islands. **7.**

Frankland, group on the coast of Australia. 17° 15′ S., 146° 15′ E.

Franklin (of Ingraham), see Motuiti, Marquesas islands.

Fraser, or Great Sandy, on the east coast of Queensland. 24° 42′ S., 153° 11′ E. North end.

Frazer, see Andema of the Carolines.

Freemantle (of Roberts), see Eiao, Marquesas islands.

Freewill, see Pegan. 0° 57′ N., 134° 21′ E.

French, islet in Laurie harbor, Enderby island.

French, group discovered by D'Entrecasteaux and named Iles Françaises. They are all high and adjacent to New Britain. **10.**

French Frigates, of the Hawaiian group, was discovered by La Pérouse November 6, 1786. He gave the name Basse des Frégates Françaises. It is usual to make the mistake in translating to print in the singular, but the name was given for

the two frigates of the expedition. A picturesque rock, very difficult of ascent, rises 120 ft. from the lagoon, and around are reefs and sand banks. Coarse grass and some small shrubs compose the vegetation. The lagoon and outer shores abound in sharks. 23° 46′ 30″ N., 166° 16′ W. **2.**

Freycinet, in Dumbea passage, New Caledonia. Round, moderately high, wooded.

Friday, north from Prince of Wales in Torres strait. 10° 35′ S., 142° 09′ E.

Friendly, the name given by Cook to the Tongan group.

Frith, in the southwest part of Moresby strait, D'Entrecasteaux group. 2 m. E-W., 1.2 m. N-S.; 500± ft. high; many inhabitants. Wallaby abound.

Fua, islet of Hapai, Tongan islands.

Fulanga, Fiji group. The west bluff is 150 ft. high. Inhabited. Fine timber. 19° 04′ 30″ S., 181° 19′ 40″ E. East end.

Fulatutasi, islet of Fakaafo or Bowditch. 9° 24′ S., 171° 13′ W.

Funafana, southernmost island of the Ellice islands.

Funafuti, or Ellice, was discovered by Captain de Peyster March 18, 1819. A lagoon atoll 13 m. by 7.2 m. There are some 30 islets; principal one long but very narrow. Of recent interest as the scene of a boring into the coral reef, and of zoological investigations, which have been published by the Australian Museum.* 8° 35′ 50″ S., 179° 10′ 40″ E. **16.**

Fungalei, islet of Uvea or Wallis; about 200 ft. high.

Furneaux, a group in Bass strait composed of Clarke, Cape Barren and Flinders.

Futuna, or Erronan of the New Hebrides, is about 15 m. in circumference and 1931 ft. high. There are 900 inhabitants; of Tongan origin.

Gabagabawa, islet northwest from Duau, D'Entrecasteaux group. 9° 44′ S., 150° 53′ E.

Gabba, islet on south coast of New Guinea. 9° 45′ S., 142° 37′ E.

Gadogadoa, prominent islet, 315 ft. high, on the southeast coast of New Guinea.

Gagan, islet of Kwadjelin of the Marshall islands.

Galápagos. This group, on some accounts one of the most interesting in the Pacific region, lies on the equator some 600 miles from Equador, to which it belongs. It extends 1° 30′ both north and south of the equator, and the centre of the group is in longitude 90° 30′ W. Dampier, who visited these islands in May, 1684, gave a quaint account of their inhabitants: "The Spaniards, when they first discovered these islands, found multitudes of guanoes (iguanas) and land-turtle or tortoise, and named them the *Galapagos* (tortoise) islands. I do believe there is no place in the world that is so plentifully stored with these animals. The guanos here are fat and large as any that I ever saw; they are so tame that a man may knock down 20 in an hour's time with a club. The land-turtle are here so numerous that 500 or 600 men might subsist on them alone for several months without any other sort of provision; they are extraordinary large and fat, and so sweet that no pullet eats more pleasantly." All the early visitors speak of the abundance of this nutritious food; the buccaneers made good use of it, and in 1813 Porter, near

*Taking this island as a typical Central Pacific atoll, we may note the fauna as given by Hedley in the Memoirs of the Australian Museum, iii., 1899. No other portion of this Central Pacific fauna has been so well studied. It is composed of 2 Mammals, 15 Birds, 5 Reptiles, 73 Fishes, 2 Enteropneusts, 87 Crustaceans, 27 Arachnids, 5 Myriopods, 42 Insects, 440 Molluscs, 1 Brachiopod, 28 Echinoderms, 5 Annelids, 12 Gephyrean worms, 16 Sponges, 8 Hydrozoa, 2 Scyphozoa, and 120 Actinozoa.

a bay on the northeast part of James island, took on board about 500 individuals, or nearly 14 tons: *Journal of a Cruise made to the Pacific Ocean*, New York, 1822, 2 vols. 8vo. The tortoise are now nearly extinct, and some species (there are distinct ones on different islands) have wholly disappeared. See *Catalogue of the gigantic Land Tortoises in the British Museum*, by Günther, London, 1877. There are six principal islands, nine islets, and many mere rocks. All are volcanic, and Darwin (*Volcanic Islands*) estimated the number of extinct craters at 2000. The largest island, Albemarle, is 60×15 m., and 4700 ft. high. The other islands are Narborough, Culpepper, Wenman, Abingdon, Bindloe, Tower, James, Jarvis, Duncan, Indefatigable, Barrington, Charles, Hood and Chatham. See *Proceedings of the Royal Geographical Society*, 1880, pp. 742–755.

Galera (La), discovered April, 1568, by Pedro de Ortega Valencia and Hernan Gallego of Mendaña's expedition. Solomon islands.

Galoa, see Ngaloa, Fiji.

Gambier, see Mangareva in the Paumotu archipelago. Discovered by Captain Wilson in the *Duff* and named for Admiral Lord Gambier. **22.**

Ganges, nothing certain known of this island or reef reported in 39° 47′ N., 154° 15′ E.

Gannet, see Karewha, New Zealand.

Garahi, islet of Sariba, southeast coast of New Guinea; 355 ft. high.

Garden, see Iyin of the Louisiade archipelago.

Gardenijs was named by Tasman for a member of Council for India. Tasman calls it Gerrit de Nijs and Gardenys on the same page of his journal (p. 42 of translation), 1643. About 20 m. off the northeast coast of New Ireland; 1600± ft. high. The north end is in 3° 04′ S., 152° 38′ E.

Gardner, of the Bismarck archipelago, is about 29 m. WNW. from Gardenijs, and more than 1600 ft. high. The north point is in 2° 45′ S., 151° 55′ E.

Gardner, see Faraulep of the Caroline archipelago.

Gardner, of the Hawaiian group, is a rock 200 yards in diameter, and 170 ft. high. It was discovered by the captain of the American whaler *Malo*, June 2, 1820. 25° 00′ 40″ N., 167° 59′ 05″ W.

Gardner, or Kemins, is the southwestern island of the Phœnix group. 4° 37′ 42″ S., 174° 40′ 18″ W.⊙

Gardner, see Fonualei, Tongan islands.

Garnot, a volcanic cone in the Schouten group on the north coast of New Guinea. 3° 31′ S., 144° 34′ E.

Garrick, on the New Guinea coast. 7° 48′ S., 144° 52′ E.

Gaspar Rico, a name of Taongi, Marshall islands.

Gau, see Ngau, Fiji.

Gaua, Gog or Santa Maria of the Banks group, is 10 m. in diameter and 2200 ft. high. It has about 2000 inhabitants. 14° 15′ S., 167° 28′ E.

Gaudichaud, islet of Ruk, Caroline islands. 7° 32′ 35″ N., 150° 59′ 32″ E.

Gavotu, islet of Solomon islands.

Gawa, an island of curious structure in the Trobriand group. It is 2 m. in diameter, and a coral wall rises 400 ft., within which is a plateau 100 ft. lower. Population, 500±. 8° 30′ S., 151° E.

Gela, see Florida, Solomon islands.

Geloon, or Gelun, one of the Hermit islands. Inhabited. 1° 32′ S., 145° E.

Gente Hermosa, or Swain, was discovered by Quirós March 2, 1606, and by him named La Peregrina. Espinosa called it Isla de Gente Hermosa, from the beauty of the inhabitants. It is 7–8 m. in circumference, and 15–25 ft. above the sea; lagoon closed. At the time of the Wilkes expedition it was well wooded, but now the island is occupied by an American, Jennings, who has 800 acres planted with coconuts. 11° 05′ S., 170° 55′ 15″ W. **15.**

Georgian, name given by Cook to Tahiti and the southeast group; the northwest he called Society, for the Royal Society.

Gera, inhabited islet off the northeast coast of Guadalcanar, Solomon islands.

Gero, islet in Uarai bay, southwest side of New Caledonia.

Gerrit Denys, see Gardenijs of the Bismarck archipelago.

Gesira, islet 220 ft. high on the southeast coast of New Guinea.

Gibbons, see Daiwari of the Louisiade archipelago.

Gicquel, a volcanic island on the north side of New Britain. Found by late surveys to be a portion of the main island. West end, 4° 57′ S., 149° 52′ E. Named for one of the pilots of the *Recherche*. **10.**

Gie or Pine islet off Isle of Pines. **13.**

Gigila, islet 420 ft. high, wooded; connected with Abaga gaheia by reef on the southeast. Louisiade archipelago.

Gikuo, islet of Ontong Java. 5° 19′ S., 159° 46′ E. **11.**

Gilbert, islet, low and wooded, near Schouten islands on the north coast of New Guinea.

Gilbert, see Maiana of the Gilbert islands. **7.**

GILBERT ISLANDS.

Native Name.	Chart Name.	Discoverer.	Latitude North.	Longitude East.	Square Miles.	Population.
Scarborough Group:						
Makin.	Pitt.	Marshall & Gilbert, 1788.	3° 20′ 45″	172° 28′ 45″	2.7	500
Butaritari.	Touching.		3 11	172 21	11.5	1500
Maraki.	Matthew.	Marshall & Gilbert, 1788.	2 0	173 25	9.7	2000
Apaiang.	Charlotte.	Marshall & Gilbert, 1788.	1 58	172 58 30	15.5	3000
Tarawa.	Knoy, Cook.	Marshall & Gilbert, 1788.	1 39 05	173 02	15.5	3300
Maiana.	Gilbert, Hall.	Marshall & Gilbert, 1788.	0 55 30	173 03 45	11.5	4000
Simpson Group:						
Kuria.	Woodle.	Marshall & Gilbert, 1788.	0 13	173 28 30	5	1500
Aranuka.	Henderville, Nauki.	Marshall & Gilbert.	0 13 25	173 41	6	1000
Apamama.	Hopper, Roger, Simpson	Marshall & Gilbert, 1788.	0 30	173 53 35	6.5	5000
Kingsmill Group:						
Nonouti.	Sydenham.		0 30 45	174 19 10	11.5	6000
Tapiteuea.	Drummond, Bishop.	Capt. Drummond.	1 08 45	174 45	9.7	8000
Peru.	Francis.	Capt. Clerk, 1827.	1 17 30	175 56 25	13.5	2000
Nukunau.	Byron.	Byron, 1765.	1 23	176 34	9.7	5000
Onoatoa.	Clerk, Onutu.		1 53	175 30	9.7	3000
Tamana.	Rotcher, Phœbe.		2 32	175 55	4	2000
Arorai.	Hope, Hurd, Arore.	*Elisabeth, 1809.*	2 39	177 01	11.5	2500

Gilbert Islands, so named by Krusenstern for the captain of the *Charlotte*, consist of 16 islands not more than 20 ft. above the sea. The area of dry land is not more than 150 sq. m. Population, 50,000. They belong to Great Britain. The inhabitants have been christianized by the missionaries of the American and Hawaiian Boards and the Bible has been translated into the language of the group by Rev. Hiram Bingham, D.D. In former days the people were noted for the manufacture

of armor from coconut fibre, and spears and knives armed with shark's teeth. Having no stone their adzes and axes were made from the hard shell of the *Tridacna gigas*.

Gilia, islet 200 ft. high, between Bagaman and Bobo eina, Louisiade archipelago.

Gilua, of the Kiriwina group. 8° 37′ 30″ S., 150° 50′ E.

Ginara, islet on the south coast Murua, Kiriwina group. 9° 07′ S., 152° 28′ E.

Gingala, group of six large and two smaller islands off Cape Crétin, northeast coast of New Guinea. Mostly connected with each other and the coast by reef.

Gipps, one of the French islands, 3 m. in circumference, thickly populated. Geysers on the southeast shore. 4° 32′ S., 149° 06′ E.

Givry, islet of Ruk, Caroline islands. 7° 08′ 55″ N., 151° 52′ 07″ E.

Gizo, of the Solomon islands, is 300–400 ft. high and has a fringe of reef and islets. 8° 01′ S., 156° 48′ E.

Glen, islet 30 ft. high off Cape Vogel, New Guinea. 9° 45′ S., 150° 05′ E.

Glennie, see Auser.

Glenton, or Kato katoa, is 3 m. in circumference and 400 ft. high. 10° 40′ S., 151° 04′ E.

Gloucester, on the Australian coast. 20° S., 148° 27′ E.

Gloucester, see Paraoa of the Paumotu archipelago. **21.**

Goat, islet off Pangopango harbor, Tutuila, Samoan islands.

Goat, islet 90 ft. high, off north coast of Vanua levu, Fiji, at entrance to Wailea bay.

Goat, fourth islet from the westward in Wotje atoll, Marshall islands.

Goat, see Korolib, Fiji.

Goat, see Santa Clara.

Gobigobi, rocky islet 330 ft. high, Brumer islands.

Gog, see Gaua or Santa Maria, Banks islands.

Gogan, islet of Rongerik, Marshall islands.

Goodenough, see Dauila of the D'Entrecasteaux group.

Goodhope, see Rekareka of the Paumotu archipelago. **21.**

Goodhope of Schouten is probably Niuafoou of the Tongan group. **18.**

Goodman, see Nugarba of the Bismarck archipelago. **10.**

Goold, on the Australian coast. 18° 10′ S., 146° 12′ E.

Goro, better Koro, Fiji. Fertile, 9.5 m. by 4.5 m.. South point is in 17° 23′ S., 179° 25′ 50″ E. **14.**

Goulou, old spelling of Ngoli, Caroline islands.

Goulvain, see Dobu of the D'Entreeasteaux group. Goulvain was boatswain of the *Recherche*.

Gower, of the Solomon islands, was named by Carteret in 1767. It is the Inattendue of Surville (1769). 7° 55′ S., 160° 30′ E.

Gowland, off the south shore of Collingwood bay, New Guinea. 9° 30′ S., 149° 19′ E.

Grace, one of the Bonvouloir islands in the Louisiade archipelago. 10° 18′ S., 151° 08′ E.

Gracious, a group named by D'Urville Les Iles Gracieuses. Bismarck archipelago. 6° 09′ S., 148° 57′ E.

Gran Cocal, see Nanomanga of the Ellice islands.

Grand Duke Alexander, a name given by Bellingshausen in 1820 to Rakaanga or Reirson.

Grandes Cyclades, a name given by Bougainville to the New Hebrides.

Grange, see Banabana, New Guinea.

Grant, a low coral islet near the north point of Basilaki, southeast coast of New Guinea. 10° 32′ 45″ S., 151° 02′ 50″ E.

Grass, or Wanim, islet of the Louisiade archipelago, is 390 ft. high.

Green, islet on the Australian coast. 16° 15′ S., 146° 01′ E.

Green, islet of the south coast of Admiralty. The Groene Eylanden of Tasman. 2° 15′ S., 147° 05′ E.

Green, islet on northeast coast of Auckland.

Green, one of the low Tiri islands of Vanua levu, Fiji. 16° 24′ 14″ S., 179° 05′ 27″ E.⊙

Green, islet in the southeast corner of the lagoon on Ocean, of the Hawaiian group. Named for W. L. Green, Hawaiian Minister of Foreign Affairs. 28° 25′ N., 178° 29′ W. **2.**

Green, islet of Volcano island in Blanche bay, New Britain.

Green, islet in Port Preslin, New Ireland.

Green, east of New Ireland, 300 ft. high, densely wooded.

Green, see Pinipel, Bismarck archipelago.

Greenwich, Constantin or Kapinga marangi, Caroline islands, consists of 28 islets on a reef 14 m. N-S., 8–9 m. E-W. Discovered in 1825; 150 inhabitants. 1° 04′ N., 154° 45′ E.

Greig, see Niau, in the Paumotu archipelago.

Grenville, a name of Rotuma.

Gressien, see Muschu in the New Guinea region.

Griesbach, on the northeast coast of Bougainville, Solomon islands, is a group of small islands. 6° 11′ S., 155° 44′ E.

Griffith, near New Guinea. Southwest end 7° 43′ S., 144° 35′ E.

Grimes or High, Caroline islands, was discovered by Captain Grimes in 1841. It is 6 m. in circumference, wooded. 9° 15′ N., 145° 33′ E.

Grimoult = Kiamu, New Caledonia.

Gronemann, islet in Astrolabe bay, north coast of New Guinea. Small and uninhabited.

Gros, islet of Ruk, Caroline islands. 7° 27′ 02″ N., 151° 53′ 50″ E.

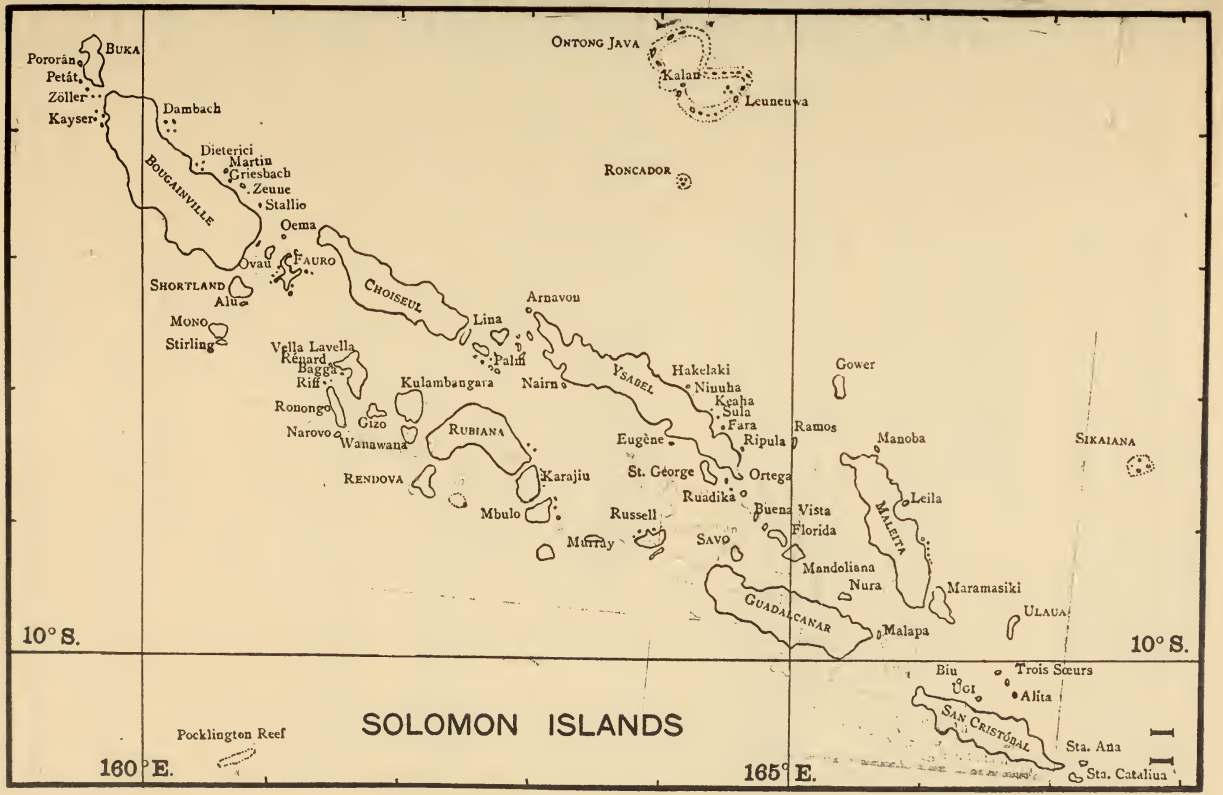
Guadalcanar, the Guadalcanal of Gallego and Mendaña who discovered it in April, 1568. One of the larger of the Solomon islands. Native name Guambata. 80 m. by 25 m. and 8000 ft. high. Northwest point is in 9° 15′ S., 159° 40′ E.; east point, 9° 50′ S., 160° 47′ E. **II.**

Guadaloupe (Isla de), in the Solomon islands. Discovered in April, 1568, by Mendaña's expedition in latitude 9° 30′ S.

Guahan, a spelling of Guam, Marianas group. Guajan is another form.

Gualito, see Ngualito, Fiji.

Guam or Guajan of the Marianas or Ladrones. On this island, in 1668, the Spaniards founded a mission under the direction of Padre de Sanvitores who declares that during the first year he baptized 13,000 people and converted 20,000. His conversions were so very thorough that when Dampier visited the islands in 1686 there were but 400 alive! Kotzebue, in 1817, found a single couple of the indigenes surviving. The population in 1873 amounted to about 7000, imported from the Philippines and the Carolines. Guam is 29 m. long. As a result of the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Fauro
Bougainville
Shortland
Alu
Mono
Stirling
Vella Lavella
Kénard
Bagga
Riff
Ronongo
Narovo
Gizo
Wanawana
Kulambangara
Rubiana
Rendova
Choiseul
Lina
Palin
Arnavon
Nairn
Ysabel
Ontong Java
Kalan
Leuneuwa
Roncador
Hakelaki
Niuuha
Keaha
Sula
Fara
Ripula
Eugène
St. George
Ortega
Karajiu
Mbulo
Russell
Murray
Ruadika
Savo
Buena Vista
Florida
Gower
Ramos
Manoba
Sikaiana
Leila
Maleita
Mandoliana
Nura
Maramasiki
Ulaua
Guadalcanar
Malapa
Biu
Trois Sœurs
Ugi
Alita
San Cristóbal
Sta. Ana
Sta. Cataliua
Pocklington Reef
SOLOMON ISLANDS
10° S.
10° S.
160° E.
165° E.

SOLOMON ISLANDS

Spanish-American war this island became the property of the United States. See map under Marianas. 13 40′ N., 144 55′ E., north point; 13 15′ N., 144 47′ E., south point.

Guap, see Yap, Caroline islands.

Guap, islet in Dallmann harbor on the north coast of New Guinea, is inhabited by peaceable Papuans.

Gudin, on the New Guinea coast. 3 28′ S., 132 30′ E.

Gué, islet near Coetlogon passage, Uea, Loyalty group.

Guetché, islet on the same reef with the preceding.

Guguan, an inaccessible rock 2.5 m. by 1 m. in the Marianas. 17° 19′ N., 145 49′ E.

Guilbert, on the New Guinea coast. 3° 12′ S., 143° 15′ E.

Guléwa, in the Louisiade archipelago, 1 m. east from Pana udindi; 0.7 m. long, 315 ft. high; inhabited.

Gumaian, eastern and largest of the Basses islands, Louisiade archipelago.

Gumoti, islet near Roux group on the southeast coast of New Guinea.

Gunner's Quoin, or Ile Plate, islet on the south side of Huapu, Marquesas islands.

Guppy, a small, wooded island in Choiseul bay on the west side of Choiseul island, Solomon islands. Named for Dr. H. B. Guppy, who has written much on the Solomon islands.

Haafeva, islet of the Tongan group.

Haaio, islet on the south coast of Raiatea, Society islands.

Haane, islet on the south coast of Huahuna, Marquesas islands.

Haaono, islet of the Hapai group, Tonga islands.

Hack, islet of Oneatoa, Gilbert islands. 1° 54′ 30″ S., 175° 39′ E.

Hacq, islet of Ruk, Caroline islands.

Hagemeister, see Apatiki of the Paumotu archipelago. **20.**

Haggerstone, on the Australian coast. 12° 02′ S., 143° 18′ E.

Haidana, off Port Moresby on the south coast of New Guinea. 9° 27′ S., 147° 02′ E.

Haines, near James bay on the southeast coast of New Guinea; 1 m. long, 0.2 m. wide, 250 ft. high. 10° 41′ 10″ S., 151° 03′ 40″ E.

Hairiri, see Paraoa of the Paumotu archipelago.

Hakelaki, on the east coast of Ysabel, Solomon islands. 7° 53′ S., 159° 22′ E.

Halelei, islet on east side of Maramasiki, Solomon islands, inhabited by wild and treacherous natives.

Half-way, islet in Torres strait. 10° 08′ S., 143° 17′ E.

Halgan, see Uea, Loyalty group. **13.**

Hall, see Maiana, Gilbert islands. **7.**

Hall, see Morileu, Caroline islands. **4.**

Hamelin, or Leliogat; low and wooded. Loyalty group.

Hamilton, on the Australian coast. 20° 22′ S., 149° E.

Hammond, on the New Guinea coast, 3.5 m. by 1.5 m., 600 ft. high. 10° 30′ S., 142° 13′ E.

Hammond, see Rendova, Solomon islands.

Hanakubakuba, one of the Obstruction group, so called because they block the passage between Nuakata island and East cape of New Guinea. It is 270 ft. high.

Hancock of Roberts is Hatutu, Marquesas islands. **23.**

Hannam, island on the east side of Willaumez peninsula, New Britain.

Hannibal, on the Australian coast. 11° 37′ S., 142° 56′ E.

Hansa, see Vulcan, New Guinea.

Hanudamava, islet 273 ft. high, near Port Moresby on the southeast coast of New Guinea.

Hao, see Hau of the Paumotu archipelago. **21.**

Hapai, group of the Tongan islands, is composed of many small islands on a reef 40×23 m., of which little is known.

Harcourt, group consisting of Karu and Agué, north from Ugué bay on the northeast coast of New Caledonia.

Hardman, group of two islets, low and wooded, in the Louisiade archipelago.

Hardy, north of Collingwood bay on the coast of New Guinea. 9° 11′ S., 149° 21′ E.

Hardy = Ile St. Ignace, Loyalty islands.

Harikoia, second in size of the Brumer group, New Guinea; 520 ft. high; inhabited.

Harowani is the east of the Killerton group in Milne bay, on the east coast of New Guinea. A station of the London Missionary Society.

Harp, see Hau in the Paumotu archipelago. **21.**

Harper, on the coast of New Guinea. 8° 04′ S., 148° 09′ E.

Harris, or Mewadi, is off the coast of Normanby (Duau), D'Entrecasteaux group. 9° 52′ S., 150° 57′ E.

Hash, see Mokor of the Caroline islands. Said not to exist.

Hastings, in the Bonvouloir group, Louisiade archipelago; 400 ft. high. 10° 20′ S., 151° 52′ E.

Haszard, two islands in the Engineer group. The southern one is about a mile long, 200 ft. high, with a reef encircling. 10° 38′ S., 151° 22′ E.

Hat, see Vatu vara, Fiji group.

Hat, see Teauaua of the Marquesas group.

Hat, see Arabi of the New Hebrides.

Hat, islet in Geelvink bay on the north coast of New Guinea.

Hat, islet at entrance to Havannah harbor, of Faté, New Hebrides.

Hatutu, or Chanal of the Marquesas group, is 4 m. by 1 m., and 1380 ft. high. Perhaps the Nexsen of Captain Fanning, 1798. Marchand called it Chanal; Ingraham christened it Hancock, and Roberts named it Langdon. 7° 57′ S., 140° 34′ W. **23.**

Hau, Bow, or Harp, was discovered by Bougainville in 1768. Cook visited it the next year and called it Bow. It is 30 m. long and 5 m. wide. 18° 03′ 38″ S., 140° 59′ 15″ W. **21.**

Hawaii, the largest of the Hawaiian group, was called by Cook Owhyhee, misunderstanding the article O Hawaii. The island is wholly volcanic, composed of lava emitted from Kea, Loa, Hualalai and Kilauea. Of these volcanoes Kea has attained the height of 13,825 ft.; Loa, 13,675 ft.; and Hualalai, 8275. The area of the island is 4015 sq. m. While a large part of the surface is barren lava, along the shores and in the valleys on the north and east sides much sugar is produced, and on the west side the best coffee of the group is found.

Hawaiian Group. Called by Cook Sandwich islands in honor of his patron the Earl of Sandwich, a cordial hater of Americans. The group was discovered by the Spaniard Juan de Gaetano in 1555, and again by Cook January 18, 1778. They were annexed to the United States July 7, 1898.* The group consists of eight principal islands and a long range of uninhabited rocks extending many degrees to the northwest. Perhaps more books have been written about the Hawaiian islands than about any other group in the Pacific. The Geology has been published by Dana, the present writer and others; the Botany by Mann and Hillebrand; the Ornithology by Wilson, Rothschild, Dole and Bryan; the Entomology by Perkins and others; Herpetology by Stejneger. Other departments of Natural History have not been adequately studied. Historical books, apart from the Voyages, are by Dibble, Bingham, Fornander and Alexander. A grammar of the language and a dictionary were published by Andrews, and the translation of the Bible by the American missionaries preserves the Hawaiian language in its purity, while in common use it has become very corrupt. A very competent government survey, under the charge of Professor W. D. Alexander, has measured and mapped the topography. In 1898 the imports amounted to $10,368,815.09; the exports, $17,346,744.79; Custom House receipts, $896,975.70.

HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.

	Area in Square Miles.	Acres.	Height in Feet.	Population in 1896.
Hawaii	4,015	2,570,000	13,825	33,285
Maui	728	466,000	10,032	17,726
Oahu	600	384,009	4,030	40,205
Kauai	540	348,000	4,800	15,225
Molokai	261	167,000	4,958	2,507
Lanai	135	86,000	3,400	105
Niihau	97	62,009	800	164
Kahoolawe	69	44,000	1,427	....

Kaula, Lehua, Nihoa, Necker, French Frigates, Gardiner, Laysan, Lisianusky, Midway, and Ocean are rocks, uninhabited save by the *feræ naturæ*.

Haweis, see Elato of the Caroline islands.

Hawkesbury, islet in Torres strait. 10° 22′ S., 142° 07′ E.

Hayman, northwest of Hook on the Australian coast. 20° 03′ S., 148° 56′ E.

Hayter, see Sariba on the New Guinea coast.

Head, high, wooded island in China strait. 10° 34′ 35″ S., 150° 44′ 40″ E.

Heath, 200 ft. high, off the coast of New Britain. 4° 51′ S., 151° 32′ E.

Heath, see Rogeia, New Guinea.

Height, see Hemeni of the Marquesas.

Hemenahei, or Flat is the easternmost of the Calvados chain in the Louisiade archipelago; 2.5 m. E-W. by 1.2 m.: cultivated, but not inhabited because considered unhealthy. 11° 11′ S., 153° 05′ E.

Henderson, or Elisabeth of the Paumotu archipelago, was discovered by a boat's crew from the whaler *Essex*, in 1820, and named for Captain Henderson; 5 m. by 2.5 m., 80 ft. high; of raised coral, much undermined by waves. Cliffs are perpendicular, except on the north side. Uninhabited. 24° 25′ S., 128° 19′ W.

*June 14, 1898, the Newlands annexation resolution passed the House of Representatives; July 6th the Senate confirmed the same; July 7th the President signed the joint resolution; August 12th the United States flag was raised, and President Dole transferred the jurisdiction to the United States; but it was June 14, 1900, when annexation went fully into effect.

Henderville, see Aranuka of the Gilbert islands.

Hennake (Henuake of Wilkes), see Pukapuka, Paumotu archipelago. **22.**

Henry, a low islet of the Underwood group, Fiji. 17° 41′ 30″ S., 177° 17′ 30″ E.⊙

Heraiki, Croker or St. Quentin, was discovered by Bonecheo in 1772; 4 m. NW-SE.; uninhabited. 17° 28′ S., 143° 23′ 42″ W.⊙ **21.**

Hereheretui, Bligh or San Pablo, was discovered by Quirós in 1606. It is low, uninhabited, and has a closed lagoon; about 3 m. in diameter. 21° 40′ S., 140° 38′ W.⊙

Hergest, see Marquesas islands.

Hergest Rock, see Motuiti of the Marquesas islands.

Hermit, Los Eremitanos, Agomes, a group of 17 islets, of which only Loof and Geloon are inhabited, extending 10 m. N-S., 13 m. E-W. 1° 36′ S., 145° E. **8.**

Heron, or Ola, is northeast from Roua, Louisiade archipelago. 10° 18′ S., 154° 16′ E.

Hervey, a name given by Cook September 23, 1773, for Captain Hervey, afterwards Earl of Bristol, Lord of the Admiralty. It applies properly to the two northern islands. In 1777 Cook discovered Mangaia, Aitutaki and others. Krusenstern proposed the name of Cook for the southern group, but there seems no geographical division and Cook's name should hold.

Hetau, islet of Bouka, Solomon islands. Small but thickly populated by men of powerful build and thorough cannibals.

Hetchin, islet of Malekula, New Hebrides. Inhabited and cultivated; natives have war canoes large enough to carry fifty men.

Heuschober, of the Admiralty group. 2° 44′ S., 147° 18′ E.

Hevaisi, islet of Panatinani, Louisiade archipelago, 275 ft. high.

Heyn, small, wooded, 95 ft. high; 30 m. northwest from Rook or Umboi in the Bismarck archipelago. 5° 25′ S., 147° 44′ E.

Heyou, of Beechey, is Hau of the Paumotu archipelago.

Hiaou, a spelling of Eiao, Marquesas islands.

Hibwa, a small, sandy islet 60 ft. high, northwest from Nuakata, Louisiade archipelago.

Hieh, in Auckland harbor, New Zealand.

High, on the Australian coast. 17° 09′ S., 146° 03′ E.

High, on the Australian coast. 10° 43′ S., 142° 24′ E.

High, islet on the northeast coast of Eromanga, New Hebrides. 18° 40′ S.. 169° 20′ E.

High, islet in Bismarck archipelago. 4° 48′ S., 150° 03′ E.

High, islet of Arno, Marshall islands.

High, see Grimes of the Caroline islands.

High, see Wuli of the Louisiade archipelago.

Higham, islet in Shallow bay, Admiralty island.

Hikueru, or Melville, was discovered by Cook and called Bird, April 6, 1769. Uninhabited atoll of the Paumotus, well wooded. The lagoon has a boat entrance. 17° 35′ S., 142° 39′ W. **21.**

Hilap, islet of Caroline islands.

Hillsborough, of the Beechey group of the Bonin islands. 27° 08′ N., 142° 15′ E.

Hinchinbrook, on the Australian coast. 18° 23′ S., 146° 15′ E.⊙

Hinchinbrook or Mau, see Vele, New Hebrides.

Hitchin, islet on south coast of Malekula, New Hebrides. **12.**

Hiti, or Eliza, one of the Raeffsky group in the Paumotus. Uninhabited. 16 42′ S., 144 09′ W. Also called Ohiti and Clute. **21.**

Hivaoa or Dominica, of the Marquesas islands, was discovered by Mendaña 21–22 July, 1595. Dumont D'Urville calls it Oniva-Hoa. 22 m. by 6 m., 2820 ft. high. The most fertile and populous of the group. Population in 1880, 2500±. The east end is in 9° 47′ S., 138° 47′ W. **23.**

Hiw, the largest of the Torres group in the New Hebrides, is 6.5 m. × 3.5 m., and 1200 ft. high. 13° 04′ S., 166° 30′ E.

Hogolen, see Ruk, Caroline islands.

Holborne, on the Australian coast. 19° 42′ S., 148° 21′ E.

Holeva, islet 2.5 m. long, on the same reef with Lefuka, Hapai group, Tongan islands.

Holland, see Howland.

Holt, see Taenga of the Paumotu archipelago. **21.**

Home, group on the Australian coast. 11° 57′ S., 143° 17′ E.

Houden, see Pukapuka, Paumotu archipelago. **22.**

Honegueneck, one of the Pleiades group northwest of Uea, Loyalty islands.

Honni, see One, Gilbert islands.

Hood, of the Galapagos, is the southernmost of the group; 640 ft. high.

Hood, see Fatuhuku, Marquesas islands.

Hook, on the coast of Australia. 20° 07′ S., 148° 57′ E.

Hope, islet on the Great Barrier reef.

Hope, see Arorai, Gilbert islands.

Hope (Captain Charles Hope) see Niuafou, Tonga islands.

Hopper, see Apamama of the Gilbert islands.

Horea, islet on the north side of Tiano pass, west coast of Raiatea, Society islands.

Horn, between Torres and Endeavor straits. 10° 36′ S., 142° 16′ E.

Horne, group discovered by Le Maire and Schouten May 19, 1616. Consists of Fotuna and Alofa. Under French protectorate.

Horno, of the Admiralty group. 2° 11′ S., 147° 46′ E.

Hosken, small, wooded, 150 ft. high. 7° 36′ S., 147° 37′ E.

Houaf, islet of Ruk, Caroline islands. 7° 39′ 05″ N., 151° 43′ 42″ E.

Houahouna, a chart form of Huahuna of the Marquesas islands.

Houtourou, the native name for Little Barrier in Auckland harbor, New Zealand.

Howe (Lord), see Mopiha, Society islands.

Howick, group on the Australian coast. 14° 30′ S., 145° E.

Howison, in the Fiji group; 36 ft. high. 18° 51′ S., 178° 25′ 30″ E.⊙

Howland was discovered by the American Captain Netcher, September 9, 1842. 2 m. × 0.5 m., 20 ft. high. A guano island now claimed by Great Britain. 0° 49′ N., 176° 40′ W.

Huaheine, easternmost of the Leeward group of the Society islands, discovered by Cook July, 1769; 20 m. in circumference; divided at high water into Huaheine nui and Huaheine iti. Population, 1100. 16° 42′ 30″ S., 159° 01′ 15″ W. **20.**

Huahuna, of the Marquesas islands. 8° 55′ S., 139° 34′ W.

Huapu, or Adams of the Marquesas group is a bold and rocky island rising to a height of 4042 ft., and covering about 45 sq. m. 9° 24′ S., 140° 05′ W. **23.**

Hudson, of the Fiji group, was named for Captain W. L. Hudson of the United States Exploring Expedition. 18° 52′ S., 178° 26′ E.⊙

Hudson, see Nanomanga of the Ellice group. **16.**

Hudson, see Mamanutha, Fiji.

Hudson Group, Fiji, comprises Carr, Walker, Johnson, Case, Emmons, Alden, Craven, Perry, Malolo, Malolo lailai, Soni, Palmer, Waldron, and Spieden, all named for members of the Wilkes Expedition. It is the extreme southwest group of Fiji.

Huga, islet of the Tongan group. Also Huga Haabai and Huga Toga.

Hueguénée, or Pine islet of Uea, Loyalty group.

Huerta (Garden), the Spanish name of the island called Trevanion by Carteret, now known by the native name Temotu. It is off the northwest end of Santa Cruz in the New Hebrides, about a mile from shore. Roughly triangular; 2.5 m. on a side.

Hugon, islet in Uitoe bay on the southwest side of New Caledonia.

Huhunati, one of the Abgarris group, Bismarck archipelago. 3° 25′ S., 154° 37′ E.

Hui-wadiamo, or Chaumont, lies directly south of Panaman, Louisiade archipelago. 11° 34′ S., 153° 08′ E.

Hull, a very small, reefed islet of the Bonvouloir islands, 0.5 m. NW-SE. 10° 23′ S., 151° 10′ E.

Hull, of the Phœnix group, was discovered by Wilkes August 26, 1840. A British protectorate was proclaimed July 11, 1889. The south point is in 4° 31′ 25″ S., 172° 18′ 15″ W. **17.**

Hull, see Sands of the Austral group.

Humphrey, see Mauihiki. **19.**

Hunter, of the New Hebrides, is a volcano 0.5 m. in diameter and 974 ft. high, discovered by Captain Fearn of the *Hunter* in 1798. Sulphurous vapor issues from the wooded sides. 22° 24′ 02″ S., 172° 05′ 15″ E.

Hunter, see Fearn on southeast side of New Caledonia.

Hunter, see Kili of the Marshall islands. **6.**

Hunter, group off coast of Tasmania.

Huon, group northwest from New Caledonia, was discovered by the D'Entrecasteaux expedition and named for Captain Huon de Kermadec. Cousists of North Huon, Leleizour, Fabre, and Surprise; the last in 18° 31′ S., 163° 08′ E. **13.**

Hurd, see Arorai of the Gilbert islands. **7.**

Huxley, see Bobo eina of the Louisiade archipelago.

Iabama, islet in the Louisiade archipelago, 220 ft. high; wooded and cultivated, between Nuakata and East cape.

Iakuilau, a low coral and sand islet on the west coast of Viti levu, Fiji.

Iambu, a rock, densely wooded, 370 ft. high, west from Yanutha, Ringgold group, Fiji.

Iataui, the western islet of the Montemont group, Louisiade archipelago; 40 ft. high.

Ibargoita, see Suk of the Caroline islands.

Ibbetson or Ibbetsen, see Aurh of the Marshall islands.

Ich-Higen, islet of Port Puebo on the northeast coast of New Caledonia.

Idaha or Aplin, a low, uninhabited islet at the northwest end of the visible Great Barrier reef. 9° 24′ S., 146° 51′ E.

Ié, islet of Port Muéo on the southwest side of New Caledonia.
Iehgabate, islet on the northeast coast of New Caledonia.
Iehhingen, islet on the northeast coast of New Caledonia.
Ienga, islet near Port Yengen on the northeast side of New Caledonia.
Ieroni, see Maître, New Caledonia.
Ifalik or Wilson, of the Caroline islands was discovered by Captain Wilson in the *Duff* in 1793. It consists of four islets about a lagoon reef 5 m. in circumference. Ifalik, Moai, Ella and Fararik. 7° 14′ N., 144° 31′ E. **3.**
Iguari, East and West, two islands in the east side of China strait, the first 400 ft. high, the other about 200 ft. high; cultivated and wooded.
Igurin, islet on the south side of Eniwetok, Marshall islands.
Ikara is on the north side of Yasaiosa bay, New Guinea. 9° 39′ S., 150° 02′ E.
Ikaika, Keino or Cliffy, of the Louisiade archipelago, is 250 ft. high off west side of Wari.
Ikop, eastern islet of Namolipiafane, Caroline islands. **4.**
Iku, or Lone Tree islet in Bingham channel, Apaiang, Gilbert islands. **7.**
Ilamu or Frith, west islet in Moresby strait between Dauila and Moratau of the D'Entrecasteaux group. 9° 26′ S., 150° 24′ E.
Ile Bouzet, see Ile Non.
Ile Nou, a convict station near Nonmea, New Caledonia.
Ile Plate, or Gunner's Quoin in the Marquesas islands.
Ilei, one of the Arch group; 0.3 m. NW-SE.; 270 ft. high. New Guinea.
Iles du Golfe = Ugi and Bin of the Solomon islands.
Illasasa, of the Kiriwina group. 8° 37′ S., 151° 02′ E.
Illina, a peak 615 ft. high, between Bougainville and Fauro of the Solomon islands.
Imbert, a reef islet in the Louisiade archipelago. 11° 02′ S., 151° 17′ E.
Immer, see Aniwa, New Hebrides.
Impakel, islet of Yap, Caroline islands.
Imsa, islet in Orangerie bay, south coast of New Guinea. 10° 24′ S., 149° 34′ E.
Inattendue of Surville is Gower of Carteret. Solomon islands.
Indefatigable, of the Galapagos, also called Duke of Norfolk; 24 m. E-W., 17 m. N-S.
Independence, a name given in 1860 to Malden.
Independence, see Sophia of the Ellice group.
Indispensable, of the Solomon islands. 12° 30′ S., 160° 15′ E.⊙
Ine, islet on the south side of the lagoon of Arno, Marshall islands. A trading station there.
Infernal, see Nokue, Isle of Pines.
Inueki, islet on the south coast of Korido, Schouten islands. 0° 55′ S., 135° 30′ E.
Inyeug, islet of Aneiteum, New Hebrides. 20° 15′ 17″ S., 169° 44′ 44″ E.
Ipotet, a rocky islet off Cape Vogel on the northeast coast of New Guinea.
Irakong, or Eil Malk of the Pelew group. 10° 11′ 30″ N., 134° 27′ 30″ E.
Iririki, islet with a beacon in Fila harbor on the southwest side of Faté. New Hebrides. 187 ft. high.
Iriru, islet on the south side of the entrance to Faaroa bay, Raiatea, Society islands.
Isénay or La Baleine, one of the Pleiades group northwest from Uea, Loyalty islands.
Isie, islet of St. Vincent bay on the southwest side of New Caledonia.

Islas de los velas latinas = Southern Marianas.

Islas de los Reyes, name given by Saavedra in 1528 to a part of the Caroline islands supposed to be Uluthi.

Isubobo, islet off the southeast coast of New Guinea, near Sideia island; 115 ft. high.

Itai, islet in Nandi waters on the west coast of Viti levu, Fiji.

Itamati, islet on the reef of Pavuvu or Russell islands, Solomon group.

Itapa, see Santa Ana, Solomon islands.

Itiahi, islet at the entrance to Maupiti lagoon, Society islands.

Ito or Didymus, on the southeast coast of New Guinea. 1.2 m.×0.5 m.; 500 ft. high; uninhabited. 10° 33′ 50″ S., 150° 46′ 25″ E.

Iwa, see Jouveney of the Kiriwina group.

Iyin, or Garden, is south of Tagula of Louisiade archipelago; 170 ft. high; cultivated.

Iyoh, islet on the coast of Malaita, Solomon islands.

Jabbering, group of four islets in Ward Hunt strait. 9° 38′ S., 149° 53′ E.

Jabeia, islet between Yasawa and Naviti, Fiji.

Jabor, islet of Jaluit, Marshall islands. 5° 55′ N., 169° 39′ E.

Jabwat, of the Marshall islands; 0.7 m. × 0.2 m. 7° 43′ N., 169° 05′ E. **6.**

Jacob, islet on the New Guinea coast. 3° 07′ S., 132° 27′ E.

Jacquemart, off the south coast of Campbell island, New Zealand.

Jacquinot, a conical island off the north coast of New Guinea. 3° 25′ S., 144° 22′ E.

Jaluit or Bonham, of the Marshall islands, was discovered in 1809 from the brig *Elisabeth*. It is an atoll with 50 islets on a reef 32 m. N-S., and from 7 to 20 m. wide. In 1882 the population was 700. The lagoon has a depth of 25–30 fathoms. Now the seat of the German Government in the Marshall group. The north point, according to Captain Brown, is in 6° 22′ N., 169° 22′ E. **6.**

James, of the Galapagos, is 1200 ft. high. 0° 15′ 20″ S.

Jamna, on the north coast of New Guinea. The natives superior to those farther east.

Jane, islet in the Caroline islands.

Jane, islet, 600 ft. high, at the head of Port Moresby, New Guinea.

Jappen, see Jobi, New Guinea.

Jardines (Los), a name given by the Spanish navigators to some garden-like islands eastward of the Marianas. Krusenstern thinks Namonuito in the Carolines. *Mémoires hydrographiques*, p. 16.

Jarrad, group on the south shore of Collingwood bay, New Guinea. 9° 34′ S., 149° 30′ E.

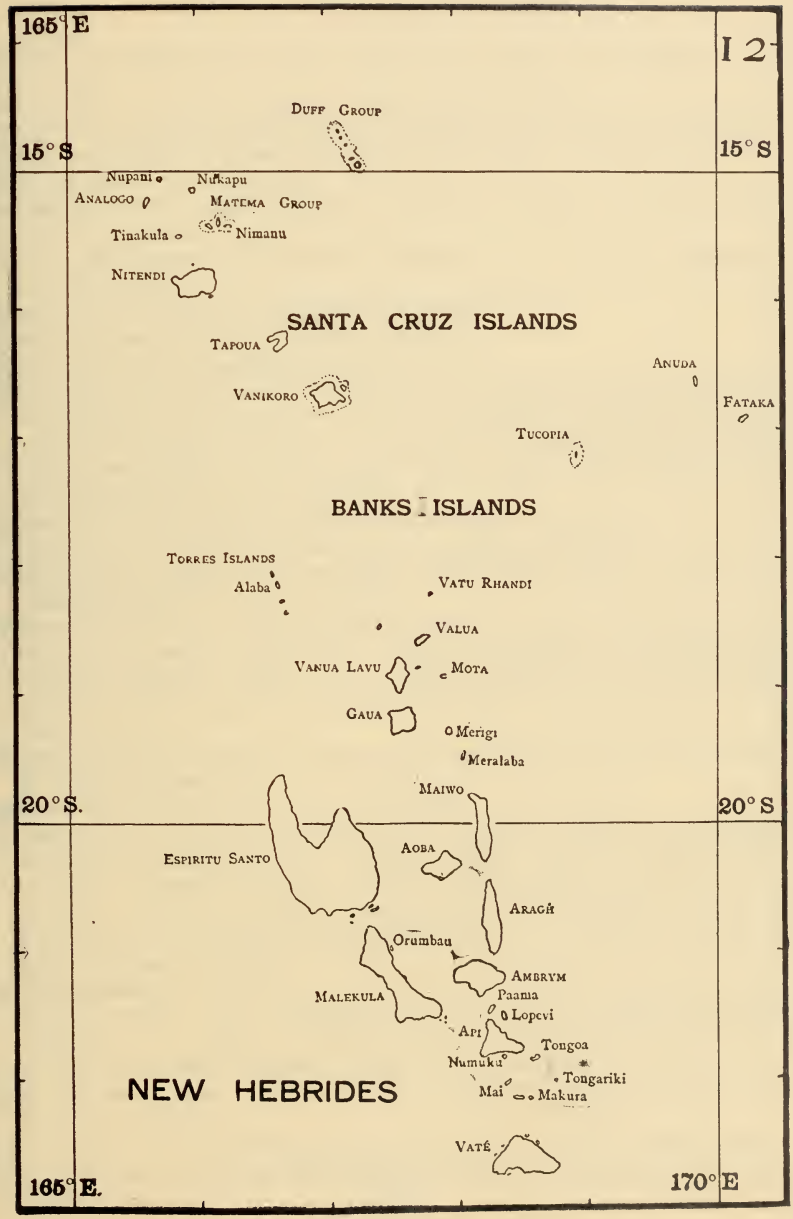
Jarvis or Bunker was discovered by Captain Brown in the English ship *Eliza Francis* August 21, 1821. A raised coral island 10–12 ft. above the sea, of triangular outline; 1.7 m. E-W., 1 m. N-S. No trees, and little grass; mostly guano. Annexed to Great Britain June 3, 1889. 0° 22′ 33″ S., 159° 54′ 11″ W. **19.**

Jarvis, 525 ft. high, 36 m. from the coast of New Guinea. 9° 55′ S., 142° E.

Jawt, islet of Ruk lagoon, Caroline islands. **4.**

Jekoits, islet of Ponapé, Caroline islands. An irregular triangle, 1.5 m.± on a side, 1000 ft. high. **5.**

Jemo, Temo or Steep-to was seen from the *Nautilus* in 1799. It is 0.7 m. in diameter. 10° 00′ 45″ N., 169° 42′ E. Marshall islands. **6.**


165° E
I 2
15° S
15° S
Duff Group
Nupani
Nukapu
Analogo
Matema Group
Tinakula
Nimanu
Nitendi
SANTA CRUZ ISLANDS
Tapoua
Anuda
Vanikoro
Fataka
Tucopia
BANKS ISLANDS
Torres Islands
Alaba
Vatu Rhandi
Valua
Vanua Lavu
Mota
Gaua
Merigi
Meralaba
20° S.
Maiwo
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Espiritu Santo
Aoba
Aragá
Orumbau
Ambrym
Paama
Malekula
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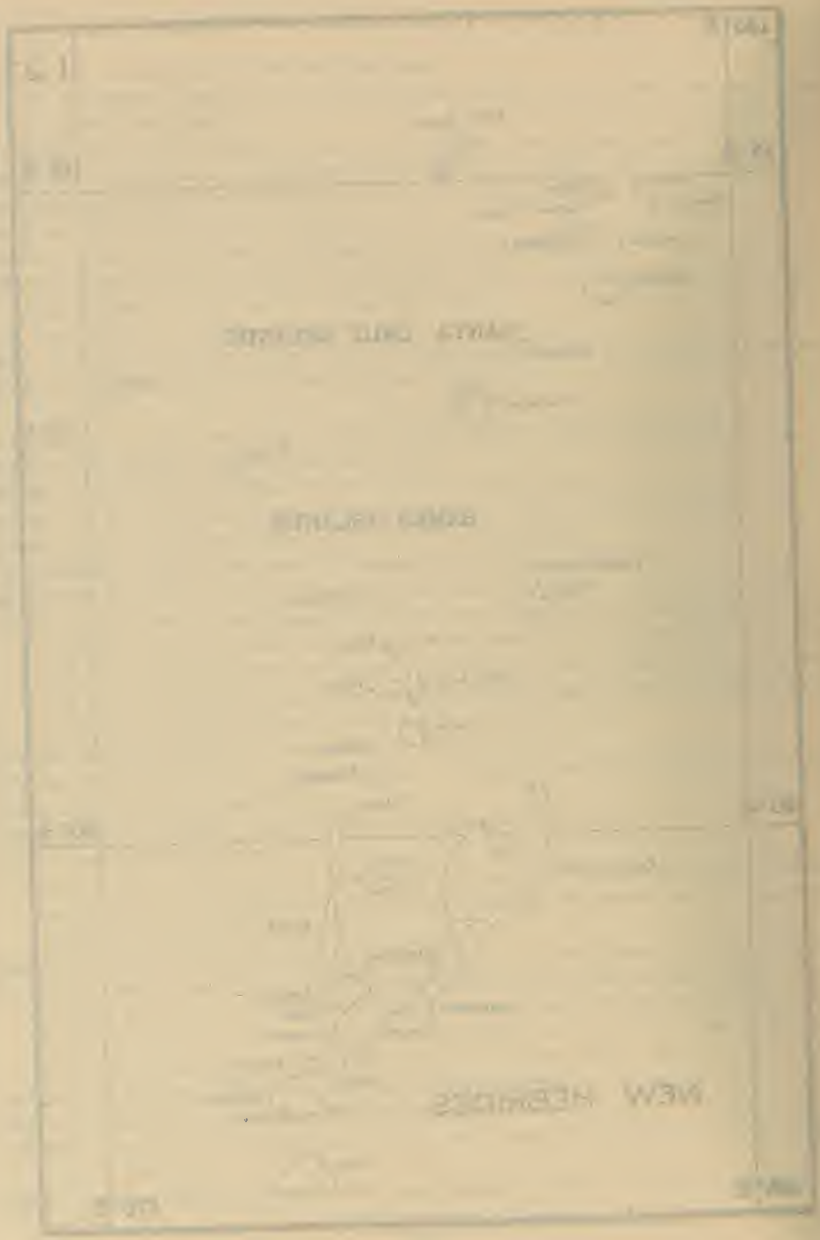


Jenkins, 3 m. long, off the coast of New Britain, Bismarck archipelago. 5° 15′ S., 150° 39′ E.

Jeridy, islet at the east end of Majuro lagoon, Marshall islands. 7° 04′ N., 171° 24′ 30″ E.

Jermaeloff or Yermaloff of Bellingshausen is Taenga of the Paumotu archipelago.

Jervis is the largest of the Bellevue group in Torres strait. 9° 07′ S., 142° 11′ E.

Jervis, an island of the Galapagos.

Jesu Maria, of the Admiralty group, is 600–800 ft. high, 7–8 m. long, inhabited. 2° 20′ S., 147° 40′ E.

Jesus (Isla de), discovered by Alvaro de Mendaña January 15, 1568. Perhaps Nanomea, Ellice group.

Jih, north islet of Odia atoll of the Marshall islands.

Joannet, see Panatinani of the Louisiade archipelago.

Jobenor, islet of Lukunor, Marshall islands.

Jobi or Jappen, a large island at the entrance to Geelvink bay on the New Guinea coast. 110 m. E-W., 10–15 m. wide, 2500 ft. high. Inhabited by Papuans on the lowlands, but on the mountains a more savage tribe is in constant hostilities with the dwellers on the shore. Belongs to the Sultan of Tidore and is under Dutch rule. The east end is in 1° 46′ S., 136° 52′ E.

Johnson, one of the Hudson group, Fiji; 70 ft. high. 17° 36′ 30″ S., 177° 00′ 20″ E.⊙ Named for Lieutenant R. E. Johnson of the Wilkes Expedition.

Johnston group consists of three thickly wooded islets, about 70 ft. high, in the Admiralty islands. 2° 25′ S., 147° 06′ E.

Johnston or Cornwallis was discovered December 14, 1807, by Captain Johnston of H. M. S. *Cornwallis.* Examined in 1859 by Lieutenant J. M. Brooks of U. S. schooner *Fenimore Cooper.* It is a lagoon island 3.5 by 3.2 m. and affords guano. Claimed by the American Guano Company of San Francisco. 16° 45′ N., 169° 39′ W.

Jomard, low group consisting of Panawaipona and Panarairai and a few islets in the Louisiade archipelago. 11° 15′ S., 152° 09′ E.

Jombombo, islet in Astrolabe bay, northeast coast of New Guinea.

Jouvency or Iwa, 24 m. east from Kitava in the Kiriwina group, a mile in diameter, consisting of coral terraces and precipices, thickly wooded. Ascent from the sea by ladders. Ebony in quantity. A finer people than on New Guinea. 8° 44′ S., 151° 44′ E. Jouvency was Geographical Engineer on the *Espérance.* In the latest publication of the Admiralty Hydrographic Bureau this island is called Jouveney and is so printed on charts.

Juan Fernandez, or Mas-a-tierra, was named for a Spaniard voyaging from Lima to Valdivia in 1563. It is a volcanic island 12×4 m., 3000 ft. high, 360 m. west from Valparaiso. For three years the residence of Alexander Selkirk, the prototype of the immortal Robinson Crusoe. 33° 37′ 45″ S., 78° 13′ W.

Judge and his Clerk, 24 m. N., 20 E. *true* from the north end of Macquarie island. 54° 22′ S., 158° 46′ E.

Jurien, see Kitava of the Kiriwina group. Jurien was a volunteer on the *Espérance.*

Jurij, islet on the west coast of Ebon, Marshall islands. 4° 36′ 33″ N., 168° 41′ 35″ E.

Kaafa, see Pylstaart or Ata of the Tongan islands.

Kaan, a group of eight islets discovered by Tasman in 1643 and by him named Anthony Caens after a member of the Council for India. They are due north from the northeast point of New Ireland. 3° 30′ S., 153° 28′ E. The people are described as naked, ferocious and armed with spears. **10.**

Kabara, see Kambara, Fiji.

Kahoolawe, of the Hawaiian group, is a rather barren looking sheep pasture southwest of Maui. It has an extent of 44,000 acres, and is 1427 ft. high. **1.**

Kadais, islet in the lagoon of Egum atoll in the Kiriwina group. 9° 26′ S., 151° 57′ E.

Kaboer, islet in Geelvink bay, on the north coast of New Guinea.

Kadavu, see Kandavu, Fiji.

Kahalape, islet of Andema, Caroline islands.

Kaiari, islet of Jobi, New Guinea.

Kaileuna, of the Kiriwina group. 8° 35′ S., 150° 55′ E.

Kaimbo, islet of volcanic and coral formation off east point of Yathata in the Lau group, Fiji. 1.5 m. long, 150 ft. high, cultivated.

Kairu or D'Urville. Natives wear little clothing, are small (5 ft. high) and active; wear hair projecting behind in a conical case 18 in. long. West end, 3° 20′ S., 143° 26′ E.

Kajangle, group of four small islands surrounded by a reef in the Pelew group. The largest is 4 m. in circumference. 8° 03′ N., 134° 39′ E.

Kakea, islet of Port Patteson, Vanua Lava, New Hebrides.

Kakula, of the New Hebrides, is a low, tree-covered islet on the reef which extends a mile from the north shore of Faté. It is inhabited.

Kalan, islet of Ontong Java. 5° 30′ S., 159° 15′ E.

Kálap, see Mokil, Caroline islands.

Kalau, islet on the southwest side of Eua, Tongan group.

Kalo, islet at west end of Udjelong, Marshall islands.

Kaluma, a name of Panawina of the Louisiade archipelago.

Kama, see Eurupig, Caroline islands. **3.**

Kamac or Table islet in Infernet passage on the southwest coast of New Caledonia.

Kamako or Collie, an islet of Mangareva.

Kambara, Fiji, 3.5 m. by 2 m.; of rectangular form, fertile and well wooded; 350 ft. high on the northwest side where there is no reef. South end, 18° 58′ 13″ S., 181° 03′ E.

Kanathia, Fiji, 5 m. west from Valua valavo, is 3 m. N-S., 2.5 m. E-W., 830 ft. high. The peak is in 17° 16′ 30″ S., 180° 53′ E. **14.**

Kandavu (Kadavu), Fiji, was discovered by Bligh and called Mywoolla. It is 32 m. ENE-WSW., and from half to eight miles wide. Buke levu or Mount Washington is 2750 ft. high. Population, about 7000. The peak is in 19° 05′ S., 177° 58′ E.

Kandavu, islet in Nandi waters on the west coast of Viti levu.

Kandomo, an uninhabited islet of Mamanutha ira group, Fiji.

Kao, a conical rock, 3030 ft. high, northeast from Tofua, Tongan group. 19° 41′ 35″ S., 174° 59′ 50″ W.

Kapeniur, islet of Ailuk, Marshall islands. At the north end; 4 m. in circumference.

Kapenmailang, a small group near Nukuor, Caroline islands, on which a pure Polynesian dialect is spoken.

Kapenoar, islet of Pakin, Caroline islands. 7° 40′ 40″ N., 157° 44′ E. **5.**

Kapenor, islet of Likieb on the west side, Marshall islands. **6.**

Kapinga marangi, a name of Greenwich, Caroline islands.

Kapiti or Entry, New Zealand. 40° 50′ S., 174° 35′ E.

Kapuma, islet in South bay of Faté, New Hebrides.

Karajiu, Solomon islands. 8° 38′ S., 158° 10′ E.

Karajiu geta, Solomon islands. 8° 30′ S., 158° 07′ E.

Karajiu miki, Solomon islands. 8° 27′ S., 158° 05′ E.

Karewha, in Bay of Plenty, New Zealand. 37° 29′ S., 176° 10′ E.

Kar-Kar or Dampier, a high volcanic peak, 5000 ft. high±; 36–40 m. in circumference. 4° 42′ S., 145° 58′ E.

Karkone, one of the Hermit islands. 1° 32′ S., 145° 01′ E.

Karlshoff, see Aratika of the Paumotu archipelago. **21.**

Karobailo Kawa, islet of the Talbot group between Kawa and Mata Kawa at the mouth of the Wassi Kussa river, New Guinea. 9° 16′ S., 142° 11′ E.

Karoni, high islet within the reef of Mothe, Fiji. 18° 40′ S., 181° 28′ 40″ E.

Karu, islet of the Harcourt group, north from Ugué bay on the northeast coast of New Caledonia.

Kassa, New Guinea coast. 9° 15′ S., 142° 19′ E.

Kata, see Enderby, Caroline islands. **4.**

Katafanga, Fiji, a small island inhabited only during the turtle season. It is the property of an European. East point is in 17° 30′ 30″ S., 181° 19′ 30″ E.

Katai or Connor, is triangular, each side 1.5 m., 430 ft. high, well wooded. 10° 40′ 30″ S., 151° 05′ 30″ E.

Katelma, islet of Pakin, Caroline islands. 7° 02′ N., 157° 47′ 30″ E.

Kater, one of the Bonin group, 160 ft. high. 27° 30′ N., 142° 16′ E.

Katharine, see Udjae, Marshall islands.

Katiu or Saken, of the Paumotu archipelago, was discovered by Bellingshausen in 1822. The southeast point is in 16° 31′ S., 144° 12′ 10″ W. **21.**

Kato katoa, see Glenton, New Guinea.

Kattou, islet off the north point of Babeltop, Pelew islands.

Kau, uninhabited island on the coast of New Guinea.

Kauai, of the Hawaiian group. Here Cook first landed. It is the fourth in size and perhaps the most beautiful of the group. Area, 348,000 acres. Population, 15,228 in 1896. Volcanic action seems first to have ceased at this end of the chain. Atooi of Cook. 28 m. E-W. by 23 m. N-S. **1.**

Kauehi, see Kawehe of the Paumotu archipelago. **21.**

Kaukura or Aura, of the Paumotu archipelago, is about 24 m. long, wooded and inhabited. 15° 43′ S., 146° 50′ 36″ W. **20.**

Kaula, a red volcanic islet off Niihau of the Hawaiian group; 17 m. SW. from Niihau.

Kaven, islet of Maloelab, Marshall islands; 2.2 m. by 0.7 m. 8° 51′ N., 170° 49′ E.

Kaveva, islet in Sausau passage on the north coast of Vanua levu, Fiji.

Kawa, westernmost of the Talbot group, New Guinea. 9° 16′ S., 142° 09′ E.

Kawau, in Auckland bay, New Zealand.

Kawehe or Kauehi, the Vincennes of Wilkes, in the Paumotu archipelago, was dis-

covered by Captain Fitzroy in H. M. S. *Beagle* in 1835. It is 12 m. N-S., open lagoon with 15 fathoms. South point is in 15° 59′ 48″ S., 145° 09′ 30″ W. **21.**

Kayangle or Moore of the Pelew islands; 1.5 m. long. 8° 02′ 30″ N., 134° 38′ 30″ E. Better spelling is Kajangle.

Kayser, off west coast of Bouka, Solomon islands. 5° 31′ S., 154° 36′ E.

Kea, an inhabited islet, 570 ft. high, near Vanua levu, Fiji. 16° 39′ S., 179° 57′ 20″ E.

Keaba, islet of Ysabel, Solomon islands. Sometimes spelled Keaha. 8° S., 159° 28′ E.

Keai, near Port Chalmers, New Guinea. 8° 10′ S., 146° 06′ E.

Keats, in Torres strait. 9° 41′ S., 143° 25′ E.

Kelifijia or Falafagea, of the Tongan islands. 28° 31′ S., 175° 18′ W.

Keluna, islet off north coast of New Guinea, near Cape King William. A German station.

Kemin, see Gardner of the Phœnix group. **17.**

Kempe, group of two small islands connected by reef 1.5 m. north from Goulvain or Dobu.

Kemtai, islet 20 ft. high, on the southeast coast of New Guinea.

Kendec, wooded islet in Kumak passage on the northwest coast of New Caledonia.

Kennedy, see Motuiti of the Santa Cruz islands.

Kent, group in Bass strait between Flinders and Cape Wilson. See F. Nixon, *Narrative of a visit to the islands in the Bass's Straits*, London, 1857, 8vo.

Kepara, or Two Brothers, was discovered by D'Urville. It is west from Bultig, New Guinea.

Keppel, see Niuatobutabu of the Tongan islands. **18.**

Kerakera, islet on the bordering reef of Wari, Louisiade archipelago; 60 ft. high and grassy.

Kerawarra in the Bismarck archipelago. 4° 17′ S., 152° 25′ E.

Kermadec group. Named by D'Entrecasteaux for the commander of *L'Espérance*, Huon de Kermadec. The group is 500 m. ENE. from the north cape of New Zealand, and extends 140 m. NNE-SSW. There are four islands: the largest, Raoul, was named by D'Entrecasteaux for the officer who first saw it; the south one for his ship, L'Espérance. Lieutenant Watts, in 1788, discovered Curtis and Macauley. Group annexed to Great Britain in 1886 and now a part of the colony of New Zealand.

Kerué, see Squally, of the Bismarck archipelago. **10.**

Kewley, see Udjelong of the Caroline islands. **5.**

Kia, islet 780 ft. high, north of Vanua levu, Fiji, and just within the north point of the Great Sea Reef. 16° 14′ S., 179° 06′ E. **14.**

Kiamu or Grimoult, islet in Mueo bay, southwest side of New Caledonia.

Kiangle, see Kajangle, Pelew islands.

Kibu, of the Kiriwina group. 8° 40′ S., 150° 48′ E.

Kie, islet 760 ft. high, off Muthuata on the north side of Vanua levu, Fiji. 16° 13′ 54″ S., 170° 05′ E.

Kie, islet on the southeast reef of New Caledonia.

Kilagen, islet north side of Udjelong, Marshall islands.

Kilap, islet of Uluthi, Caroline islands.

Kili or Hunter group. Discovered by Captain Dennett; in the Marshall group; 2.5 m. in diameter, uninhabited. 5° 40′ N., 169° 15′ E.⊙

Killerton, group of small islands on the coast of New Guinea: Harowani, inhabited; Mahabarina, Waga tumaiawa on the southwest, and four smaller islets. 10° 23′ S., 150° 38′ E.

Kimbombo, three islets within a reef 12 m. in circumference; south and largest densely wooded, 190 ft. high; middle one coral and sand, 120 ft. high; northernmost and smallest also coral and sand, 100 ft. high. Fiji.

Kimuta, westernmost and largest of the Rénard group, Louisiade archipelago; 3.2 m. long. Villages on the north side.

Kinamue, islet of Ruk, Caroline islands.

Kinde, islet north from Nemméne peninsula, southeast coast of New Caledonia.

King, off northwest point of Tasmania.

King George group, name given by Byron in 1765 to two atolls, Takapoto and Takaroa of the Paumotu archipelago. **21.**

King George, Wallis' name for Tahiti, Society islands.

King, see Taiaro, of the Paumotus.

Kingsmill, a name of a portion of the Gilbert islands, sometimes applied to the whole group.

Kioa, in Somosomo strait, east of Vanna levu, Fiji; 5 m. NE-SW., 920 ft. high, uninhabited.

Kiriwina or Trobriand. Names applied both to the principal island and to the whole group of low coral but fertile islands. The population is more than 18,000 of Polynesian, and a mixture of Papuan, Polynesian and Malay. **9.**

Kitava or Jurien, of the Kiriwina group, is an elevated atoll 300–400 ft. high, with an area of 5–6 sq. m. There are 13 villages in the depression which marks the old lagoon. This is surrounded by a wooded coral wall 50–100 ft. high. Inhabitants are peaceful, industrious and fond of wood carving. They make wide-mouthed earthen pots for cooking, and have remarkable dances, using a sort of double shield in that amusement. 8° 40′ S., 151° 24′ E.

Kiup, islet of Makin, Gilbert islands. 3° 17′ N., 172° 56′ 20″ E.

Kiusick, in the Yasawa group, Fiji; 40 ft. high. 16° 41′ S., 177° 33′ E.⊙

Kivave, islet of Fakaafo. 9° 22′ 20″ S., 171° 12′ W.

Kiwai, a long and populous island at the mouth of the Fly river on the south coast of New Guinea; 37 m. long. South point in 8° 54′ S., 143° 36′ E.

Knox, see Ailinginae, Marshall islands. Also islet of this atoll. 11° 05′ N., 166° 35′ E.

Knox, see Eiao, Marquesas islands.

Knox, a common misprint for Knoy, see Tarawa, Gilbert islands.

Knox, islet 47 ft. high, in the Yasawa group, Fiji. 17° 26′ S., 177° 02′ E.⊙

Knox group, ten islets 5 m. W. by N-E. by S.; 3 m. SW. from Mille, Marshall islands.

Knoy, see Tarawa, Gilbert islands.

Kobiloko or Yam, islet of Pavuvu or Russell group, Solomon islands. 9° 02′ S., 159° 05′ E.

Kodokupuei, islet of Sansoral. 5° 20′ N., 132° 20′ E.

Koikoi, on the New Guinea coast. 10° 17′ S., 149° 21′ E.

Koliviu, a mangrove-covered islet of the Maskelyne group, New Hebrides.

Komachu, islet of Guadalcanar, Solomon islands.

Komo levu, island north of Ularua, Fiji; 1.5 m. by 0.5 m., and 270 ft. high; inhabited. 18° 37′ 30″ S., 181° 20′ E.

Komo ndriti, dark, rocky companion to the last; levu = large, ndriti = small. 18° 38′ S., 181° 18′ 30″ E.

Konaoe doi, islet of Ono i lau, Fiji.

Kondogi, islet of Muendo bay on the southwest side of New Caledonia.

Konduyo, islet in Isie passage, New Caledonia. 21° 52′ S., 165° 47′ E.

Koniene, has two curious peaks, in Kataviti bay on the northwest side of New Caledonia.

Konig islet is north from Bilibili on north coast of New Guinea.

Kora, islet east from Kia, Fiji.

Korak, south of Kajangle, with Arayonzet and Carapellas on a reef 4.5 m. N-S., 5 m. E-W. Pelew islands.

Kordinkoff, a name given by Kotzebue in 1824 to Rose island of the Manua group (Samoan).

Korido or Korrido, of the Schouten group, is little known. 0° 45′ S., 135° 35′ E.

Koro or Goro, Fiji, is 10 m. N-S., 4.5 m. E-W., 1840 ft. high; wooded, many coconuts. Population about 1000. North point is in 17° 13′ 30″ S., 179° 26′ 30″ E.

Korolib or Goat, Fiji, wooded islet 320×200 yards. 16° 46′ 20″ S., 180° 01′ 40″ E.

Korotuna, Fiji, small, fertile, inhabited. 16° 04′ S., 180° 37′ 30″ E.

Korror, the seat of government of the Pelew islands; 3.5 m. by 2.5 m.

Korsakoff, see Ailinginae of the Marshall islands. Usually Remski-Korsakoff.

Kosmann or Maragili, of the Louisiade archipelago; uninhabited. 11°06′S., 151° 30′E.

Kotu, group of small islands at the southwest part of the Hapai group, Tongan islands. Principal islands, Ona and Luanamo.

Kotuho, Fiji. 16° 48′ 50″ S., 179° 25′ 30″ E.⊙

Koulo, islet of the Tongan group.

Koutousoff of Bellingshausen (1820) is Makemo, Paumotu archipelago.

Kowata, islet 570 ft. high off west coast of Viti levu, Fiji.

Krudu, see Quoy, New Guinea.

Krusenstern, see Tikahau of the Paumotu archipelago. **20.**

Kubokonilick, in the Bismarck archipelago. 4° 13′ S., 152° 23′ E.

Kuebuni, islet north from Port Goro, southeast side of New Caledonia.

Kuiao, islet of the Kiriwina group. 8° 38′ 30″ S., 150° 51′ E.

Kuku, islet 87 ft. high on the southwest side of Malolo, Hudson group, Fiji. 17°47′S., 177° 07′ E.

Kukuluba, islet 65 ft. high, east of the Duchateau group, Louisiade archipelago. 11° 16′ S., 152° 21′ 45″ E.

Kulambangara or Kulambangra, of the Solomon islands, is 16 m. N-S., 13 m. E-W.; 5000 ft. high. 7° 58′ S., 157° 05′ E.

Kumbara, on northeast coast of Guadalcanar, Solomon islands. 9° 31′ 10″ S., 160° 29′ E.

Kumi, islet of Rongelab, Marshall islands. 11° 26′ 35″ N., 167° 10′ E. **6.**

Kunie, see Isle of Pines. **13.**

Kurateke, see Vanavana of the Paumotu archipelago. **22.**

Kuria or Woodle, of the Gilbert islands, was discovered by Captains Marshall and Gilbert in 1788; 5 m. by 2.5 m. 0° 13′ N., 173° 28′ 30″ E. **7.**

Kurimarau, islet of Pavuvu, Solomon islands.

Kuriva is southeasternmost of the Engineer group, Louisiades; 2 m. E-W., 400 ft. high. Large village on the south side.

Kurudu is 3 m. east from Jappen on the north coast of New Guinea. It is 8 m. E-W.

Kusaie, Ualan or Strong, of the Caroline islands, was discovered in 1804 by Captain Crozer, who named it for Caleb Strong, the Governor of Massachusetts; 8.5 m. E-W., 7.7 m. N-S.; 24 m. in circumference; volcanic. Mt. Crozer is 2152 ft. high. Population about 400. 5° 19′ N., 163° 06′ E. **5.**

Kussa, of the Talbot group, north of Boigu, New Guinea. 9° 16′ S., 142° 21′ E.

Kuthiu, a form of Kusaie, Caroline islands.

Kutomo or Lesser Isle of Pines, a portion separated from the main island by a narrow channel.

Kutu, islet of Satoan, Caroline islands. **4.**

Kutusow, see Utirik of the Marshall islands. **6.**

Kuvyo, islet of Maskelyne group, New Hebrides.

Kwadelen or Kwajalong, see Kwadjalin.

Kwadjalin, of the Marshall islands, consists of many islets about a lagoon, of which the west side is 58 m. long. The north islet is in 9° 14′ N., 167° 02′ E. Mentschikow group of map No. **6.**

Kwaiatabu, a name of Duau, D'Entrecasteaux group.

Kwaiawata, of the Kiriwina group, is nearly 2 m. in diameter. The lagoon has a high, wooded, coral wall around, and the whole indications are of a raised island. About 400 inhabitants.

Kwaiope, islet southeast from Moratau of the D'Entrecasteaux group. 9° 43′ S., 150° 54′ E.

Kwataua, small island north from Rogeia, on the southeast coast of New Guinea, belonging to the London Missionary Society.

Kwewato, a coral island, densely peopled, in the Kiriwina group. 8° 30′ S., 151° E

Labi, of the Kiriwina group. 8° 36′ S., 150° 50′ E.

Laciba, see Lathiba, a small, low island off Ngau, Fiji.

La Desgraciada, a name on the Spanish chart captured by Anson and supposed to apply to one of the Hawaiian islands.

Ladrone, a name given to the Marianas by some of the Spanish sailors of Magalhães, who fancied the indigenes were great thieves. As they were not more so than other islanders, or perhaps than the sailors who named them, it seems a pity to attach the stigma of such a name to the group, especially as all the original inhabitants have been "converted" into the grave.

Lae or Brown, of the Marshall islands, was discovered by Captain J. W. Brown in December, 1858. It is a group of 14 islets on a reef 6 m. in diameter. About 250 inhabitants. 9° N., 166° 20′ E.

Lagoon of Cook is Vahitahi of the Paumotu archipelago. Lagoon of Bligh is Tematangi of the same group.

Lagrandière, of the Kiriwina group. Named for Lieutenant Lagrandière of the *Espérance.* 8° 52′ S., 151° 12′ E.⊙

Lágrimas de San Pedro, a discovery of Quirós, April 27, 1606, was perhaps the Banks islands.

Laignel, northeast from Moratau, was named for Ensign Laignel, one of D'Entrecasteaux' officers. It is in 9° 18′ S., 150° 55′ E.

Laika is nearly 2 m. north from Tongoa of the New Hebrides and is not permanently inhabited.

Lain, in Geelvink bay, northwest coast of New Guinea. 0° 56′ S., 135° 30′ E.

Laing, islet in Hansa bay, north coast of New Guinea. 4° 12′ S., 144° 52′ E.

Lainé or Uo, is north from Maré of the Loyalty group. It is low and covered with pine trees.

Lakahia, of the New Guinea region. 4° 06′ S., 138° 28′ E.

Lakeba, see Lakemba, Fiji.

Lakemba, a fertile island 5 m. E-W., 3 m. N-S.; 720 ft. high. It has an extensive reef. Population has a large mixture of Tongan. Lakemba was the first Vitian island christianized by the English Mission in 1835. Northeast point is in 18° 13′ S., 181° 12′ E. **14.**

Lakena, islet of Nanomea, Ellice group. **16.**

La Madalena, a name given by Mendaña to Fatuhiva of the Marquesas islands.

La Menu, islet on the northwest coast of Api, New Hebrides. 16° 33′ S., 168° 06′ E.

La Mesa, a name on the Spanish chart captured by Anson, supposed to apply to Hawaii.

Lamoliork, see Ngoli of the Caroline archipelago.

Lamotrek or Swede, a triangular reef about 6 m. WNW-ESE. There are several islets on the border of the lagoon which are inhabited. 7° 24′ N., 146° 30′ E.

Lamut, islet off the southwest coast of Vanua levu, Fiji.

Lanai, an island in the central portion of the main Hawaiian group containing 86,000 acres; 3400 ft. high, with a population of 110. **1.**

Lancier, see Akiaki of the Paumotu archipelago. **22.**

Langdon of Roberts is Hatutu of the Marquesas islands.

Laraoro, New Guinea. 10° 23′ S., 149° 20′ E.

Larkin, of the Caroline islands.

Laseinie, a group of six islets in the Louisiade archipelago.

Laskar, see Lisiansky of the Hawaiian group. **2.**

Lassion, another form of Lisiansky.

Las Tres Marias, see Three Sisters, Solomon islands.

Laté i Tonga, Laté i Viti and Booby, three islets in the lagoon of Reid reef in the Lau group, Fiji. 17° 54′ S., 178° 23′ W.⊙

Laté or Lette, a volcanic island of the Tongan group, 6–7 m. in circumference and 1790 ft. high. 18° 52′ S., 174° 37′ W.

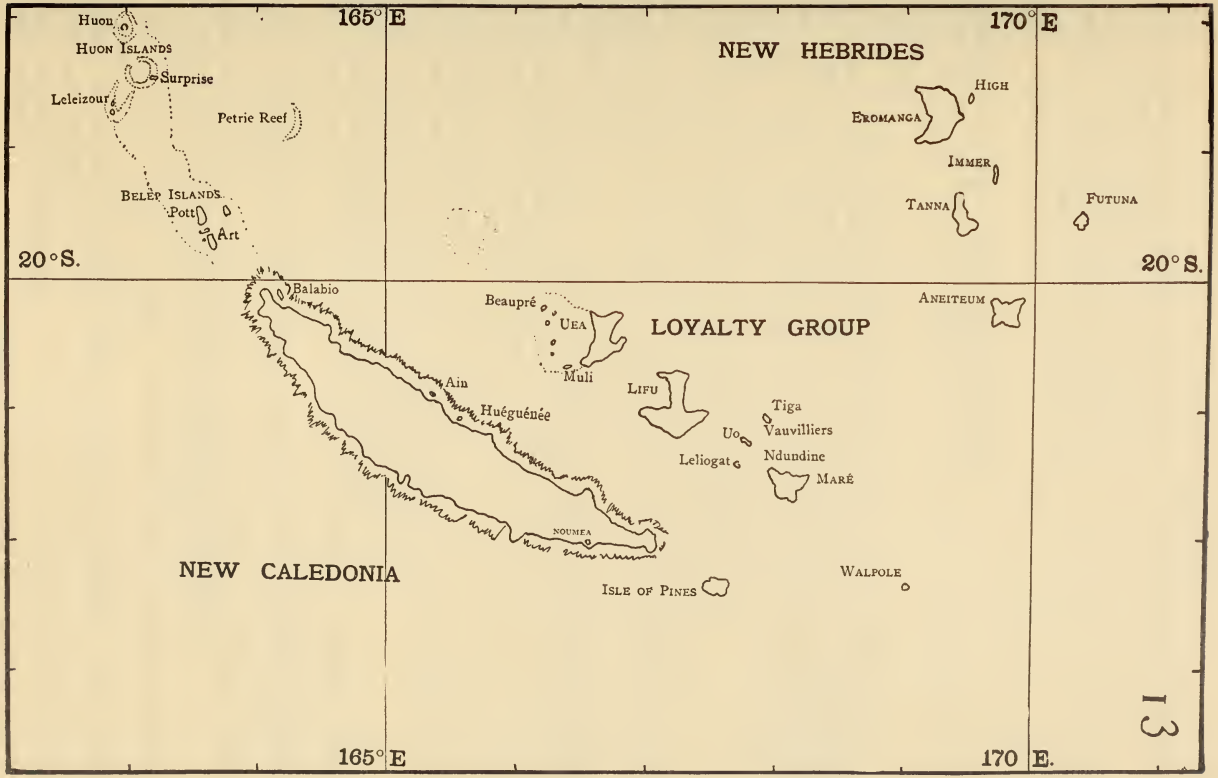
Lathiba, small, low island off Ngau, Fiji.

La Tortue, one of the Pleiades group, northwest from Uea of the Loyalty islands.

La Treguada, see Ulava, Solomon islands.

Laucala, see Lauthala, Fiji.

Laughlan, a group around a lagoon 5 m. E-W., discovered by Captain Laughlan in the *Mary*, 1812. The ten islets are Wabomat, Budelun, Wasimu, Oburak, Bukulan,


165° E
170° E
NEW HEBRIDES
Huon
Huon Islands
Surprise
Leleizour
Petrie Reef
Belep Islands
Pott
Art
High
Eromanga
Immer
Tanna
Futuna
20° S.
20° S.
Balabio
Beaupré
Uea
Muli
Aneiteum
LOYALTY GROUP
Ain
Huéguénée
Lifu
Tiga
Vauvilliers
Uo
Leliogat
Ndundine
Maré
Noumea
NEW CALEDONIA
Isle of Pines
Walpole
165° E
170 E.

13

Ozareo, Snreb, Kuneotu, Bwanibwani, Tamaris. The group is also called Nada. There are about 170 inhabitants—a colony from Murea. 9° 18′ S., 153° 38′ E.

Lauru, on the New Guinea coast. 0° 31′ S., 134° E.

Lausancay, a group of low islands extending some 20 m. along a reef; between 8° 25′ S., 150° 20′ E. and 8° 31′ S., 150° 26′ E. **9.**

Lauthala (Lancala), Fiji, is 4 m. long and 880 ft. high. The peak is in 16° 47′ S., 180° 23′ E.

Lauvergne, islet of Ruk, of the Caroline archipelago.

La Vandola, the easternmost of the Admiralty group; nearly circular, about 600 ft. high, well peopled. 2° 15′ S., 148° 11′ E.

Lavao, see Yule.

Layard, two low, small islands on the New Guinea coast. 7° 35′ S., 147° 32′ E.

Layrle, islet at the north side of St. Vincent bay on the southwest side of New Caledonia.

Laysan or Moller, of the Hawaiian group, is an American discovery. Captain Stanikowitch, in 1828, named it after his vessel. It extends 2 m. by 1.5 m. and is perhaps 25 ft. high. For some years it has been leased by the Hawaiian Government to parties who export guano. 25° 47′ 47″ N., 171° 53′ W. **2.**

Lazaroff or Lazarev, see Matahiva of the Paumotu archipelago. **20.**

Leausan or Protection, on the northwest side of Faté, New Hebrides.

Lebris, a high islet in Uarai passage on the southwest side of New Caledonia.

Lebrun group, northwest from Wari, consists of Hikarika and Dodigi, two conical islands extending E-W. 10° 52′ S., 150° 57′ E.

L'Echiquier group was discovered by Bougainville and named from a fancied resemblance to a checkerboard. There are 53 islets, with some 800 inhabitants of a dark copper color and with long, stringy hair. The northeast point is in 1° 06′ S., 144° 30′ E.

Lefuka, a form of Lifuka found on old charts.

Legoarant group, two small islands off the north coast of New Guinea, 3 m. from shore and half a mile apart. 5° 08′ S., 145° E.

Lehua, a small, volcanic island about a mile from the north end of Niihau of the Hawaiian group. The channel between is very shallow. **1.**

Leiga, islet of the Basses islands in the Louisiade archipelago.

Leigh, islet off Port Carteret on the coast of New Ireland.

Leili is large, low, of horseshoe shape, in Sio bay of Malaita, Solomon islands. 8° 48′ S., 160° 53′ E.

Lejeune, a wooded islet on the north edge of a long reef in the Louisiade archipelago. 11° 12′ S., 151° 50′ E.

Lekeleka, islet on Barrier reef, 5 m. southeast from Oua, Hapai group, Tongan islands.

Lekin, islet in form of a cube, between Uea and Moali, Loyalty group.

Leku, low islet off Viti levu, Fiji. 18° 04′ S., 177° 16′ E.⊙

Lele, islet of Kusaie, Caroline islands. According to Lütke the natives pronounce the name Lella. 5° 20′ N., 163° 09′ E.

Leleigana, one of the Obstruction islands, Louisiade archipelago; 325 ft. high, wooded and inhabited.

Leleizour, one of the Huon group. It has guano worked by a French establishment. 18° 18′ S.

Leleppa or Protection, New Hebrides; 2.5 m. NNW-SSE., 1.5 m. wide, 637 ft. high; inhabited. Off the northwest coast of Faté, forming the west side of Havannah harbor.

Leligoat or Hamelin, a low and wooded islet of the Loyalty group.

Leluvia is south from Moturiki, Fiji; low and covered with coconut walks. 17° 48′ 30″ S., 178° 46′ E.

Lenen, islet of Ailinglablab of the Marshall islands.

Leocadie group, two islets off the New Guinea coast.

Leonidas, low islet 0.7 m. in circumference, off Vanua levu, Fiji. 16° 39′ 24″ S., 178° 36′ 50″ E.⊙

Leper, see Aoba (Omba), New Hebrides.

Leru, islet of Pavuvu, Solomon islands.

Lesson, an active volcano (May 20, 1874) on the north coast of New Guinea; 3.5 m. in circumference, 2200 ft. high. The natives wear their hair in bundles enclosed in basket work and often projecting a foot behind. 3° 35′ S., 144° 47′ E. **8.**

Lette, see Laté, Tongan islands.

Leuen, south island of Namu atoll of the Marshall islands. 8° 14′ N., 168° 03′ E.

Leuneuwa, islet of Ontong Java. 5° 28′ S., 159° 44′ E.

Levalea, islet of Pavuvu, Solomon islands.

Lewis, islet of the Yasawa group, Fiji. 17° 28′ 40″ S., 177° 00′ 10″ E.⊙

Lib, of the Marshall islands; 2.2 m. E-W. 8° 20′ N., 167° 30′ E. (Captain Dennett.) **6.**

Lifu, raised coral, 100–250 ft. high, in the Loyalty group. Population, 7000±. Formerly cannibals. 20° 36′ S., 167° 06′ E. **13.**

Lifuka, low, 5 m. by 2 m., in the Hapai group, Tongan islands. 19° 49′ S., 175° 41′ W. **18.**

Likieb, of the Marshall islands, was discovered by Kotzebue November 5, 1817. It consists of 44 islets on an atoll 27 m. long and from 7–12 m. wide. 9° 48′ N., 169° 21′ E.

Likuri, a sand islet off west coast of Viti levu, Fiji.

Lileb, see Kwadjalin of the Marshall islands.

Lily, on the New Guinea coast. 9° 25′ S., 147° 02′ E.

Limu, islet in the Hapai group, Tongan islands.

Lina, of the Solomon islands. 7° 15′ S., 157° 32′ E.

Linthicum, in the Underwood group, Fiji; low and wooded. 17° 44′ S., 177° 15′ 10″ E.⊙

Lisiansky, of the Hawaiian group, was discovered by Captain Lisiansky in the *Neva*, October 15, 1805. It is 3 m. by 2 m., and 40 ft. high. 26° N., 173° 57′ W. **2.**

Livingston, see Namonuito of the Caroline islands. **4.**

Lizard, islet of Huéguénee, Loyalty islands.

Lizard, islet on the Australian coast. 14° 40′ S., 145° 28′ E.

Lloyd, on the Australian coast. 12° 46′ S., 143° 26′ E.

Lo or Saddle, Torres islands; 3.5 m. N-S. by 2 m. E-W., 500 ft. high. Natives quiet and friendly. 13° 20′ S., 166° 35′ E.

Loa (Observatory of Wilkes), is northeast from Oneata to which it is connected by a sunken reef; 140 ft. high. 18° 24′ 40″ S., 181° 28′ E.⊙

Loangi, a mile long, off Vanua levu, Fiji.

Loch, New Guinea region. 7° 45′ S., 144° 12′ E.

Locol, islet at the head of Port Moresby, New Guinea.

Lofaga, of the Tongan islands. 19° 51′ S., 175° 30′ W.

Logea, in China strait, New Guinea. 10° 39′ S., 150° 38′ E.

Loliwari, a name of Aubrym, New Hebrides.

Lolo or Roro, forms of the native name of Yule. See Roro.

Loloata with Lolorua, on east side of Port Moresby; 130 ft. high. 9° 33′ S., 147° 17′ E.

Lomlom or Nevelo, of the Matema islands, is 5 m. by 1.5 m., and 200 ft. high. British protectorate was proclaimed August 28, 1898.

Lone Tree, see Iku of Apaiang, Gilbert islands. Another of the same name on the north reef of Tarawa.

Long, volcanic island 2000 ft. high, north from Vitiez strait, north coast of New Guinea. North point is in 5° 14′ S., 147° 07′ E.

Long, in Torres strait. 10° 02′ S., 142° 50′ E.

Long, islet in South bay, southwest side of New Caledonia.

Longatana, islet of Fakaafo, Union group. 9° 24′ 40″ S., 171° 12′ W. **17.**

Longuerue, group in the southwest part of Huon gulf; islands are small, wooded and rocky, but Saddle island is 2.5 m. long and 700 ft. high. Named for Midshipman Longuerue on the *Recherche*. 7° 20′ S., 147° 16′ E.

Lonkahu, islet of Tatafa of the Hapai group, Tongan islands.

Loof (Leaf) is the central island of the Hermit group; 500 ft. high. 1° 28′ S., 145° 05′ E. **8.**

Lopevi, a volcano of the New Hebrides, 4714 ft. high, active, occasionally ejecting ashes. Few inhabitants along the shore. 16° 28′ S., 168° 18′ E. **12.**

Lord Hood, see Marutea of the Paumotu archipelago. **21.**

Lord Howe was discovered February 17, 1778, by Lieutenant Ball. Volcanic and mountainous, Mt. Gower at the southern end being 2840 ft. high; about 5.5 m. long. On the west side are extensive coral reefs. Population, in 1880, 65. Belongs to New South Wales. 31° 36′ 30″ S., 159° 05′ 10″ E. See J. B. Wilson's Report, Sydney, 1882; also a paper by Mr. Corrie, Proceedings Royal Geographical Society, 1878, pp. 136–143.

Lord Howe, islet off the southeast end of Santa Cruz. A British protectorate was proclaimed August 18, 1898.

Lord Howe, see Mopeha, Society islands.

Lord Howe, see Ontong Java, Solomon islands.

Lord North, see Tobi.

Lord Salisbury, islet on the New Guinea coast. 7° 52′ S., 144° 28′ E.

Losap, of the Caroline islands was discovered by Duperrey. It has about 300 inhabitants. Peace islet, in the same lagoon, has a population of 200. 6° 53′ N., 152° 42′ 20″ E.

Los Eremitanos, see Hermit. **8.**

Los Magos, Los Monjes, names on the Spanish chart captured by Lord Anson; supposed to apply to the Hawaiian islands.

Los Martires, see Tamatam, Caroline islands.

Los Negros, islets of Admiralty island. 1° 55′ S., 147° 16′ E.

Los Reyes are two small, wooded islands about 500 ft. long. They are 15 m. northwest from La Vandola in the Admiralty group. 2° S., 148° 03′ E.

L'Ostange of Duperrey is Nengonengo of the Paumotu archipelago. **21.**

Los Valientes of Don Felipe Tompson is Ngatik of the Caroline islands. **5.**

Lottin is a nearly circular volcanic cone, 5200 ft. high.; 12.5 m. NW. by N. from Cape King of New Britain. 5° 18′ S., 147° 35′ E. **10.**

Lot's Wife, see Rica de Oro.

Louisiade archipelago is an extensive range of islands situated southeast from New Guinea, between 10° 10′–11° 50′ S. and 154° 30′–150° 55′ E. Probably seen by Torres in 1606, but named by Bougainville in 1793. Surveyed by D'Urville in 1840. There is gold on Tagula (Sud-est), and although many portions of the group are still unknown it is thought to be rich in vegetable productions. There are more than 80 islands besides many rocks and reefs. Inhabitants are of a dark copper color, with Papuan hair; cartilages of nose and ears much distended. Cannibals on occasion. Named for Louis XV. of France. **9.**

Lountass, in the Bismarck archipelago. 4° 50′ S., 150° 51′ E.

Lovuka, a small, sandy islet in Nandi waters off the west coast of Viti levu, Fiji.

Low, see Siassi on the east coast of New Guinea. **10.**

Low archipelago, see Paumotu archipelago.

Lowendahl, see Nui of the Ellice group. **16.**

Loyalty group, discovered by Captain Butler in the *Walpole* in 1800, or in the *Britannia* in 1803. The group runs parallel to the coast of New Caledonia at a distance of 50–60 m. Consists of Maré or Nengone, Lifu, Uea, with five islets between the first two. **13.**

Luanamo, one of the Koto islands, Hapai group, Tongan islands.

Luard islets are in Hercules bay on the New Guinea coast; six in number, low (40–70 ft.), and covered with trees. 7° 40′ S., 147° 42′ E.

Lütke, see East Fain, Caroline islands.

Luhuga, islet of Hapai group, Tongan islands.

Lukunor, of the Caroline islands, has been called the gem of Micronesia. It was discovered in 1793 by Captain J. Mortlock; 18–20 m. in circumference. Population about 850. It is not more than seven feet above the sea. 5° 29′ 18″ N., 153° 58′ E. **4.**

Lukunor, islet off the southeast extreme of Mille, Marshall islands.

Lungur, islet of Ponapé, Caroline islands.

Lusançay, reefs in the Kiriwina group, named for a lieutenant on the *Espérance.*

Lydia, see Pikela, Caroline islands.

Lydia, see Nuakata near East cape of New Guinea.

Lydia, see Udjae, Marshall islands.

Lynx, see Nintao of the Ellice group. **16.**

Maabunghi, islet at the mouth of Tanlé bay on the northwest coast of New Caledonia.

Maben, low and wooded, a mile ENE. from Kitai, New Guinea.

Mabneian, a small, wooded island 0.7 m. long on the north edge of a long reef, Louisiade archipelago.

Mabui, an islet of Misima, Louisiade archipelago; small, wooded, 90 ft. high. 10° 56′ S., 152° 36′ E.

Mabuiag, island in Torres strait.

Macarthur, on the Australian coast. 11° 45′ S., 143° E.

Macaskill, see Pingelap of the Caroline islands.

Macauley, of the Kermadec group, is 3 m. in circumference, 780 ft. high; volcanic, uninhabited; surrounded by perpendicular cliffs 600 ft. high, but can be scaled by means of a lava stream on the north side. 30° 16′ S., 178° 32′ W.

Mac Donald, in the Bismarck archipelago. 5° 26′ S., 150° 43′ E.

Mackenzie, see Uluthi of the Caroline islands. **3.**

Maclear, islet of the Admiralty group, 200 ft. high, 900 by 700 yards. 1° 55′ S., 146° 32′ E.

Macquarie, in 54° 44′ S., 159° 49′ E., is 1200–1500 ft. high. In the early part of this century it is said 80,000 seals were killed on it. Now inhabited by birds only.

Madaamet, islet of Ailinglablab, Marshall islands. Sometimes spelled Madamett.

Maer (pronounced *Mer*) is the largest of the Murray group in Torres strait. On the same reef with Daner and Waier. Population, 450. 9° 55′ S., 144° 02′ E.

Maewo, see Maiwo, New Hebrides.

Magdalena, see Fatuhiva of the Marquesas islands. **23.**

Magellan, an old name of the Marianas.

Maghyr or Magur, islet of Namonuito, Caroline islands. At extreme north of atoll. 8° 59′ 45″ N., 150° 14′ 30″ E.

Maghyrarik, islet of Namonuito, Caroline islands.

Magnetic, island of the Australian coast. 19° 10′ S., 146° 51′ E.

Mago, see Mango, Fiji.

Magone, islet on the northwest coast of New Caledonia.

Mahabarina, middle islet of the Killerton group off east coast of New Guinea; 0.5 m. × 0.2 m.

Mahea, islet at entrance to Hamene bay, Tahaa, Society islands. **20.**

Mahigi, see Ortega, Solomon islands.

Mai or Mae is the name often given to Three Hills of the New Hebrides, but it is the name of the central district, not of the whole island. See Three Hills.

Maia iti, see Tubuai manu of the Society group.

Maiakei, a corrupt spelling of Maraki, Gilbert islands.

Maiana or Hall, of the Gilbert islands, was called Gilbert by Captains Marshall and Gilbert in 1788; then called Hall by the Captain of the brig *Elisabeth* in 1809. It is 9 m. NE-SW. by 6 m. In 1886 the population was 1700. 0° 55′ 30″ N., 173° 03′ 45″ E.

Maioiti, see Tapamanu, Society islands.

Mairu, off the New Guinea coast. 10° 25′ S., 149° 21′ E.

Maitea or Mehetia, is the easternmost of the Society group; 7 m. in diameter, 1597 ft. high. 17° 53′ S., 148° 05′ W.

Maitland, two islets remarkably alike, southwest from St. Andrew islands in the Admiralty group. 2° 29′ S., 147° 18′ E.

Maitre, islet between Noumea and Uen island, New Caledonia.

Maiwo or Maewo, also called Aurora, is the northeast island of the New Hebrides. It is 30 m. N-S., and 2000 ft. high. The north point is 14° 50′ S., 168° 05′ E. **12.**

Majuro or Arrowsmith was discovered by Captains Marshall and Gilbert in 1788. It consists of 33 islets on a reef 30 by 10 m. Southeast point is in 7° 05′ N., 171° 23′ E.

Makada is an inhabited islet of the Duke of York group in the Bismarck archipelago. 4° 06′ S., 152° 26′ E.

Makahaa, islet in the Biha channel leading to Tongatabu, Tongan islands. 21° 06′ 40″ S., 175° 08′ W.

Makamea, islet of Ontong Java. 5° 36′ S., 159° 21′ E.

Makane, one of the Hermit islands. 1° 35′ S., 144° 57′ E.

Makapu, islet of Mangareva.

Makaroa or Marsh, islet of Mangareva.

Makatea, Metia or Aurora, of the Paumotu archipelago, the Recreation of Roggewein who discovered it in 1712, is of uplifted coral, 230 ft. high. It is wooded, and inhabited by people who still make good kapa. North end is in 15° 49′ 35″ S., 148° 13′ 15″ W. **20.**

Makemo (Makima of Wilkes), Phillips, Koutousoff (of Bellingshausen), was discovered from the *Margaret* in 1803. It is 40 m. WNW-ESE. The west end is in 16° 26′ S., 143° 56′ W.

Makin or Pitt is the most northerly of the Gilbert islands, and is 6 m. long, and from a half to two miles wide. The northeast point is in 3° 20′ 45″ N., 172° 58′ 45″ E. **7.**

Makondranga is 1 m. by 0.5 m., and half a mile northwest from Makongai, Fiji.

Makongai is between Ovalau and Koro, Fiji. It is 2 m. by 1.5 m., and 876 ft. high. 17° 27′ S., 179° 02′ W.

Makura, 4 m. southeast from Mai, New Hebrides; 991 ft. high; 1 m. NW-SE.; 120 natives; all profess Christianity.

Mala, see Malaita of the Solomon islands.

Malaita, Solomon islands, the Mala of natives, Isla de Ramos of Gallego, Terre des Arsacides of Surville, was discovered by Hernando Enriquez of Mendaña's expedition in 1568. It is 103 m. long and 4274 ft. high. The northwest point is in 8° 19′ S., 160° 30′ E. The southeast point is in 9° 45′ S., 161° 30′ E. Natives are reputed treacherous.

Malacan or Malacal, islet of Korror, Pelew islands. 7° 19′ N., 134° 31′ 45″ E.

Malaki is off the north side of Viti levu, Fiji. Of triangular form with sides about 2 m. long, it is 755 ft. high, covered with grass and casuarina trees; inhabited. The northeast point is in 17° 16′ 10″ S., 178° 08′ 40″ E.

Malamala, a sand islet in Nandi waters off the west coast of Viti levu, Fiji.

Malapa, the largest island in Marau sound off Guadalcanar, Solomon islands. 9° 46′ S., 160° 48′ E.

Malatta, of the Exploring group, is joined to Vanua mbalavu by reef. It is 2 m. by 0.3 m., and 420 ft. high. 17° 20′ 30″ S., 181° 01′ E.

Malaupaina, the southernmost of the Three Sisters, Solomon islands. The middle one is Malau lalo, the north one Malau.

Malden or Independence was discovered by Byron July 29, 1825, on the voyage on which he brought the remains of the King and Queen of the Hawaiian islands to Honolulu. It is 4 m. in diameter, and about 30 ft. high. There are traces of a former Polynesian population in curious stone structures. It is a British possession and is worked for guano. No fresh water on the island. It was named for an officer of the *Blonde*. 4 05′ S., 155 W.

Malebu, islet off north coast of Viti levu, Fiji.

Malekula or Mallicolo, of the New Hebrides, extends 55 m. NW-SE. by 15 m. The inhabitants are warlike but small in stature. The southwest point is in 16 26′ S., 167° 47′ E. As will be seen by the map, the northeast and south shores are fringed by a mountain chain.

FIG. 5. MALEKULA: FROM ADMIRALTY CHART.

Malema, see Matemá or Swallow islands.

Mali is off the north coast of Vanua levu, Fiji; 350 ft. high; inhabited. 16° 20′ 54″ S., 179° 19′ 42″ E.

Malima, two islets (south one 130 ft. high) in the centre of a lagoon 1.7 m. in diameter, 6 m. N. by W. from Kanathia, Fiji. 17° 08′ 30″ S., 180° 50′ E.⊙

Malinoa, small, low, 50 ft. high. Tongan group.

Maliu or Toulon is 6 m. off Amazon bay on the south coast of New Guinea. It is 3 m. in circumference, and 300 ft. high; covered with trees and grass. There is a large village.

Mallicolo, see Malekula, New Hebrides. The former perhaps more common on charts.

Malo or St. Bartholemew, islet off the southeast side of Espiritu Santo, New Hebrides. Natives are small in stature, but vigorous eaters of human flesh.

Maloelab, Calvert, Araktcheeff or Kaven of the Marshall islands, was discovered by Captain Gilbert June 29, 1788, and by him named Calvert. It consists of 64 islets on a reef extending 33 m. NW-SE. by 15 m. Kotzebue gives the southeast point as in 8° 29′ N., 171° 11′ E. **6.**

Malogi, islet near Tangoa anchorage, Espiritu Santo, New Hebrides.

Malolo islands, of the Hudson group, Fiji, extend over a triangle with sides of 2 m. They are inhabited and well cultivated. Malolo, Malololailai, Ngualito, Mathiu, Wadingi and Vatu mbulo, the last three mere rocks. 17 46′ 10″ S., 177 08′ 40″ E.⊙

Malololailai, islet southeast from Malolo, 30 ft. high. North point 17 46′ 30″ S., 177° 10′ 30″ E.

Malpelo, a barren rock surrounded by many islets, seen by Colnett July 1793; 1200 ft. high. 4° 03′ N., 81° 36′ W.

Malukawa, north from Saibai, New Guinea. 9° 18′ S., 142° 48′ E.

Malume group consists of Puna and Nugarba, Bismarck archipelago. 3° 13′ S., 154° 26′ E.

Mamanutha, islands in the Hudson group, Fiji. 18° 52′ S., 178° 26′ E.⊙ There are 13 islands divided into two groups: M. i thake (windward), Mana, Matamanoa, Nautanivono, Tavua, inhabited. Mondriki, Monu, Yanua, Tokoriki, M. i ira (leeward), Yavurimba, Kandomo, Vanua levu, Na vandra, Eori, all uninhabited. **14.**

Mambualau, low islet on reef of Viti levu, Fiji. 17° 57′ 10″ S., 178° 48′ 15″ E.⊙

Maméré, islet within N'Goe reef on the southeast side of New Caledonia.

Man, see Uatom, Bismarck archipelago. **10.**

Man-of-war Rock, see Gardner south of the Hawaiian islands.

Mana, uninhabited islet of Mamanutha i thake group, Fiji.

Manahiki, a spelling of Monahiki or Humphrey. **19.**

Manaka, two groups in the Paumotu archipelago discovered by Cook in 1773. They each have lagoons and are very near each other. The north one is called Marokau, the south one Manaka. More than 20 islets. The south point is in 18° 13′ 28″ S., 142° 10′ W. **21.**

Mananua, islet on the southeast coast of New Guinea, 130 ft. high; east from Taurama.

Manaswari, islet of Port Dorei on the north coast of New Guinea. There is a Mission station here. 0° 55′ S., 134° 08′ E.

Mando or Ile aux Canards, islet at the south end of New Caledonia.

Mandoliana is south from Florida, Solomon islands. 9° 11′ 30″ S., 160° 15′ 30″ E.

Manduiloto, one of the islets of Sikaiana or Stewart island. 8° 23′ S., 162° 58′ E.±

Manevai or Direction, islet of Vanikoro, New Hebrides; small, 250 ft. high.

Mangaia, of the Hervey group, is 20 m. in circumference and 300 ft. above the sea. Discovered by Cook March 29, 1777. In 1885 it had a population of 4000 and is the centre of the Protestant Mission for the Central Pacific. The fringing reef has no entrance. The people were very skilful in carving paddles and handles of ceremonial adzes, as shown by the specimens in every museum. 21° 57′ S., 151° 07′ W.

Mangareva, Peard or Gambier, a coral reef with five small volcanic islands and many islets, discovered by Captain Wilson in the *Duff* May 25, 1797. It was named for Admiral Lord Gambier. The group extends 4 m. NE-SW., and there are three passages into the lagoon. Mt. Duff is 1315 ft. high. In 1880 the population was about 1000. Mangareva, Akamaru or Wainwright, Aukena or Elson, Taravai or Belcher, Agakauitai, Makaroa or Marsh, Kamaka or Collie, Manui, Makapu. Mangareva is an important station of the Roman Catholic Mission. 23° 08′ S., 134° 55′ 30″ W. **22.**

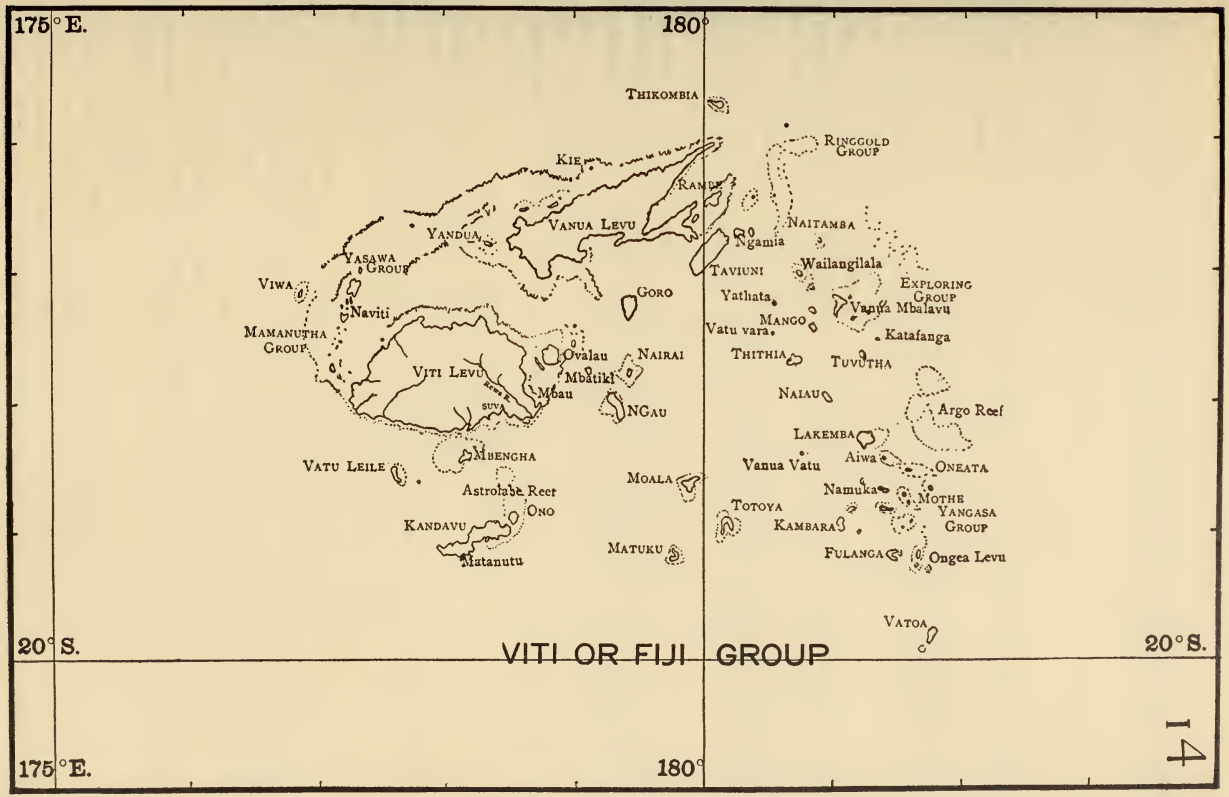
Mango (Mago), Fiji, is 18 m. NNE. from Thithia, 3×2 m., and 670 ft. high; water only from wells. It is the property of English colonists. 17° 27′ 30″ S., 180° 53′ 30″ E.⊙

Mangorongoro, see Tongareva or Penrhyn.

Mangrove, low island of Fiji. 17° 50′ 30″ S., 177° 21′ E.⊙

Mangs or Manjas, see Urracas of the Marianas.

Manicolo, a name of Vanikoro, New Hebrides. **12.**


175° E.
180°
20° S.
THIKOMBIA
RINGGOLD GROUP
KIE
RAMBI
VANUA LEVU
YANDUA
NAITAMBA
Ngamia
YASAWA GROUP
TAVIUNI
Wailangilala
VIWA
GORO
EXPLORING GROUP
Yathata
Naviti
Vanua Mbalavu
MANGO
MAMANUTHA GROUP
Vatu vara
Katafanga
THITHIA
TUVUTHA
Ovalau
NAIRAI
VITI LEVU
Mbatiki
NAIAU
Mbau
SUVA
NGAU
Argo Reef
LAKEMBA
MBENGHA
Aiwa
Vanua Vatu
ONEATA
VATU LEILE
MOALA
Namuka
Astrolabe Reef
MOTHE
ONO
TOTOYA
YANGASA GROUP
KANDAVU
KAMBARA
MATUKU
FULANGA
Ongea Levu
Matanutu
VATOA
VITI OR FIJI GROUP
14

Manihi, of the Paumotu archipelago, is the Waterlandt of Lemaire and Schouten, 1616; 13 m. NE-SW. Inhabitants make curiously elaborate canoes. The east end is in 14° 24′ S., 145° 52′ W. **21.**

Manihiki, see Monahiki. **19.**

Manim, islet of Jobi, New Guinea.

Manima, islet of Tongatabu.

Manoba or Elisabeth, a thickly wooded island off the northeast point of Malaita, Solomon islands. 8° 20′ S., 160° 43′ E.

Manono, of the Samoan islands, is on the reef of Upolu. It has a surface of 3.3 sq. m.; 500 ft. high. 13° 50′ S., 172° 01′ E. Formerly the political centre of the feudal aristocracy; at present a sort of naval dockyard where a large double war-canoe is kept. **15.**

Manor, of the Schouten islands. 0° 50′ S., 136° E.

Manose, one of the Hermit islands. 1° 34′ S., 144° 55′ E. **8.**

Mantapeiti (leeward) and Mantapeitak (windward), islets of Ponapé, Caroline islands.

Manton, see Mokil, Caroline islands.

Manua, of the American part of the Samoan group, covers 20 sq. m. and rises to a height of 2500 ft. 14° 15′ S., 169° 26′ 30″ W. ⊙ The traditionary cradle of the Samoan race.

Manuae, a barren islet on the same reef with Anotu; few inhabitants. Discovered by Cook in 1773. Hervey group. **23.**

Manuatha, off the north coast of Viti levu, Fiji; 400 ft. high.

Manubada, islet off Port Moresby on the south coast of New Guinea. 9° 32′ S., 147° 10′ E.

Manuhangi or Cumberland, of the Paumotu archipelago, was discovered by Wallis in 1767. It is low but inhabited. The west end is in 19° 12′ S., 141° 19′ 06″ W. **21.**

Manui, islet of Mangareva.

Manumanu, at the mouth of the Vanapa river in Redscar bay, New Guinea. 9° 09′ S., 146° 54′ E.

Maora, islet on the east reef of Huaheine, Society islands.

Maoraha, islet of San Cristóval, Solomon islands.

Map, islet on northern side of Yap, Caroline islands.

Mapas, islet on the south coast of Murua, Kiriwina group. 9° 09′ S., 152° 45′ E.

Mapeti, in Aifa pass on the coast of Tahiti, Society islands. **20.**

Mapia, see Pegan.

Mara, islet in Muendo bay on the southwest side of New Caledonia.

Maragili, a name of Kosmann islet in the Louisiade archipelago.

Marai with Taliwewai forms Stuers islets; low, wooded, in the Louisiade archipelago.

Maraki or Matthew, of the Gilbert islands, was discovered by Captains Marshall and Gilbert in 1788; 5×2.5 m., the lagoon shores almost entirely covered with vegetation. Population was 1900 in 1886. 2° N., 173° 25′ E. **7.**

Maramasiki is southeast of Malaita, Solomon islands. 9° 32′ S., 161° 25′ E. ⊙

Marambo, a small, wooded island 7 m. E. by N. from the south point of Kambara, Fiji; 160 ft. high.

Marceau, islet in Arembo bay on the southwest side of New Caledonia.

Marchand, see Nukuhiva of the Marquesas islands. **23.**

Marcken, incorrectly on the charts as Marqueen, was named by Lemaire from a supposed resemblance to the island of that name in the Zuyder Zee. Captain Mort-

lock saw this group in 1795. It is supposed to be the Cocos of Wilkinson, 1790, and it has been called Massacre because here a crew was cut off in 1830. There are 13 low, coral islands on a reef 10 m. in diameter. The south islet is the largest and inhabited. 4 45′ S., 157° E.

Marcus, barren island in 23 10′ N., 154° E. Seized by Japan in 1899 in anticipation of a cable station.

Maré or Nengone, the Britannia of Burroughs (1842), was discovered by D'Urville June 15, 1827. It is the principal island of the Loyalty group, and has a population of about 2000. The northeast point is in 21° 29′ 30″ S., 168° 06′ E.

Maretiri, see Bass islands.

Margaret, an inhabited island near Sideia on the southeast coast of New Guinea; 1.5 m. E-W., 0.5 m. N-S.; 500 ft. high. 10° 41′ S., 150° 54′ E.

Margaret, a name given to Nukutipipi by Turnbull from his ship *Margaret.*

Margaretta, see Namo of the Marshall islands.

Margaritana (La), an island discovered by Quirós April 26, 1606, 12 leagues from the San Marcos of de Leza. Perhaps one of the Banks islands. 13° S.

Maria, see Mœrenhout of the Paumotu archipelago. **22.**

Maria, an island on the east coast of Tasmania, 2750 ft. high, was a government reserve for the last of the Tasmanians. 42° 40′ S., 148° E.

Maria, see Peru or Francis of the Gilbert islands. **7.**

Marianas or Ladrone. Although Magallhães first discovered this group March 6, 1521, his name "Islas de las velas latinas" was soon superseded by that of Ladrones; and in 1668 they were officially named Marianas in honor of Maria Anna of Austria, widow of Philip IV. of Spain. The islands of the group arranged from south to north are as follows:

Names.	Extent.	Height.	Population.	Latitude North.	Longitude East.
Guam	29 m. long.	650	7000	13° 14′ 25″	144° 44′ 09′
Rota, Zarpane, Luta	12 by 5.5.	800		14 08	145 10
Aguijan	3 by 2.			14 53 30	145 30
Tinian, Bona Vista	10 by 4.5.		250	14 59 22	145 36 20
Saipan, Seypan	14 m. long.	1000	750	15 08 30	145 44
Farallon de Medinilla	2 m. long.	50		15 29 29	146
Anatajan	5 by 1.5.	High.		16 20	145 40
Sarigan	1.5 m. diameter.			16 41	145 47
Farallon de Torres, Zelandia				16 51	145 50
Guguan	2.5 by 1.			17 16 50	145 50 15
Alamagan	2.2 by 1.5.	2316		17 34	145 51
Pagan, Pagon	8 by 2.5.	900		18 07	145 52
Agrigan, Grigan	6 by 2.5.	1809		18 45 29	145 41 45
Asuncion	1 m. diameter.	2858		19 45	145 29
Urracas	2.5 m. diameter.			20 06 35	145 29
Farallon de Pajaros, Guy	1.2 m. diameter.	1139		20 33	144 48 39

The primitive *Chamorros* have left memorials in remarkable stone columns on Tinian and Guam. These are, according to Lieutenant Mortimer, 5 ft. 4 in. broad at the base, 14 ft. high, and surmounted by hemispheres of stone 5 ft. 10 in. in diameter. As the group is situated at about the place where the northeast trades cease and the monsoons meet the rainfall is almost continuous, and atmospheric disturbances attain to the force of hurricanes. Earthquakes, as might be expected in a country wholly volcanic, are common though not very severe. At the present writing it is understood that Spain has sold the group to Germany since the acquisition of Guam by the United States at the end of the Spanish-American war.

Marière or Pulo Marière, also called Warren Hastings, was discovered by Captain Hutchinson September, 1761. It is 2 m. N-S. by 1 m. E-W., and inhabited. 5° 45′ S., 132° 28′ E.

Marina, a name of Espiritu Santo, New Hebrides, used by the Banks islanders. In Maewo and Oba it is called Marino.

Marion, see Tupua of the Society islands.

Marire, islet of Espiritu Santo, New Hebrides.

Markham, see Bagiagia, a reef island in Moresby strait.

Maro reef was discovered by Captain Allen of the American whaler *Malo* in 1820. About 35 m. in circumference; no land; breakers only. Northwest point is in 25° 31′ N., 170° 37′ 33″ W.

Marokau, Dawhaida or Ravahere was discovered by Captain Cook in 1773. There is great uncertainty about this group, not as to its existence, but whether there are not two distinct reefs, besides the neighboring one of Manaka. I have followed the charts, but the sailing directions contradict these and there is no competent exploration to determine. North point is in 17° 55′ S., 142° 17′ W.

Maronu, islets in Uailu passage on the northeast side of New Caledonia.

Maroupo, a name of Angatau of the Paumotu archipelago.

Marovo, New Georgia or Rubiana, of the Solomon islands, consists of three principal islands and many islets, all of recent volcanic origin, some rising to a height of 2500 ft. Inhabitants are dark, sturdy cannibals. The northeast point is in 7° 57′ S., 157° 31′ E.

Marqueen of the charts should be Marcken as named by Lemaire.

Marquesas, Les Marquises, were discovered July 21, 1595, by Mendaña so far as the southeast group is concerned. The northern group by Marchand in 1791, and by Ingraham about the same time. They were named in memory of Don Garcia Hurtado de Mendoza, Marqués de Cañete, Viceroy of Peru and patron of Mendaña's second voyage. They were taken by France in 1842. The native inhabitants have diminished from the supposed number of 75,000 to less than 3500. They were of beautiful form, finely tatued, and hungry cannibals. Now they are perishing with leprosy, syphilis and other evils. Devoted Hawaiian missionaries have labored with them for forty years. The islands of the group may be tabulated as follows:

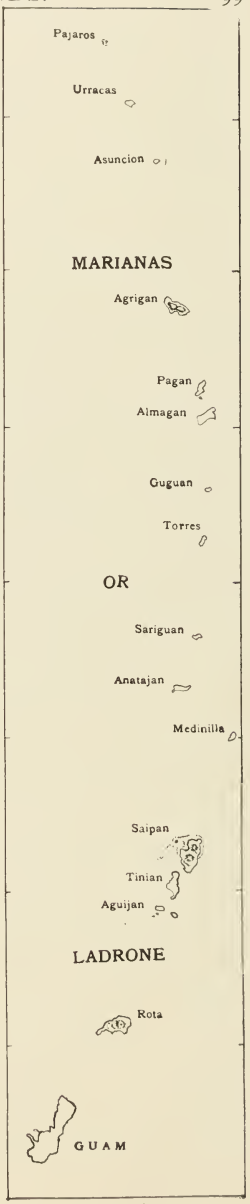


FIG. 6.

MARQUESAS ISLANDS.

Native Name.	Chart Name.	Discoverer.	Extent in Miles.	Height in Feet.	Latitude South.	Longitude West.
Washington Group:						
Hatutu	Fatuuhu, Hancock. Chanal. Langdon. Nexsen.	Ingraham, 1791. Marchand, 1791. Roberts, 1793. Fanning, 1798.	4 by 1.	1389	7° 57' 00"	141° 34' 00"
Ehoo	Hiou. Knox. Freemantle. Roberts. New York.	Marchand, 1791. Ingraham, 1791. Roberts, 1793. Hergest, 1792. Fanning, 1798.	6 by 3.	2030	8 02	140 49
Motuiti	Franklin. Blake. Hergest, Two Brothers.	Ingraham, 1791. Roberts, 1793.	Rock.	720	8 43	140 37
Nukuhiva	Federal. Sir Henry Martin. Ile Baux. Adams.	Ingraham, 1791. Hergest, 1792. Marchand, 1791. Roberts, 1793.	14 by 10.	4000 ?	8 54 03	140 06 40
Hunahuna	Washington. Massachusetts. Riou. Onahouka, Ronhouga.	Ingraham, 1791. Roberts, 1793. Hergest, 1792.	7.5 by 5.	2430	8 55	139 34
Huapu	Adams. Washington. Marchand. Onapou, Roapoua.	Ingraham, 1791. Roberts, 1793.	9 by 5.	4042	9 24	140 05
Mendana Group:						
Fatuhuku	Hood. Fatou-honkou. Fetuku.	Cook, 1774.	Rock.	1180	9 23	138 56
Hivaoa	La Dominica. Ohiva-Hoa.	Mendaña, 1595. D'Urville.	22 by 6.	1280 2820	9 47	138 47
Tahuata	Santa Cristina.	Mendaña, 1595.	8.5 by 4.	3280	9 56	139 06
Motane	San Pedro. Mohotane.	Mendaña, 1595.	5 by 2.	1640	10 00	138 50
Fatuhiva	Santa Magdalina.	Mendaña, 1595.	8 by 4.	3375	10 24	138 40

Marsh, see Makaroa, islet of Mangareva.
Marshall, see Tarawa, of the Gilbert group.

MARSHALL ISLANDS.

Native Name.	Chart Name.	Number of Islets.	Discoverer.
Ratack Group:			
Knox		10	
Mille	Mulgrave.		Captain Marshall, 1788.
Arno	Daniel, Pedder.		Marshall & Gilbert.
Majuro	Arrowsmith.	33	Marshall & Gilbert.
Aurh	Ibetson, Traversey.	32	Kotzebue.
Maloelab	Calvert, Kayen, Araktcheeff.	64	
Erikub	Bishop Junction, Egerup.		
Wotje	Romanzow.	65	
Likieb	Count Heiden, Legiep.	44	Kotzebue, 1817.
Jemu	Temo, Steep-to.	1	
Ailko	Tindal, Watts.		
Miadi	Medjit, New Year.		Kotzebue, 1817.
Taka	Suvarov.		
Utirik	Krusov, Button.		
Bikar	Dawson.	3	
Taongi	Smyth, Gaspar Rico.		
Ralick Group (West):			
Ebon	Boston, Covell.	21	G. Ray, 1824.
Namorik	Baring.	3	Captain Bond, 1792.
Kili	Hunter.	1	Captain Dennet.
Jaluit	Bonham.	50	
Ailinglap	Odin, Elmore, Helut.	21	
Jabwat		1	
Nemu	Namu, Musquillo.		Captain Bond, 1792.
Lib	Tebut, Princessa.	1	
Ujae	Katherine.		
Lae	Brown.	14	Captain Brown, 1858.
Kwadjalin	Menschikoff.		
Wotto	Shanz.		Captain Shanz, 1835.
Ailinginae			
Rongelap	Pescadore.		Captain Wallis, 1767.
Rongerik	Rinski-Korsakoff, Radokala.	48	Kotzebue, 1817.
Bikini	Eschscholtz.	10	
Eniwetok	Brown.	40	Captain T. Butler, 1794.
Ujelong	Arecifos, Providence, Casobos.	13	

Marshall Islands, an extensive group between the Caroline and Gilbert islands, probably visited by Alvaro de Saavedra in 1529. Captain Wallis, in 1767, was at Rongerik, and in 1788 Captains Marshall and Gilbert explored this group more thoroughly than any previous navigators. In February, 1886, Germany annexed the group and has since endeavored to colonize it, but without much success.

Marshall Bennett, three small, high, uninhabited islands discovered by Captain Hunter of the *Marshall Bennett* in 1836. 8° 49′ S., 151° 56′ E.

Martin, on the northeast coast of Bougainville, Solomon islands. 6° 11′ S., 155° 35′ E.

Martin, see Nganati of the Paumotu archipelago.

Martin de Mayorga, name given by Maurelle in 1781 to the Tongan group.

Marua or Manpiti of the Society islands. It is 6 m. in circumference and surrounded by a reef on which are several palm-covered islets; volcanic, 800 ft. high. Population, 300. 16° 26′ S., 152° 12′ W.⊙ **20.**

Marutea or Lord Hood, in the Paumotu archipelago, was discovered in 1791 by Captain Edwards in H. M. S. *Pandora*. The atoll extends 11 m. E-W., and 7 m. N-S., It is uninhabited and the lagoon is closed. 21° 31′ S., 135° 38′ W. **22.**

Marutea or Furneaux, a low, inhabited atoll discovered by Cook in 1773. West end in 16° 54′ S., 143° 20′ W.

Mary Balcout of Wilkes is Canton in the Phœnix group.

Mas-a-fuera is 92 m. west from Juan Fernandez, 8 m. N-S., 5 m. E-W., 4000 ft. high. 33° 46′ S., 80° 46′ W.

Masamasa is 575 ft. high, in Bougainville strait, Solomon islands. 6° 47′ S., 156° 09′ E.

Mas-a-tierra, a name of Juan Fernandez.

Maskelyne, group of low islands, thickly peopled, off the southeast coast of Malekula, New Hebrides. Sakau is the largest; others are Kolivia and Kiwyo.

Masmapi, islet in Dorei bay on the north coast of New Guinea.

Massachusetts of Roberts is Huahuna of the Marquesas islands.

Massacre, a name given to Marcken of Lemaire.

Massaramcoer or Bramble Cay, a sandbank 10 ft. high at the northeast boundary of Queensland Colony. 9° 07′ 50″ S., 143° 52′ 10″ E.

Masse of Roberts is Eiao of the Marquesas islands.

Matador, of the Caroline islands was discovered in 1876. It consists of 15 islets on an atoll, some of them inhabited. 1° 30′ N., 157° 05′ E.

Matahiva or Lazareff, of the Paumotu archipelago, a low, wooded island discovered by Bellingshausen in 1820. West end is in 14° 53′ 30″ S., 148° 43′ 30″ W.

Mataiwa, a form of Matahiva.

Mata kawa, of the Talbot group is opposite the mouth of the Wassi kussa river of New Guinea. 9° 16′ S., 142° 12′ E.

Matamanoa, uninhabited islet of the Mamanutha i thake group, Fiji.

Matangi, islet of Fakaafo or Bowditch. 9° 22′ S., 171° 12′ W.

Matangi, a small, unhabited island, 1 m. long, crescent-shape. Fiji.

Matamuku, islet south of Kandavu, Fiji; 700 ft. high. 19° 10′ 20″ S., 178° 06′ 40″ E.

Mataou or East Sentinel, islet at entrance to Comptroller bay, Nukuhiva, Marquesas islands.

Mataso or Two Hill of the New Hebrides, is about 19 m. north from Nguna; 1650 ft. high. Natives friendly. Mission station. 17° 18′ S., 168° 23′ E.

Matathoni levu, of Yasawa group, Fiji, 2 m. N-S. North point in 16° 57′ S., 178° 18′45″ E.

Matelotas, see Ngoli of the Caroline islands.

Matemá, Swallow or Reef, comprise Lomlom, Nufilnli, Pileni, Nukapu, Anologo, Nibanga, Panavi, Nupani, Fenuloa. The group lies between 10° 04′–10° 22′ S., 165° 39′–166° 19′ E. British protectorate proclaimed August 18, 1898. **12.**

Materbert, small, rocky, off Gazelle peninsula of New Britain, Bismarck archipelago.

Materhert, of the Bismarck archipelago, is 0.2 m. long. 4° 17′ S., 151° 32′ E.

Matthias, a mountainous and wooded islet northwest from New Hanover. 1° 32′ S.

Mathieu, islet of Malolo group, Fiji.

Mathuata (Macuata), off north coast of Vanua levu, Fiji; 1.5 m. long, 500 ft. high±.

Matilda, see Mururoa of the Paumotu archipelago. **22.**

Matin, islet of Marovo or New Georgia, Solomon islands. 8° 25′ S., 158° 05′ E.

Mato, islet 5 m. south from Uen island.

Matthew, discovered by Captain Gilbert in 1788; 465 ft. high. 22° 20′ 12″ S., 171° 20′ 30″ E.

Matthew, islet in Uitoe passage on the southwest side of New Caledonia.

Matthew, a basaltic cone southeast from New Caledonia.

Matthew, see Maraki of the Gilbert islands.

Mattinson, see Sophia of the Ellice group (existence uncertain).

FIG. 7.

Matty, or Maty, was discovered by Carteret September 19, 1767, and named for his friend Dr. Maty. It is 6 m. square, flat, and thickly peopled by a fine light colored race of uncertain relationship. Their implements are peculiar and exceedingly interesting. 1° 45′ S., 142° 47′ E. Probably this is Tiger of the charts. **8.**

Matu avi, one of the Stewart group. 8° 23′ S., 162° 58′ E.

Matukanaputa, small and rocky island off Gazelle peninsula of New Britain; 60 ft. high. 4° 13′ S., 151° 32′ E.

Matuku, in Fiji, is a good example of a high (1262 ft.) island with a fringing reef. The map is copied from the survey given in the *Challenger* Report. Matuku is 4.5 m. N-S. Carr's harbor on the west side is the best in the group. The volcanic peaks add great beauty to the scenery. The south point is in 19° 13′ 30″ S., 179° 44′ E. Population in 1880 was 712.

Matupi, a small volcanic island in Blanche bay, New Britain. 4° 13′ S., 152° 10′ E.

Maturei Vavao or Estancélin of the Paumotu archipelago, is the southeastern of the Actæon group. It is 6 m. NW-SE. Northwest point is in 21° 27′ S., 136° 28′ W. **22.**

Maty was discovered by Carteret September 19, 1767, and named for his friend Dr. Maty. It is 6 m. square, flat and thickly peopled by a fine light colored race of uncertain relationship. Their implements are peculiar and exceedingly interesting. 1° 45′ S., 142° 47′ E. Probably this is Tiger of the charts. **8.**

Mau, Hinchinbrook or Vele of the New Hebrides, is a volcanic cone 2 m. in diameter, and 1493 ft. high. The crater is filled with vegetation. Natives peaceable.

Maui, of the Hawaiian group, is the second in size, measuring 466,000 acres. It is 43 m. long, divided by a low isthmus into East and West Maui. The former is the grand cone (10,032 ft. high) capped by the crater of Haleakala, which is more than 2000 ft. deep and 20 m. in circuit. The latter, also an ancient volcano, is lower (5820 ft.) and its flanks are deeply cut into picturesque valleys. Population in 1896 was 17,726. The north side of the isthmus is in 20° 54′ 15″ N., 156° 29′ W. **1.**

Mauiki, of the Hervey group, is about 6 m. in circumference, fertile, has no lagoon nor any opening in the fringing reef. 20° 07′ S., 157° 22′ W. **23.**

Maupiti, see Marua of the Society islands.

Mausoleum, a sugar-loaf-shaped hill 650 ft. high, between New Ireland and New Hanover in the Bismarck archipelago. 2° 44′ S., 150° 32′ E.

Manti of Byron is Mauiki of the Hervey group.

Mavuva, islet of Mathuata on the north coast of Vanua levu, Fiji.

Mawtu, islet of Fakaafo or Bowditch. 9° 25′ 30″ S., 171° 12′ 30″ W.

May, see Yakuve, Fiji. 18° 51′ 45″ S., 178° 27′ E.⊙

Mayon, see Marua or Woodlark.

Mayor, see Tuhoua, New Zealand.

Mba, islet of Uitoe passage, southwest side of New Caledonia.

Mbatiki (Batiki), Fiji, near the centre of the group, is 2 m. in diameter and 609 ft. high. Population in 1880, 342. 17° 46′ S., 179° 10′ E.

Mbau (Bau), Fiji, small island east from Viti levu, 80 ft. high. 17° 59′ 16″ S., 178° 39′ 20″ E.

Mbe, islet in Port Uitoe, southwest side of New Caledonia.

Mbenau, islet on the south coast of Vanua levu, Fiji, 100 yds. in diameter, covered with palms.

Mbenga (Beqa), is 5×3 m. and rises to 1400 ft. 18° 22′ 15″ S., 178° 07′ 30″ E.

Mboa, islet in Uitoe passage on the southwest side of New Caledonia.

Mbu, islet in Port Uitoe, on the southwest side of New Caledonia.

Mbua, islet 35 ft. high on the shore reef at the southeast end of Nanann i thake, Fiji.

Mbuimbani, a conical island 430 ft. high in Nanuku passage, Fiji; planted with coconut trees.

Mbulia (Bulia), 460 ft. high, inhabited, in Kandavu group, Fiji. 18° 46′ S., 178° 33′ E.

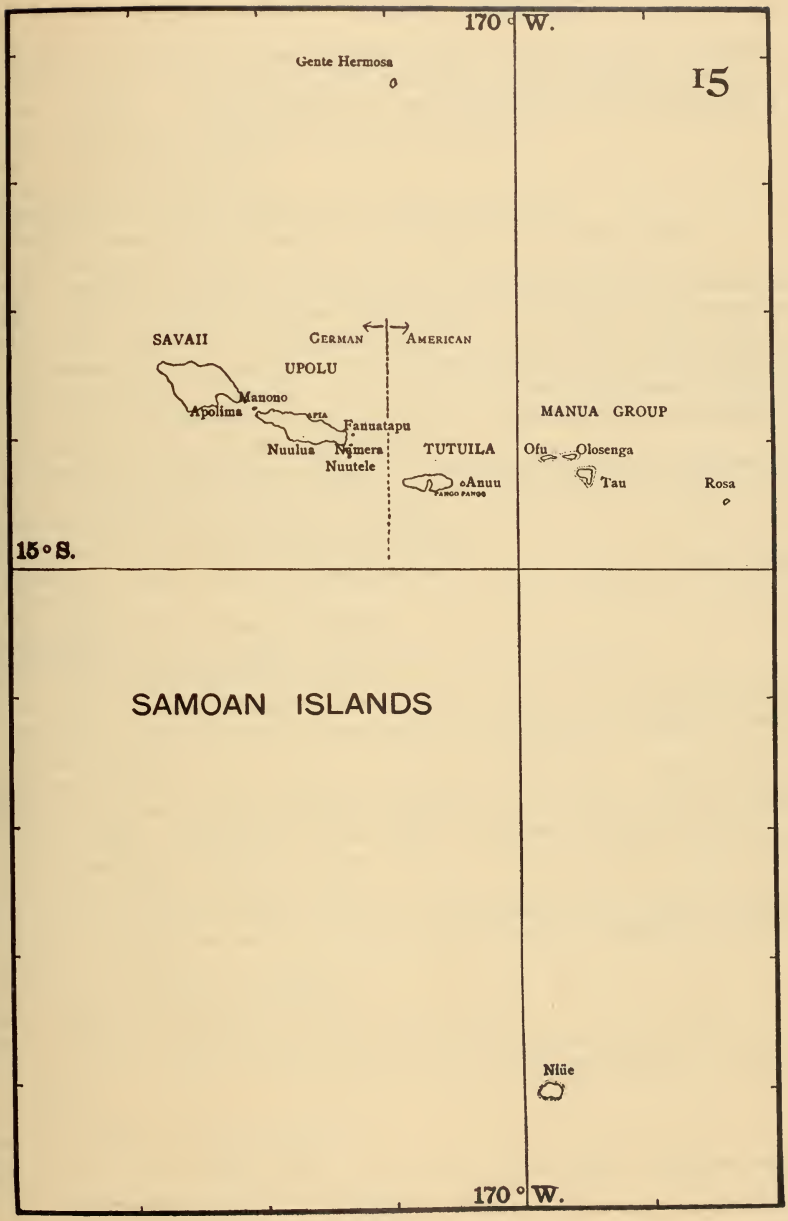
Mbulo, a small island off Cape Pitt of Marovo, Solomon islands; about 800 ft. high. 8° 45′ S., 158° 15′ E.

McAskill, see Tugulu; also Pingelap.

McKean, of the Phœnix group, was discovered by Wilkes in 1840. It is low, 0.7×0.5 m. 3° 36′ S., 174° 16′ W.⊙ **17.**

Meaburn, islet of Caroline islands.

Meama, islet of the Tongan group.
Meck, islet of Kwadjalin, Marshall islands.
Medjit, see Miadi of the Marshall islands. **6.**
Meduro, see Majuro of the Marshall islands.
Mefur, a low, uninhabited island 10 m. long on the north coast of New Guinea.
Mehetia, a form of Maitea of the Society islands. **20.**
Meiwa, islet east from Yeina in the Louisiade archipelago. 11° 22′ S., 153° 30′ E.
Mej, islet on the west coast of Ebon, Marshall islands. 4° 36′ 30″ N., 168° 41′ 30″ E.
Mekinley, in China strait, 200 ft. high. 10° 33′ S., 150° 43′ 35″ E.
Mekundranga, a low island 1.2×0.2 m. Fiji. 17° 24′ 16″ S., 178° 58′ 50″ E.⊙
Melbourne, see Tenarunga, Paumotu archipelago. 21° 22′ S., 136° 34′ W.
Meli, a low, inhabited islet of Faté, New Hebrides.
Mellim, islet on the southeast coast of Marua of the Trobriand group. 9° 09′ S., 152° 57′ E.
Mellu, islets of Kwadjalin of the Marshall islands.
Melville, see Hikueru of the Paumotu archipelago. **21.**
Mende, islet on the east side of Willaumez peninsula, New Britain.
Mentschikow, see Kwadjalin, Marshall islands.
Menu (La), islet of Tasiko, New Hebrides.
Meoko, better Mioko, inhabited islet of the Duke of York group, New Ireland.
Meosnum, in Geelvink bay on the north coast of New Guinea; 12–14 m. long, 1 m. wide. 1° 29′ S., 135° 14′ E.
Mer or Murray, with Daner and Waier within one reef. Inhabitants Papuan. 9° 54′ S., 144° 02′ E.
Meralaba, see Merlav of the New Hebrides.
Merat, 3–4 m. in circumference, on the New Guinea coast.
Mercury or D'Haussez, on the coast of New Zealand. 36° 40′ S., 175° 45′ E.
Merig or St. Claire, is between Merlav and Gaua of the Banks islands; 200 ft. high. Population, 15–20. 14° 17′ S., 167° 50′ E.
Merite, of the French islands, Bismarck archipelago, is about 5 m. E-W by 4 m., and 2150 ft. high; near New Britain. 4° 56′ S., 149° 07′ E.
Merlav, Meralaba or Star Peak of the New Hebrides, is 2900 ft. high. Population about 700. A Mission station. 14° 29′ S., 167° 59′ E.
Messum, a raised coral island of the Louisiade archipelago.
Meta, islet on the north coast of New Guinea, which with Gressien forms Dallmann harbor.
Metia, see Makatea, Paumotu archipelago. **20.**
Metis, of the Tongan group, was first noticed in 1875 by *Metis* 75 m. from Falcon island. It was 29 ft. high; after an eruption it rose to 150 ft.; now a shoal bank. 19° 11′ S., 174° 49′ W.
Metoma, between Middle and North of the Torres group, is about 450 ft. high. 1.5 × 0.7 m.
Mewadi, islet north from Duau, D'Entrecasteaux group. 9° 50′ S., 150° 55′ E.
Mewstone, see Moturina of the Louisiade archipelago.
Meyer, off the east coast of Raoul, Kermadec islands,


170° W.
15
Gente Hermosa
SAVAII
GERMAN
AMERICAN
UPOLU
Manono
Apolima
Fanuatapu
Nuulua
Nuutele
TUTUILA
Anuu
MANUA GROUP
Ofu
Olosenga
Tau
Rosa
15° S.
SAMOAN ISLANDS
Niüe
170° W.

Miadi, Medjit or New Year of the Marshall islands, was discovered by Kotzebue, January 1, 1817. The atoll is 3 m. N-S., and 0.7 m. wide. 10° 17′ 30″ N., 170° 55′ E.

Mibu, low, wooded, 11 m. in circumference, at the mouth of Fly river, separated by a narrow creek from the mainland. 8° 43′ S., 143° 23′ E.

Michaelov, see Tuvana i ra, Fiji.

Middle, see Tegua in China strait.

Middleburgh, on the New Guinea coast. 0° 24′ S., 132° 10′ E.

Middleburgh, a name given by Tasman in 1643 to Eua of the Tongan islands.

Midge, see Abaura, New Guinea.

Midway, of the Hawaiian group, was discovered by Captain Brooks of the *Gambia* in 1859. He took possession for the United States. It was surveyed by Captain W. Reynolds (afterwards Admiral) in U. S. S. *Lackawanna* in 1867. Reef is 18 m. in circumference, with an entrance to the lagoon on the west. There are two islets, Eastern and Sand. 28° 12′ 22″ N., 177° 22′ 20″ W. It has (1900) been carefully resurveyed by the officers and men of the U. S. *Iroquois*, and many soundings were made to facilitate its use as a cable station.

Mille or Mulgrave, of the Marshall islands, is a chain of atolls 30 m. long; discovered by Captain Marshall in 1788. The southwest point is in 6° 09′ N., 171° 30′ E.

Mills, one of the Tiri islands off Vanua levu, Fiji.

Milne, off southeast coast of Raoul, Kermadec islands.

Miloradowitch, a name given by Bellingshausen in 1819 to Faaite of the Paumotu archipelago.

Minerva, see Pukahuha, Paumotu archipelago.

Miniminiahura is north of Saibai, New Guinea. 9° 17′ S., 142° 45′ E.

Minto, see Tenarunga of the Actæon group.

Mioko or Meoko, is an inhabited islet of the Duke of York group in the Bismarck archipelago, where the German protectorate was proclaimed November 3, 1884. 4° 13′ S., 152° 28′ E.

Mioskaroar, small, low, thickly wooded, on north coast of New Guinea. 0° 18′ S., 135° 03′ E.

Misima or St. Aignan of the Louisiade archipelago, is 21.5 m. E-W., 3–4 m. N-S., and 3500± ft. high. Population, in 1890, 3000; a mixture of Malay and Papuan stock; head-hunters, who have many canoes. Alluvial gold has been found. West cape 10° 38′ S., 152° 31′ E. **9.**

Misool is 50 m. north from Ceram; 50×20 m., mountainous and wooded. Interior people are Papuan, on the coast much mixed with Malay. Subject to Sultan of Tidore. 2° S., 130° E.

Misore or Mysore, see Schouten islands.

Mitchell, a name of Nukulaelae of the Ellice group. **16.**

Mitiéro or Mitiaro, of the Hervey group, is 10 m. in circumference, very barren; deep lagoon with no opening in the surrounding reef. Population about 275. 19° 49′ S., 157° 43′ W.

Mitre, see Fatáka in 11° 55′ S., 170° 10′ E.

Moai, islet of Ifalik, Caroline islands. **3.**

Moala, high, volcanic island of Fiji; 5×7 m., and 1535 ft. high. Population about 600. South point is in 18° 41′ S., 179° 53′ E.

Moali, Muli or Badeneu, islet southwest of Uea, Loyalty islands. There is only a boat passage between Moali and Uea.

Modu manu (for *Moku manu*), old spelling of the Hawaiian name of Nihoa or Bird island.

Moe, islet of Pavuvu, Solomon islands.

Möller, see Amanu of the Paumotu archipelago.

Möller, see Laysan, Hawaiian islands. **2.**

Moerenhout or Maria, of the Paumotu archipelago, was discovered by Mr. Ebrill of the *Amphitrite* in 1832. A lagoon in centre. 21° 53′ S., 136° 20′ W.⊙ **22.**

Mofia, on the north coast of New Guinea; half a mile N-S., 200 ft. high. 0° 28′ S,, 135° 13′ E.

Mogmog, islet of Uluthi, Caroline islands. 10° 06′ N., 139° 45′ 30″ E.

Mogogha, islet off the north coast of Vanua levu, Fiji.

Moka, islet of Kia, Fiji.

Mokaluva, islet at the entrance to Port Nukulau on the southeast coast of Viti levu, Fiji.

Mokil or Duperrey or Wellington is 90 m. east from Ponapé, Caroline islands. It was discovered June 18, 1824, by Duperrey. The reef is 3 m. in diameter and has three islets, Mokil, Aoura and Ongai (According to others the names are Urak, Manton and Kalap). About 175 inhabitants. South end is in 6° 39′ N., 159° 53′ E.

Moko, islet of Pavuvu of the Russell group, Solomon islands. 9° 04′ S., 159° 07′ E.

Mokomok (Arrowroot), chief place of Uluthi or Mackenzie group, Caroline islands.

Mokor, Caroline islands, a name in Dr. L. H. Gulick's list, in 5° 41′ N., 152° 40′ E. Said not to exist.

Mokuhooniki, islet 198 ft. high, off east end of Molokai, Hawaiian group. 21° 07′ 40″ N., 156° 42′ 20″ W.

Mokulii, islet off north coast of Oahu, Hawaiian group.

Mokungai, 10 m. from Ovalau, Fiji; 3 m. N-S., 1.5 m. E-W. The north point is in 17° 24′ 16″ S., 179° 01′ E.

Molahau, in Bismarck archipelago. 3° 14′ S., 152° 28′ E.

Molard, see Ndundine, Loyalty islands.

Mole, islet 0.7 m. long, in Purdy islands. 2° 52′ S., 146° 18′ E. **8.**

Molokai, of the Hawaiian islands, is a long, high island, 4958 ft. high, and covering 167,000 acres. Population, 2307. On the middle of the north side a tongue runs northward from the base of high precipices, and here, walled by nature from the rest of the island, is the Government leper establishment. The east end is in 21° 09′ 18′ N., 156° 42′ 45″ W.; the west end in 21° 05′ 50″ N., 157° 18′ 45″ W. **1.**

Molokini, of the Hawaiian islands, is a small, extinct crater in the channel between Maui and Kahoolawe. Uninhabited.

Monagim or Monagun, islet east of Misima, Louisiade archipelago. 10° 42′ S., 153° 53′ E.

Monahiki or Humphrey was discovered by Captain Patrickson in the *Good Hope*, 1822. British protectorate declared August 9, 1889. It is a closed lagoon reef of triangular form with the apex to the north; 6×5 m. 10° 20′ 30″ S., 161° 01′ 15″ W. Population, 400–500. **19.**

Mondriki, uninhabited islet of Mamanutha i caki group, Fiji.

Money, islet of Pavuvu, Solomon islands.

Monges (Monjes), see Anacoretas.

Mono or Treasury is about 25 m. south from Bougainville of the Solomon islands; 6.5 m. E-W., 4 m. N-S.; 1165 ft. high. 7° 21′ S., 155° 32′ E.

Monofe, of the Hermit islands. 1° 29′ S., 144° 59′ E. **8.**

Montague, see Muna, New Hebrides.

Montemont, two islands, Ia taui and Pana bobo, in the Louisiade archipelago. 11° 18′ S., 152° 18′ E.

Monteverde, see Nukuor of the Caroline islands. Discovered by Juan B. Monteverde in 1806.

Montgomery, Solomon islands, is about 15 m. E. by S.–W. by N.; uninhabited. 8° 43′ S., 157° 29′ E.

Montravel is 1 m. E-W. at the west entrance to Praslin bay, New Caledonia. Named for Captain Tardy de Montravel.

Monu, uninhabited islet of Mamanutha i caki group, Fiji.

Monuafe, islet of Tongatabu, opposite the entrance to harbor. 21° 06′ S., 175° 07′ W.

Mooa, islet on the New Guinea coast.

Moore, see Kayangle of the Pelew islands.

Moorea or Eimeo of the Society islands, rises in Oroo peak to 4045 ft. The south end is in 17° 34′ 15″ S., 150° 00′ 30″ W. **20.**

Mopelia, see Mopehá of the Society islands. **20.**

Mopehá, Lord Howe, Maura and Mobidie (of Turnbull), in the Society group, was discovered by Wallis in 1767; 10 m. N-S., 4 m. E-W. 16° 52′ S., 154° W. approx.

Mor, 5 m. from Kutu, Caroline islands; 300 inhabitants.

Moramba, Fiji, 0.5 m. in diameter, is well wooded. 18° 56′ 30″ S., 181° 09′ E.⊙

Morane or Cadmus, in the Paumotu archipelago, is a closed lagoon reef with three inhabited islets; 5 m. by 2.5 m. 23° 08′ S., 137° 20′ W.⊙ **22.**

Morata, the name of a district of Dauila, D'Entrecasteaux group, often applied to the island.

Moratau or Fergusson, of the D'Entrecasteaux group, is 30 m. E-W. by 24 m. N-S. Mt. Kilkerran is 5000 ft. high. The island is cultivated and populous. **9.**

Moresby, see Basilaki.

Moreton, off Moreton bay, Queensland; 20×5 m. North point is in 27° 06′ S., 153° 16′ E.

Moretiga, islet on the northwest coast of Isle of Pines.

Morgusaia, islet on the south coast of Shortland, Solomon islands. 7° 07′ S., 155° 46′ E.

Morileu or Hall, discovered in 1824 by English Captain Hall. The group consists of Morileu, Rua, Namorousse and six islets. Population about 100. 8° 41′ N., 152° 25′ E. **4.**

Morilug, coast of Australia. 10° 39′ S., 142° 39′ E.

Morning Star, see Udjelong of the Marshall islands.

Mornington or Wellesley, a group in the Gulf of Carpentaria. Seen by Tasman in 1644, but supposed to be part of the mainland. Named for Lord Mornington, afterward Marquis of Wellesley.

Moro, islet in Kuto bay, Isle of Pines.

Morrell, reported by Captain Morrell in 1825 as of 29° 57′ N., 174° 31′ E.; but its existence is doubtful, as it has not been seen for many years. Now expunged from Admiralty charts (1900).

Mortlock, a group of the Caroline islands discovered by Captain James Mortlock November 29, 1793. Consists of Lukunor, Satoan, Etal. Three long groups and nine islets; in all, 98 islands. **4.**

Mortlock, see Marcken.

Moseley, islet in Nares harbor, Admiralty island. Named for Henry N. Moseley, of the *Challenger* expedition.

Moso, Deception or Verao, on the northwest side of Havannah harbor, Faté, New Hebrides. There are several villages on the island, of which Moso is one. Verao means long.

Mosquito, a group on the north shore of Goodenough bay on the northeast coast of New Guinea. 9° 46′ S., 149° 53′ E.

Mota, New Hebrides, was discovered by Quirós in 1606 and called Nostra (nuestra) Señora de la Luz. Bligh called it Sugar-loaf. There are two wooded peaks about 1250 ft. high. Forty-two villages contain 2000 inhabitants, according to French authority. 13° 48′ S., 167° 40′ E. **12.**

Motane or San Pedro, of the Marquesas islands, was discovered by Mendaña July 21, 1595. Tessan calls it O-nateaya. 4.5 m. NNW-SSE; 1565 ft. high, sterile and uninhabited. 10° S., 138° 50′ W. **23.**

Motea, islet at entrance to Hamene bay, Tahaa, Society islands.

Mothe (Moce), Fiji. Wilkes calls it Motha. 2.2 m. in diameter, 590 ft. high; soil rich, island picturesque; inhabited. 18° 36′ 30″ S., 181° 26′ E.⊙

Motuhanua, islet to the eastward of Port Moresby, south coast of New Guinea. 9° 32′ S., 147° 16′ 30″ E.

Motua, islet off the north coast of Vanua levu, Fiji.

Motuagea, islet of Fakaafo or Bowditch. 9° 22′ 38″ S., 171° 13′ W.

Motuaini, islet in Styx passage, Loyalty islands.

Motuiti, islet of Fakaafo. 9° 22′ 45″ S., 171° 13′ W.

Motuiti (little island) or Franklin, sterile islet of the Marquesas. 8° 43′ S., 140° 37′ W.

Motuiti or Kennedy, New Hebrides, was discovered by Captain Simpson in the *Nautilus* in 1801. Little is known of it. 8° 36′ S., 167° 48′ E.

Motuiti, see Tubai, Society islands. **20.**

Motu Korea, in Auckland harbor, New Zealand.

Motukavata, one of the Danger group; long, 125 ft. high, uninhabited. 10° 58′ S., 165° 15′ W.

Motukoe, one of the Danger group; uninhabited, 100± ft. high. 10° 53′ S., 165° 45′ 30″ W.

Motuloa, islet of Fakaafo or Bowditch. 9° 22′ 26″ S., 171° 12′ W.

Motumau or Table, on the New Zealand coast. 43° 04′ S., 173° 10′ E.

Motunangea, islet of Fakaafo or Bowditch. 9° 24′ S., 171° 13′ W.

Motunui or West Sentinel, islet at the entrance to Taiohae harbor, Nukuhiva, Marquesas islands.

Motu ora, in Auckland harbor, New Zealand. Coconut island, in Hilo harbor, has the same name which signifies island of life.

Motupatu, in Hauraki gulf near Waiheke, New Zealand.

Moturiki is 1 m. SW. from Ovalau, Fiji; 5×1 m.; abounds in coconuts. 17° 47′ 06″ S., 178° 48′ 25″ E. (Peak.)

Moturina or Mewstone, of the Louisiade archipelago, is 3 m. ESE-WNW. by 1.7 m.; nearly 1000 ft. high; inhabited.

Motutulatula, islet of Fakaafo or Bowditch. 9° 24′ 45″ S., 171° 12′ W.

Motutunga or Adventure, atoll of the Panmotu archipelago, was discovered by Cook in 1773. The lagoon has a boat entrance at the northwest side. Occasionally inhabited for collecting coconuts and pearl-shell. 17° 04′ S., 144° 17′ W.⊙

Mouac, islet in Banaré bay on the northwest coast of New Caledonia.

Mougaone, Tongan islands.

Moulin. 18° 31′ 10″ S., 160° 52′ 14″ E. Named for one of the sailors in D'Entrecasteaux expedition.

Mound, on the Australian coast. 17° 57′ S., 146° 09′ E.

Mourilyan, on the New Guinea coast.

Mount Adolphus, group in Torres strait. 10° 38′ S., 142° 37′ E.

Mount Cornwallis, see Tanan on the southwest coast of New Guinea.

Mouse, one of the Purdy islands. 2° 55′ S., 146° 20′ E.

Mouse, islet in Fortescue strait, southeast coast of New Guinea.

Mown, islet of Kiriwina group. **9.**

Mua, islet of Egum, Kiriwina group. 9° 25′ S., 151° 58′ E. **9.**

Mudge, see Narri of the Engineer group. 10° 45′ S., 150° 18′ E.

Mugula or Dufaure is on the east side of Orangerie bay on the southeast coast of New Guinea; 3 m. N-S., 2 m. E-W.; 1662 ft. high; inhabited. 10° 29′ S., 149° 49′ E.

Muifuiva, islet near Namuka of the Tongan islands.

Mukalau, low, 0.5 m. in circumference; off Viti levu, Fiji. 18° 11′ S., 178° 30′ 10″ E.⊙

Mulgrave, in Torres strait. 10° 07′ S., 142° 09′ E.⊙

Mulgrave, see Mille of the Marshall islands.

Muli, see Moali of the Loyalty group.

Mulifonua, islet of Fakaafo or Bowditch. 9° 19′ S., 171° 13′ W.

Mumbualau, islet between Suva and Levuka, Fiji.

Muna, Nguna, Nuna or Montague, islet on the northeast coast of Faté, New Hebrides; 1500 ft. high.

Mungaiwa, islet of Yanutha of the Ringgold group, Fiji.

Munia, of the Exploring islands, Fiji; 2×1 m., 1054 ft. high. 17° 22′ S., 181° 07′ 30″ E. Inhabited.

Munia, southwest from Fauro, Solomon islands; 0.7 m. in diameter, 275 ft. high, wooded.

Murray, islet in Nares harbor, Admiralty island. Named for Dr. John Murray of the *Challenger.*

Murray, see Mer.

Murray, 100 m. northeast from Cape York in Torres strait. 10° 05′ S., 144 05′ E.

Murray, see Buraku, Solomon islands.

Murua or Woodlark, in the Kiriwina group, was discovered by Captain Grimes of the *Woodlark* of Sydney before 1836; 40 m. E-W. Northwest point 8° 54′ S., 152 35′ E. **9.**

Mururoa, Osnaburgh or Matilda, was discovered by Carteret in 1767. It consists of 18 low islands extending 14 m. The last name from the wreck of the whaler *Matilda* in 1792. East end in 21° 50′ S., 138° 45′ W. Paumotu archipelago. **22.**

Muschu or Gressien, fertile and well peopled, on the north coast of New Guinea. 3° 24′ S., 143° 28′ E.

Museeket, islet of Ailinglablab, Marshall islands. **6.**

Muskillo, see Nemu, Caroline islands.

Muswar, in Geelvink bay, north coast of New Guinea. 2° S., 134° 25′ E.

Mutakaloch, islet off the Metalanim coast of Ponapé, Caroline islands.

Muthuata, off Vanua levu, Fiji; 1.1×0.5 m., 1005 ft. high. East end in 16° 25′ S., 179° 03′ 54″ E.

Mutok, islet on the south side of Ponapé, Caroline islands.

Mutokaloj, islet of Ponapé, Caroline islands.

Muturabu, islet of Tongatabu. 21° 05′ 30″ S., 175° 01′ W.

Muwo, of the Kiriwina group. 8° 43′ S., 150° 58′ E.

Myet, in the Bismarck archipelago. 4° 06′ S., 152° 27′ E.

Mysory, see Schouten.

Manuna, islet east of Port Moresby on the south coast of New Guinea. 9° 33′ S., 147° 16′ E.

Mywoolla, see Kandavu, Fiji.

Nada, see Laughlan.

Nagian, on the north side of the northeast opening of Egum atoll. 9° 23′ S., 152° 03′ E.

Nago, islet at mouth of Nusa harbor of New Ireland.

Naiabo, small coral island, 40 ft. high, with a barrier reef 3 m. in circumference, in the Lau group, Fiji.

Naiau, 3.5×2 m., 500–600 ft. high, Fiji. About 230 inhabitants.

Naingani (Naigani), Fiji; 1×0.7 m., 420 ft. high. North point in 17° 33′ 40″ S., 178° 43′ E.

Nairai, 10 m. N. by E. from Ngau, Fiji; 4 m. N-S., 1.5–3 m. E-W. Needle peak 1078 ft. high. The north point in 17° 45′ S., 179° 28′ 30″ E. In 1880 there were 612 inhabitants.

Nairn, off the southwest coast of Ysabel, Solomon islands. 7° 40′ S., 158° 20′ E.

Nairsa, see Rangiroa (Rahiroa) of the Paumotu archipelago.

Naitamba (Naitaba), Fiji; is high and rugged, triangular, 1.5 m. in diameter, 610 ft. high. Inhabited by Europeans.. 17° 03′ 30″ S., 180° 46′ E.⊙

Nakandra nui, islet on the north coast of Vanua levu, Fiji.

Nakoga, see Anologo, Matema islands.

Nakudi, islet of Butaritari, Gilbert islands. 3° 08′ 25″ N., 172° 41′ 15″ E.

Nakumbutha, small, rocky island off Vanua levu, Fiji. 16° 35′ 30″ S., 178° 36′ 30″ E.⊙

Nalap, islet of Ponapé, Caroline islands, off Ronkiti river.

Nalogo, a trader's name for Anologo.

Nama or D'Urville (Peace?), of the Caroline islands, is small, without a lagoon, but higher than most of the group. 6° 59′ N., 152° 33′ E. **4.**

Namaka, islet of Butaritari, Gilbert islands. 3° 11′ 30″ N., 172° 54′ E.

Namatotte, off the New Guinea coast. 3° 53′ S., 133° 49′ E.

Nambite, low, off Vanua levu, Fiji. North point in 16° 27′ 54″ S., 178° 50′ E.

Namena or Direction, Fiji; two high (320 ft.) hills covered with dense foliage; uninhabited; 1×0.2 m. Namena reef encloses a lagoon 13 m. long and 2–3 m. wide, with an average depth of 16–20 fathoms. 17° 06′ S., 179° 06′ E.

Namo or Margaretta of the Marshall islands. South point in 8° 55′ N., 167° 42′ E.

Namoliaur, islet of Elato, Caroline islands.

Namolipiafane, of the Caroline islands, was discovered by Hall in 1824. The reef is 40 m. in circumference, encloses 13 islets, among them Ikop, Fananon, Namonine. 8° 25′ 30″ N., 151° 49′ 15″ E. **4.**

Namoluk or Skiddy, of the Caroline islands, was discovered by Lütke in 1828. Reef is 15 m. in circumference, with five islets. 5° 45′ 15″ N., 153° 16′ 30″ E. **4.**

Namonuito, Bunkey, Anonima, Livingstone, was discovered by Ibargoitia in 1801. Reef enclosing the group is 45 m. E-W. The islets are Amytideu, Maghyr, Maghyrarik, Ounalik, Onoup, Pilipal, Pizaras and Ulul. 8° 33′ N., 150° 31′ E.

Namorik or Baring, of the Marshall islands, was discovered by Captain Bond December 15, 1792. Two islands on a reef 5 m. in diameter. Population about 300. 5° 35′ N., 168° 18′ E.⊙ **6.**

Namorus or Namorousse, islet of Morileu, Caroline islands.

Namotu, islet 300 yds. in diameter on the west coast of Viti levu, Fiji.

Namtuiroj, islet of Kwadjalin, Marshall islands.

Namu, see Nemu.

Namua, islet east from Upolu, Samoan islands.

Namuine, islet of the Namolipiafane atoll in the Caroline islands. 8° 25′ 30″ N., 151° 49′ 15″ E.

Namuka, see Nomuka, Tongan islands.

Namuka is 7 m. west from Mbenga, Fiji, enclosed in the same reef; 1.7 m. N-S. by 1 m. 18° 21′ 50″ S., 177° 58′ 50″ E.⊙

Namuka i lau (eastern), 15 m. north from Fulanga, Fiji; 4 m. E-W., 1.5 m. N-S.; 260 ft. high. East point in 18° 47′ S., 181° 21′ 30″ E.

Namuka, islet 3 m. southwest from Suva harbor, inside the shore reef; inhabited. Fiji.

Namuka, islet off centre of south side of Api, New Hebrides; 500 ft. high. 16° 49′ S., 168° 19′ E.

Nananu group, Fiji, consists of Nananu ira and i thake (leeward and windward); 230 ft. high.

Na Ndongu or Tiri islands, off north coast of Vanua levu, Fiji.

Nangani, 5.5 m. northwest from Ovalau, Fiji; 1 m. N-S., 600 ft. high.

Nangati, in Yasawa group, Fiji; 1×0.5 m., 930 ft. high; inhabited. 16° 57′ 30″ S., 177° 19′ 40″ E.⊙

Nani, islet between Nékété and Lavaissiere bays on the southeast coast of New Caledonia.

Nanikirata, islet of Apaiang, Gilbert islands. 1° 54′ N., 172° 54′ 30″ E.

Nanomanga or Hudson, of the Ellice group, is 1.5 m. N-S., 1 m. E-W.; lagoon closed. Population in 1886 was 320 protestants. 6° 13′ S., 176° 16′ 30″ E. **16.**

Nanomea, the San Augustine of Maurelle, 1781, was discovered by Maurelle. There are two islands on the reef within 3–4 m. of each other, the westerly called Lakenu, the other Nanomea. Supposed to be the Taswell and Sherson of the brig *Elisabeth*, 1809. Nanomea is 4×1.5 m. Rev. J. S. Whitmee says the inhabitants are physically a remarkably fine race, numbering about 1000 (1870). This is the northernmost of the Ellice group. 5° 36′ 30″ S., 176° 10′ E.⊙

Nanouki, see Arannka of the Gilbert islands.

Nanoulu, of the Kiriwina group, is in 8° 46′ S., 150° 58′ E.

Nanonti, see Nonuti or Sydenham, Gilbert islands.

Nantucket, see Baker.

Nansouti, a wooded islet on the barrier reef of Tahiti, Society islands. **20.**

Nanuia, high, inhabited islet, 0.7 m. in diameter; of the Yasawa group, Fiji. 16° 58′ 30″ S., 177° 19′ 50″ E.⊙

Nanuku, Fiji; 1.5×0.5 m. on a reef 14×8 m. 16° 42′ 30″ S., 180° 36′ E.⊙

Naonao, islet on the south reef of Raiatea, Society islands.

Napasa, islet on northeast part of outer ring of Egum atoll. 9° 20′ 30″ S., 152° E. **9.**

Napier, off northeast coast of Raoul, Kermadec islands.

Napuka or Whytoohee, in the Disappointment group of Byron, Paumotu archipelago. Wooded islets connected by an irregular reef enclosing a lagoon. Inhabitants said to be a distinct race. The east end is in 14° 10′ 40″ S., 141° 12′ 50″ W.

Napuni, islet of Butaritari, Gilbert islands. 3° 10′ 20″ N., 172° 41′ 10″ E.

Naranarawai or Skelton, of the Louisiade archipelago, is an inhabited island 2 m. ESE-WNW. by half a mile wide, and 500 ft. high.

Narancpuli, islet at the entrance to Port Lod on the southeast side of Ponapé, Caroline islands.

Narangi or Narangai, high island of Fiji. 16° 48′ 30″ S., 179° 29′ 20″ E.⊙

Narborough, of the Galapagos, is a volcano 3720 ft. high.

Narcissus, see Tatakoto of the Paumotu archipelago. **22.**

Nares, on the Australian coast. 19° 44′ S., 148° 21′ E. Named for Captain G. S. Nares of the *Challenger*.

Naria, in Cloudy bay, New Guinea. 10° 14′ S., 148° 39′ E.

Narlap, islet with Narmaur forming the entrance to Kiti harbor on the southwest end of Ponapé, Caroline islands

Narmaur, at the mouth of Kiti harbor, Ponapé, Caroline islands. 6° 47′ N., 158° 08′ E.

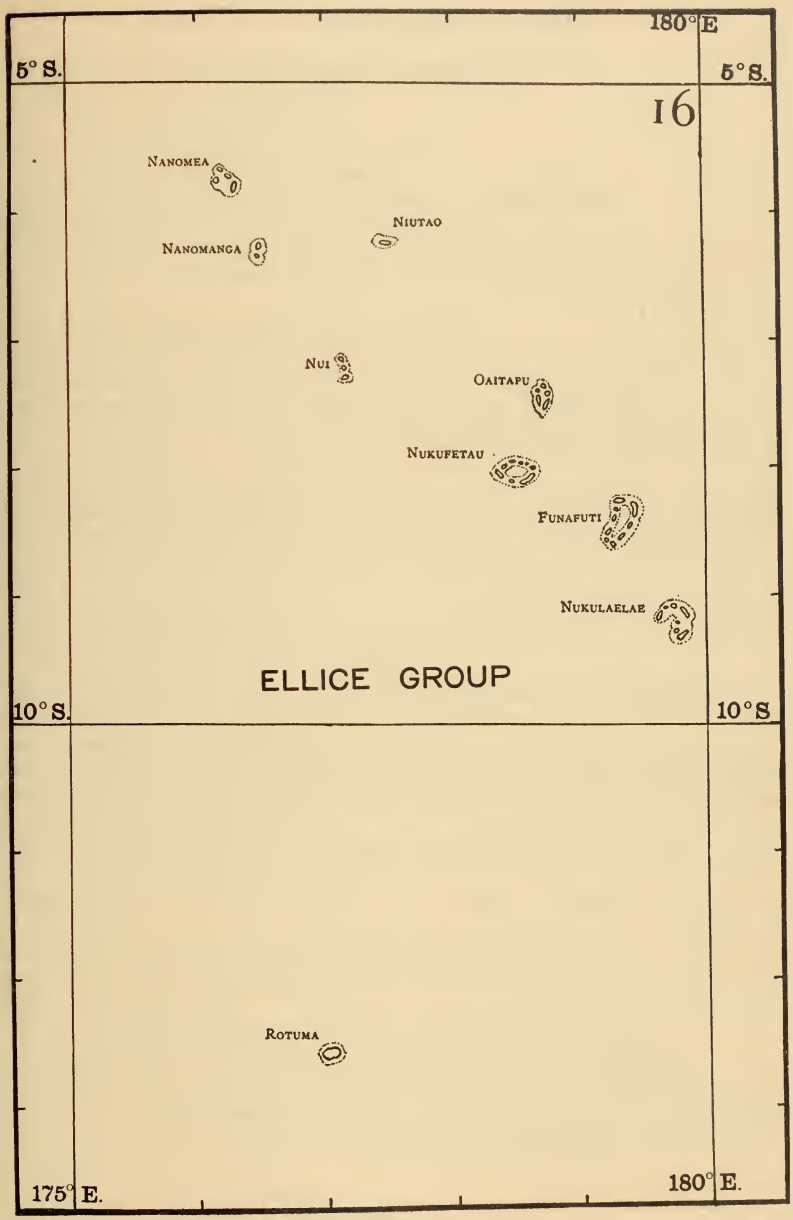
Narovo or Eddystone, of the Solomon islands, is 4×1 m.; volcanic, the activity confined at present to the south portion; lagoon frequented by crocodiles. Natives friendly and good pilots. Eddystone Rock and Simbo are islets on the reef of Narovo. 8° 15′ S., 156° 28′ E.

Narri or Mudge, of the Louisiade archipelago, is a low, coral, uninhabited islet 0.7 m. NE-SW. 10° 45′ S., 150° 18′ E.

Nasakor, one of the south group of islets in Egum atoll lagoon. 9° 27′ S., 151° 58′ 30″ E. **9.**

Nassau, islet discovered in 1835 from the whaler *Nassau;* fringing reef. 11° 33′ 20″ S., 165° 25′ W.

Nataka, islet of Butaritari, Gilbert islands. 3° 10′ 10″ N., 172° 55′ 10″ E.


180° E
5° S.
5° S.
16
NANOMEA
NIUTAO
NANOMANGA
NUI
OAITAPU
NUKUFETAU
FUNAFUTI
NUKULAELAE
ELLICE GROUP
10° S.
10° S
ROTUMA
175° E.
180° E.

Nathula (Naeula), islet between Yasawa and Naviti, Fiji.

Nau, on southeast coast of New Caledonia.

Nauru, see Nawodo, Gilbert islands.

Nauta, of the Kiriwina group. 8° 37′ S., 150° 50′ E.

Nautilus, see Tapitenea of the Gilbert islands.

Nautaniwono, uninhabited islet of Mamanutha i caki group, Fiji.

Navandra, uninhabited islet of Mamanutha group, Fiji.

Navini, sand islet in Nandi waters on the west coast of Viti levu, Fiji.

Naviti, important island of the Yasawa group, Fiji; 8×3 m., 740± ft. high. 17° 05′ S., 177° 14′ E.

Naviu, on the New Guinea coast. 8° 12′ S., 143° 36′ E.

Navumbalavu, islets 122 ft. high off Viti levu, Fiji. 17° 37′ 30″ S., 178° 37′ E.⊙

Navutuiloma, densely wooded; 210 ft. high; in the Yangasa cluster, Fiji.

Navutuira, densely wooded; 270 ft. high, in the Yangasa cluster, Fiji.

Nawi, islet 130 ft. high at the mouth of the Na Kama creek on the south coast of Vanua levu, Fiji.

Nawi, islet of the Schouten group in Geelvink bay. 2° 15′ S., 136° 18′ E.

Nawodo, Nauru, Shank or Pleasant of the Gilbert islands was discovered by Captain Fearn of the *Hunter* in 1795–8; 15 m. in circumference, raised coral, 100 ft. high; in centre a fresh water lagoon. Population about 1200, a fine race. 0° 25′ S., 167° 05′ E.

Nayau, Fiji, an inhabited island 4×2.5 m., 275 ft. high, with reef on one side only. Northwest point is in 17° 57′ 30″ S., 180° 58′ E.

Nda, on the great reef south from New Caledonia.

Ndé, islet on passage from Noumea to Uen island, south end of New Caledonia.

Ndendi, a spelling of Nitendi or Santa Cruz, New Hebrides.

Ndie, islet of the Great South Reef, New Caledonia.

N'digoro, islet on the outer reef in Isie passage on the northwest side of New Caledonia.

Ndrendre and Ndrendre lailai, islets with Thumbu on the north coast of Viti levu at the entrance to the Rakiraki river.

Ndravuni or Colvocoressis, Fiji; an inhabited island 1.2 m. N-S., 0.2 m. E-W.; 350 ft. high. 18° 49′ 30″ S., 178° 25′ 40″ E.⊙

Ndruandrua, islet on the north coast of Viti levu, Fiji; 156 ft. high. 16° 12′ 24″ S., 179° 35′ 20″ E.⊙

N'dakue, islet in Port Uitoe on the southwest side of New Caledonia.

Ndundine, Ndundure or Molard, uninhabited island west from Maré, 3 m. in circumference. Loyalty islands.

Néa, islet in Kuabuni opening on the southeast coast of New Caledonia.

Néba, inhabited islet in Pumé passage, northwest coast of New Caledonia.

Necker, of the Hawaiian group, was discovered by La Pérouse November 1, 1786. Named for the great minister of Louis XVI. Rocky; 280 ft. high; volcanic, the remains of a crater with a shoal extending miles to the southward. 23° 35′ 18″ N., 164° 39′ W.

Neckes, see Puketutu, New Zealand.

Negeri, see Nihiru of the Paumotu archipelago.

Nekumara, islet between Dobu and Kwaiope, east from Dawson strait, D'Entrecasteaux group. 9° 44′ S., 150° 54′ E.

Nemu or Double, islet in Infernet passage on the southwest coast of New Caledonia.

Nemu or Musquillo, atoll of the Marshall islands. The south point is in 8° 14′ N., 168° 03′ E.

Nendahandé, islet south from Balabio on the northeast coast of New Caledonia.

Nendialé, islet in Banaré bay on the northwest coast of New Caledonia.

Nengone, the native name of Maré or Britannia of the Loyalty islands.

Nengonengo or Prince William Henry of the Paumotu archipelago was discovered by Wallis in 1765; 5 m. E.-W. North end is in 18° 43′ S., 141° 40′ W. **21.**

Neni, low and covered with coconut trees, on the northeast coast of New Caledonia.

Nenon or Nenu, in Port Bouquet on the east coast of New Caledonia; 1.5 m. E. by N.–W. by S.

Nepean, island with extensive reefs in Torres strait. 9° 34′ S., 143° 38′ E.

Nepean, one of the Kermadec islands; 0.2 m. long, 50 ft. high. 29° 04′ S., 167° 58′ E.

Netherland, see Nui of the Ellice islands.

Neu Hannover, see New Hanover.

Neu Lauenburg, German name for Duke of York islands.

Neu Mecklenburg, German name for New Ireland. It seems unfortunate that in changing the well-known names of their new possessions the Germans should not have improved on the former rather unsuitable appellations. I cannot see that New Mecklenburg is any more appropriate than New Ireland.

Neu Pommern, the German name for New Britain.

Nevelo, see Lomlom, Santa Cruz.

Nevil, see Tobi, Caroline islands.

New, island of the New Guinea region. 2° 30′ S., 131° 34′ E.

New Amsterdam, the name given by Tasman to Tongatabu.

New Britain (Neu Pommern of the Germans). Carteret, in 1767, found that what Dampier had supposed a bay when in 1700 he sailed through the strait that bears his name and proved that there was an island distinct from New Guinea, was really another strait, so he named the land to the east New Ireland, and the western one New Britain. Little is known of New Britain, large as it is. There are many active volcanoes in the long and narrow island. Cannibals are numerous but in constant tribal warfare; 330 m. long, nowhere more than 50 m. wide. The north point is in 4° 07′ S., 152° 10′ E. **10.**

New Caledonia was partly discovered by Cook, but D'Entrecasteaux completed the work. Taken by France in 1853 it was made a penal settlement in 1883 in spite of the experience of England in her Australian penal stations, and the constant escape of convicts is a great damage to the neighboring colonies. New Caledonia is about 216 m. long, 30 m. broad. There are two parallel ranges of mountains extending the whole length; the eastern, about 2500 ft. high, has an even and regular outline, while the western mountains are higher (2600–3600 ft.) and more irregular in form. Mt. Douit, over Cape Colnett, is 5570 ft. high. Among other minerals nickel is found here.* The native houses are generally conical. The

*Heurteau—Rapport sur la Constitution de la Nouvelle Calédonie, 1876. Pelatan—Les Mines de la Nouvelle Calédonie, 1892.

natives use jade in weapons and ornaments. The winter season is from December 15 to April 15. The north point is in 20° 45′ S. **13.**

New Georgia, see Rubiana of the Solomon islands.

New Guinea was discovered by the Portuguese Jórge de Meneses in 1524; visited by Saavedra in 1528; Grijalva y Alvarado in 1537; Inigo Ortiz de Retes in 1545, and the last gave the name New Guinea. The history of the discovery of New Guinea is a most complicated one, each discoverer mapping but a small portion of the coast, and to this day the coast line is not well surveyed, while much of the interior remains unexplored. In 1705 a Dutch expedition explored the deep bay on the north coast which was named for one of the ships of the expedition Geelvink (yellow finch), and many other Dutch explorers were sent by the East India Company from Batavia to this portion of New Guinea which was gradually claimed by Holland. The boundary of Dutch New Guinea on the east is a straight line drawn from Cape Bonpland on the east side of Humboldt bay, in 140° 47′ east longitude to 140° E. on the south coast. In 1885 the portion not claimed by the Dutch east of the 141st meridian was divided between England and Germany, the former taking the south coast from the mouth of Bensbach river in latitude 9° 07′ 35″ S., longitude 141° 01′ 48″ E., this meridian forming the boundary till it meets the Fly river which becomes the boundary until it crosses the 141st meridian; also all the north coast from the east point to Mitre rock in latitude 8° S. April 4, 1883, the resident magistrate at Thursday island hoisted the British flag at Port Moresby and took possession of all between 141° and 155° E. And on September 4, 1888, the Administrator proclaimed the annexation as a crown colony under the name of British New Guinea.

In its greatest length WNW.–ESE. New Guinea extends 1306 m., and its area, including adjacent islands, is about 312,000 sq. m. The Owen Stanley range rises to a height of 13,205 ft. Many tribes are found, but the type is Papuan, and is found in purity on the northern portion. To the northeast Polynesian colonies have resulted in some mixture. On the south coast the natives are enterprising traders, making long voyages with the monsoons in their *lakatois* which are clumsy, compound boats with two masts and V-shaped sails. Sago and pottery are the principal cargo. Houses on the shore are built on piles, and farther inland often in trees for safety.

For further information as to the discovery see Bougainville, Edwards, Flinders, D'Entrecasteaux, Freycinet, D'Urville, Moresby, Owen Stanley. And for the geography and general description, see D'Albertis, Lawes, Chalmers, Powell, and the reports of the Administrator.

New Hanover (Neu Hannover of the Germans) was discovered by Carteret. It is 37 m. E-W., 20 m. N-S. Fertile and mountainous, rising to 2000 ft. **10.**

New Hebrides. Quirós was the first to discover any of the extensive group, or rather groups, which are now known by the collective name of New Hebrides. He saw but one island which he fondly imagined was part of the great southern continent, then the dream of navigators, and he called his discovery *Australia del Espiritu Santo*, a name since curtailed to Santo in the Trader's vernacular. Cook discovered most of the southern chain and he gave the name New Hebrides in 1773. The natives

are of the black Papuan or Melanesian stock and have a reputation for cannibalism, treachery and uncertain temper. They have been outraged repeatedly by the labor pirates, and their hostility to the kind of white men who have principally reached their islands does not seem unreasonable. They are far from being an homogeneous population: Polynesian settlements exist throughout the group, and more than a score of langnages are noted. The climate is not very well suited to white occupation, being damp and otherwise unwholesome. Although the group has not been well studied interesting particulars of portions of the islands have been published by the missionaries who have labored against great discouragement, and more especially by Commander Markham in his "Cruise of the Rosario," 1872. Walter Coote's "Wanderings, South and East," 1892; and Julius Brenchley's interesting "Cruise of the Curaçoa," 1865.

Part of the group has already been annexed by Great Britain, and it is supposed that France has desires for the rest as contiguous to her New Caledonian colony. Several agricultural companies of each nation are attempting to develope the resources of the country. **12.**

New Ireland (Neu Mecklenburg) was supposed by Lemaire and Schouten to be a part of New Guinea. Dampier, in 1700, proved it to be a separate island, and sixty-seven years later Carteret demonstrated the strait between it and New Britain. 240×15 m., volcanic and rising to 7000 ft. Papuans, physically inferior to those of the Solomon islands. Cannibals; practise circumcision but not tatuing. Country not well known.

New Jersey adjoins Santa Cruz.

New Market, see Baker.

New Nantucket, see Baker.

New Philippines, a name once given to the Caroline islands.

New Year, see Miadi of the Marshall islands.

New York, see Washington. The same name was given by Fanning in 1798 to Eiao of the Marquesas.

New Zealand. This important group lies between the parallels of 34° 30′ and 47° 30′ south latitude and the meridians of 166° 36′ 30″ and 178° 36′ 05″ east longitude, being roughly the antipodes of Great Britain. The area is 104,403 sq. m. or nearly equal to that of the British islands. The three islands are variously styled, but the Maori names were *Te ika a Maui* (The fish of Maui) for the northern one; *Te wahi Pounamu* (The place of Greenstone) for the middle; and *Rakiura* for Stewart island. These have given place to New Leinster, New Ulster and New Munster (of Governor Hobson), or more commonly Northern, Southern and Stewart.

Tasman sighted the western coast December 13, 1642, but in sending a boat ashore the natives attacked and killed four of the crew. Tasman called the place Mordenaars (Murderers) bay and did not again attempt to land, but sailed to the extreme northern end, discovering Three Kings islands (on the eve of Epiphany) and thence sailed to the Tongan islands. Tasman's first name, Staatenland, he later changed to Nova Zeeland. Cook was the next European to reach these shores (October 6, 1769) and in Mercury bay, on November 11, he took formal

possession for King George III. Cook spent nearly a year (327 days) in the group and his surveys gave the first definite knowledge of the islands.

As early as 1814 a Church mission was started and later other denominations followed. In 1840 both Wellington and Auckland were founded and colonists gathered until the natives were driven to exasperation and wars followed for many years. At present all is peace and by the wise system of the British the Maoris are segregated as much as possible, so that the traveller who merely visits the principal cities rarely sees a Maori. The census of 1881 gave 44,099, a slight increase over the previous one. Yet, as the estimate in 1840 was 107,000, the race is dying as all other inferior people must in the presence of the white intruders.

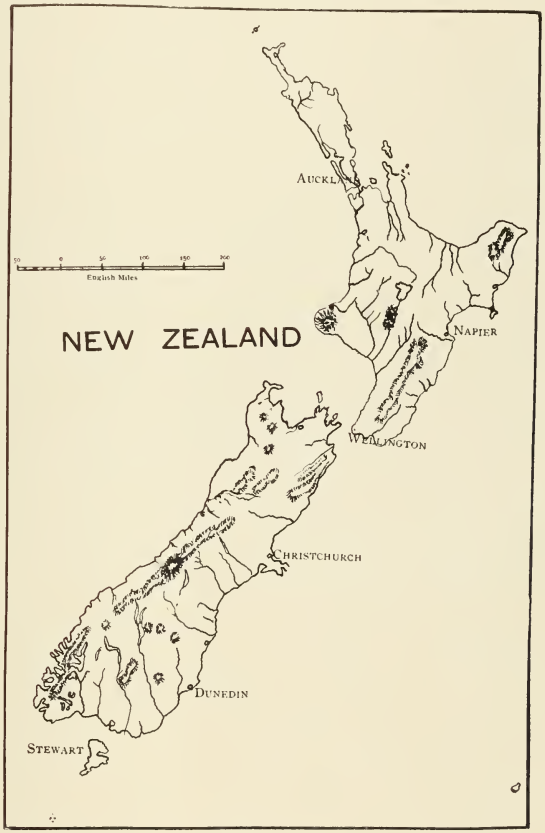


FIG. 8.

The Maori race is supposed, mainly on the basis of their own traditions, to have come to New Zealand in the fifteenth century from Hawaiki to the eastward. Their language closely resembles the Hawaiian, but these, whose traditions go far beyond that date, have no remembrance of such an emigration as told in the Maori traditions. When first discovered they were cannibals and particularly fierce, but like other cannibals they showed remarkable talent for fine work; and to their intelligence is due the fact of their rapid conversion to Christianity and their comprehension of the advantages of civilization, which while removing them speedily from a world of trouble promised them a pleasanter one beyond the grave, "where the wicked cease from troubling." Maoris are a fine race of Poly-

nesians, more manly and vigorous than the Hawaiian whom they closely resemble in outward form.

The climate of New Zealand is not extreme but is subject to sudden changes, which do not increase the death rate which is very low. Volcanoes and snow-capped mountains add greatly to the beauty of the scenery, and also give variety to climatic effects. One thing is quickly noticed by the traveller, that the ruddy complexions of England are rather enhanced here while they soon disappear in the Australian colonies.

Nexsen, a name given by Fanning, in 1798, to Hatutu of the Marquesas islands.

Ngaloa (Galoa), of the Fiji group, is a small island which gives its name to the harbor on the south side of Kandavu. 19° 05′ 10″ S., 178° 11′ 30″ E. (*Challenger* survey.)

Ngaloa, on the north coast of Vanua levu, north of Lekutu river. Thickly peopled. 16° 37′ 24″ S., 178° 41′ 32″ E.⊙ **14.**

Ngamea (Qamea), northeast from Taviuni, Fiji; 5.7 m. long E-W., 1000 ft. high; about 500 inhabitants. 16° 47′ S., 179° 44′ W. **14.**

Nganati, Pinaki or Whitsunday of the Paumotu archipelago, was discovered by Wallis in 1767. It is low and wooded. 19° 40′ 22″ S., 140° 22′ 28″ W. There is much confusion on the charts. **21.**

Ngasi mbali, a low, uninhabited islet off Kandavu, Fiji, 60 ft. high.

Ngatik, or Raven islands, 50 m. SW. from Ponapé; discovered in 1773 by Don Felipe Tompson; 22 m. in circumference, and there are 11 islets on the unbroken reef. There is a small lagoon. Much copra is exported. 5° 47′ 30″ N., 157° 32′ E. **5.**

Ngau, the Angau of Wilkes, is 27 m. southeast from Ovalau, Fiji; 11.2×4 m. On the west is a barrier reef 16 m. long. Dilathoa peak is 2345 ft. high, in 17° 58′ 30″ S., 181° 33′ 30″ E.

Ngé, islet near Dumbea passage at the south end of New Caledonia.

Ngea, islet in Bulari bay, New Caledonia.

Ngele levu, a coral reef 1 m. SE-NW. in the Ringgold group, Fiji.

Ngoli, or Lamoliork, Caroline islands. The Matelotas of Villalobos in 1545; consists of five islets, the south one inhabited. 8° 15′ N., 137° 35′ E.

Ngualito, islet of Malolo islands, Hudson group, Fiji.

Nguna, see Muna of the New Hebrides.

Niau, or Greig, a low, wooded island of the Paumotu archipelago, 4 m. in diameter, with a closed lagoon. The hurricane of 1878 almost depopulated this island. 16° 11′ S., 146° 22′ W.⊙

Nibanga, the southeast island of the Matema group; small, round, 200 ft. high, inhabited. 10° 21′ S., 166° 17′ E. Santa Cruz islands.

Nicholson, in the Tongan group, was first known as Beveridge reef, now a coral island 3×2 m.; an example of an island formed from a reef in recent times. 20° 02′ S., 167° 49′ W.

Nié, islet in Dumbea bay, north from Ducos peninsula on the southwest side of New Caledonia.

Nielsen, islands off the north coast of New Guinea at the mouth of Prince Albrecht harbor.

Niénane, a high, bare rock between Daos and Art islands, Belep group, New Caledonia.

Nigeri, see Nihiru of the Paumotu archipelago. **21.**

Nifilofi or Nifilole, of the New Hebrides, extends 1 m. NW-SE., and is 120 ft. high.

Nifo, in the Yasawa group, Fiji, is between Matathoni levu and Yangati. 16° 59′ 30″ S., 177° 19′ 10″ E.⊙

Night, a wooded island on the Australian coast. 13° 11′ S., 143° 35′ E.

Nigahau, islet off the northwest point of Panatinani, Louisiade archipelago.

Niguna, see Mnna, New Hebrides.

Nihiru, Niheri or Nigeri, of the Paumotu archipelago, is a well wooded island with a lagoon opening on the south side. It is 7 m. in diameter. North point is in 16° 41′ S., 142° 53′ W. **21.**

Nihoa or Bird, of the Hawaiian group, is a volcanic mass rising steep from the water to a height of 880 ft., the only landing place being on the south side. Discovered by Captain Douglas of the *Iphigenia* April 13, 1789. Modu manu of the old charts is a corruption of Mokn manu=Bird island. 23° 05′ 50″ N., 161° 56′ 30″ W. **1.**

Niihau, of the Hawaiian group, is the most westerly inhabited island of the group, with a superficies of 62,000 acres, and is about 16×6 m. and 800 ft. high. Used mainly as a sheep ranch. **1.**

Nileuti, a wooded islet in Tohio passage, on the southeast coast of New Caledonia.

Nimanu is 25 m. northeast of Santa Cruz; 200 ft. high. 10° 21′ S., 166° 17′ E.

Nimoa or Pig, of the Louisiade archipelago, is fertile, well wooded and inhabited; the largest in Coral Haven 1.5 m. southeast from Panatinani; 455 ft. high.

Nimrod islands were seen by Captain Eilbeck in the *Nimrod* in 1828. 56° 20′ S., 158° 30′ W. Existence doubtful.

Nina, see Aniwa, New Hebrides.

Ninepin, on the coast of New Guinea. 10° 13′ S., 142° 40′ E.

Ninita, in the Louisiade archipelago. 11° 17′ S., 153° 15′ E.

Ninon, of the Louisiade archipelago, is northeast from Moturina. Half a mile long, 175 ft. high.

Ninuha, on the east coast of Ysabel, Solomon islands. 7° 54′ S., 159° 20′ E.

Nitendi, see Santa Cruz, of the New Hebrides. **12.**

Niua, see Aniwa, New Hebrides.

Niuababu, islet of the Tongan group.

Niuafoou, of the Tongan islands was discovered by Captain Edwards in H. M. S. *Pandora* August 3, 1791, and by him called Proby. It is an active volcano 3.5 m. N-S., 3 m. E-W. Was in eruption in 1853 when many lives were lost; April 12, 1867, and again in 1886 and 1887. 15° 34′ S., 175° 40′ 40″ W.

Niuatobutabu, of the Tongan group, was discovered by Lemaire and Schouten May 11, 1616. Named Keppel by Wallis in 1767. It is 2000 ft. high. 15° 52′ S., 173° 50′ W. **18.**

Niüe or Savage. 19° S., 170 W. Is a coral island upheaved, 300 ft. high, and about 30 m. in circumference. It was named by Cook (June 20, 1774) Savage because his boats were fiercely attacked when making a landing. Population in 1872, 5,124; is increasing. Natives rather small and dark; have a language of their own closely resembling Samoan; were not cannibals, did not offer human sacrifices nor worship idols. Much of their work was quite distinct. **15.**

Niue, islet of Fakaafo. 9° 22′ 40″ S., 171° 13′ W.

Niumano or Tasman atoll is the easternmost and largest of the Tasman group. 4° 35′ S., 159° 30′ E.

Niutao, alias Lynx, Sepper, Speiden (Wilkes) of the Ellice islands, is 2.5×1.5 m., densely covered with coconut trees. Population, 417. 6° 08′ S., 177° 22′ E. **16.**

Nivani or Nivan, a small island southwest of Misima (St. Aignan) in the Louisiade archipelago.

Nmara, a grassy, uninhabited islet 230 ft. high on Kandavu reef, Fiji.

Nogahanghe, a rocky islet near Paâbâ island on the northwest coast of New Caledonia.

Noina or Burnett is small and wooded, 3.5 m. N. by E. from Panasia, Louisiade archipelago.

Nokue or Infernal islet in Kuto bay, Isle of Pines. **13.**

Noma, islet in lagoon 9 m. from Losap, Caroline islands; 200 inhabitants. **4.**

Nomuka, of the Tongan group, the Annamooka of Cook, is a triangular coral island, the sides 2 m. long. Peaks rise to a height of 166 ft. Closed salt lagoon 0.7 m. in diameter. 20° 15′ S., 174° 50′ W.

Nono, islet of Pavuvu or Russell group, Solomon islands. 8° 02′ S., 159° 05′ E.

Nonuti, Sydenham, Dog, Blaney, or Nanuti of the Gilbert islands, measures 19×8.5 m. The southeast point is in 0° 46′ 05″ S., 174° 31′ 30″ E. **7.**

Norbarbar is the native name of Ureparapara or Bligh in the Banks group.

Nord, see Gipps, Bismarck archipelago. **10.**

Norfolk, was discovered by Cook October 10, 1774. It is 5×2.5 m. and 1050 ft. high. The English frigate *Sirius* was wrecked here near the end of 1790. It belongs to New South Wales. This beautiful island was once a convict station, but this was given up in 1855 and the next year the Pitcairners were removed from the lonely island where they had vegetated for 67 years to this much finer island. Soon, however, 40 of the 194 returned to their old home. Those on Norfolk island have doubled their number and are fairly prosperous. 29° 01′ S., 167° 56′ E.

Normanby, a name of Duau of the D'Entrecasteaux group.

Norsup, a low, wooded islet, uninhabited, near Port Stanley, Malekula, New Hebrides.

North or High, Fiji. 16° 28′ 30″ S., 180° 20′ 30″ E.⊙

North, see Hetau, Solomon islands. 8° 50′ S., 159° 58′ E.

North, in Marau sound on the northeast coast of Guadalcanar, Solomon islands. 9° 44′ S., 160° 47′ E.

North, small island on the north side of the Trobriand reef. 8° 25′ S., 150° 48′ E. **9.**

North or Nord, see Gipps, Bismarck archipelago. **10.**

North, one of the Torres group, Banks islands; 1200 ft. high.

North, group of islets off the north coast of New Hanover.

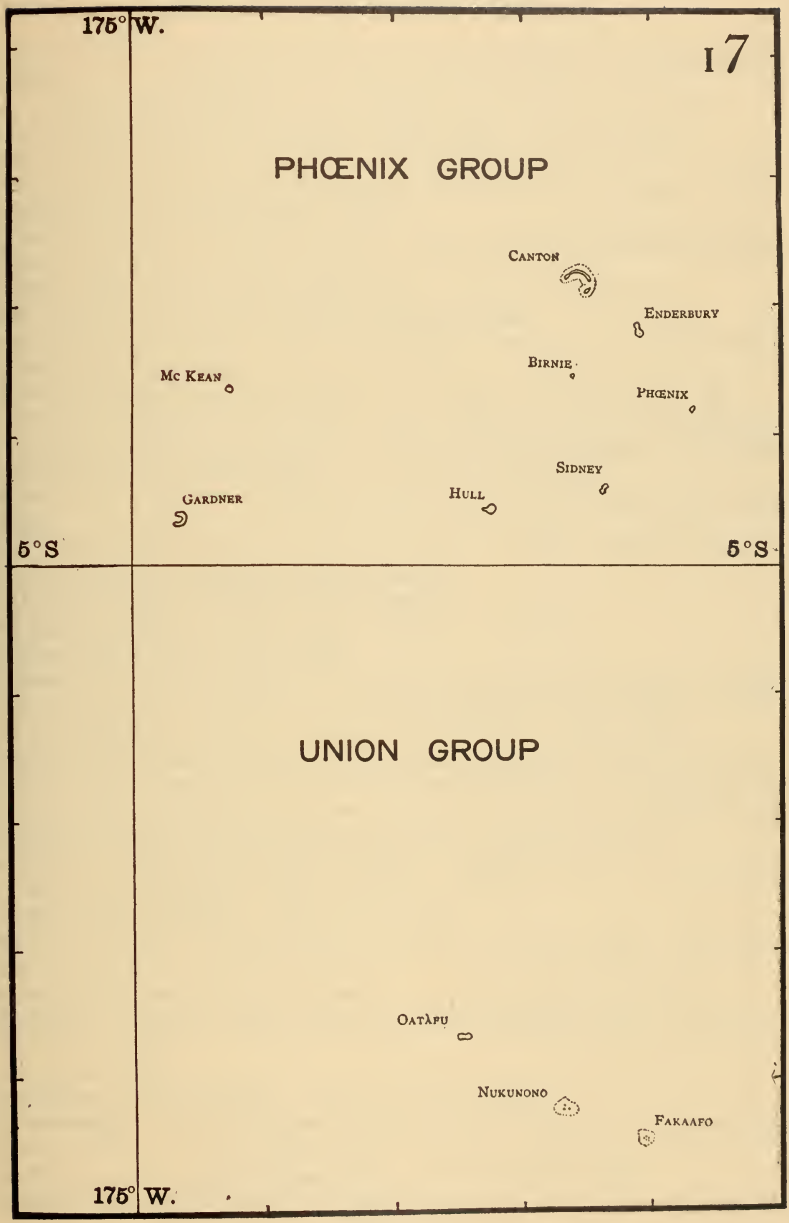
Northumberland, an extensive group on the east coast of Queensland, Australia, reaching to 22° S.

Norton, in the Bismarck archipelago. 5° 24′ S., 150° 31′ E.

Nosoata, islet at the mouth of Rewa river, Viti levu, Fiji.

Nouvelle Cythère (La), a name given to Tahiti by Bougainville in 1768.

Nu, see Dubouzet islet, New Caledonia.


175° W.
PHŒNIX GROUP
CANTON
ENDERBURY
BIRNIE
MC KEAN
PHŒNIX
SIDNEY
GARDNER
HULL
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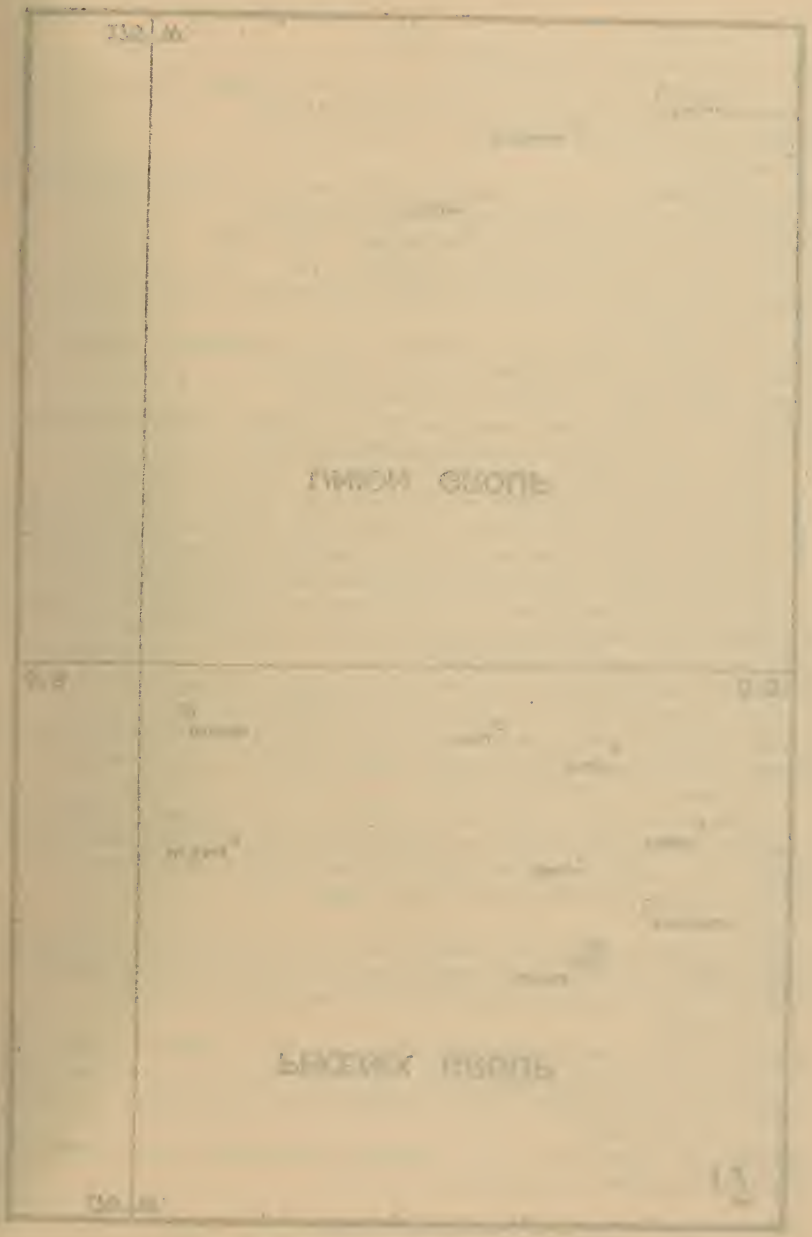
5° S
UNION GROUP
OATAFU
NUKUNONO
FAKAAFO
175° W.



Nuakata or Lydia, is east of the East cape of New Guinea; 1010 ft. high, thickly inhabited. 10° 17′ S., 151° E.

Nuare, on the great South Reef of New Caledonia, 3.5 m. SW. by S. from Kie.

Nubaru or Nubara, islet on the southeast coast of Murua. 9° 10′ S., 153° E.

Nubiam, Trobriand group. 8° 40′ 30″ S., 150° 52′ E.

Nufiluli or Nufiloli, of the Matema group, is a mile long and 200 ft. high. British protectorate was declared August 18, 1898.

Nugarba or Goodman, the southernmost of the Abgarris group, Bismarck archipelago. The north point is in 3° 23′ S., 154° 41′ E.

Nugatobe, a group of three small islands, Fiji. 17° 18′ S., 180° 29′ E.⊙

Nugent, islet off the east coast of Raoul, Kermadec islands.

Nugu consists of two islets, Pari sule and Pari pile, lying between Florida and Guadalcanar, Solomon islands. 9° 18′ S., 160° 15′ E.

Nugu, islet of Tongatabu on the northeast. 21° 05′ 30″ S., 174° 58′ 30″ W. **18.**

Nui, Netherland or Egg, was discovered in 1827. There are 8 islets on the east side of the reef. Although geographically of the Ellice group the people and language are derived from the Gilbert group. 7° 13′ 20″ S., 177° 14′ 30″ E.

Nuimbua, a low, wooded islet in Tupeti passage on the southeast coast of New Caledonia.

Nukapu, of the Matema group, is a mile long and 100 ft. high. People Polynesian. This was the place of Bishop Patteson's murder.

Nuku, islet of Tongatabu, Tongan islands. **18.**

Nuku akimoa or Sail-rock, islet of Uvea or Wallis; 15 ft. high.

Nuku atea, islet of Uvea; 200 ft. high.

Nukufetau or De Peyster group, Ellice islands, was discovered in 1819. 8–9 islets around a lagoon 7 m. in diameter, with an entrance on the northwest side. In 1881 the population was 250. North point is in 7° 56′ S., 178° 27′ 30″ E.

Nukuhiva or Marchand is the principal island of the Marquesas; 14 m. E-W., 10 m. N-S. Lofty mountains and fertile valleys, but the population in 1880 had been reduced to 800; twenty years before it was over 2000. 8° 57′ S., 140° 15′ W. (West end.) **23.**

Nuku ira, one of the Tiri group on the north coast of Vanua levu, Fiji.

Nukulaelae or Mitchell group, Ellice islands. A lagoon island 7 m. N-S., 2 m. E-W. 14 islets; 150 inhabitants in 1886. 9° 18′ S., 179° 48′ E.

Nukulakia, islet of Fakaafo. 9° 25′ S., 171° 14′ W.

Nukulau, a low, sandy, well wooded islet 0.3×0.2 m.; off Viti levu, Fiji. 18° 10′ 23″ S., 178° 30′ 30″ E.⊙

Nukulevu, Fiji, is small, fertile, inhabited. 17° 41′ 16″ S., 178° 39′ 10″ E.⊙

Nukumanu, an inhabited island west from Nuku mbasanga, Fiji. 16° 20′ 30″ S., 180° 36′ 40″ E.⊙

Nukumanu, see Tasman.

Nukumasanga, islet of Fakaafo. 9° 24′ 12″ S., 171° 12′ W.

Nuku mbasanga, one reef encloses this and Nuku mbalate; 10 m. north from Nanuku, Fiji. 16° 19′ S., 180° 45′ 20″ E.

Nukumbatu, islet 80 ft. high, off the north coast of Vanua levu, Fiji.

Nukumbati, a low, mangrove islet 0.3 m. N-S., 400 yds. wide. 16° 27′ 54″ S., 179° 00′ 45″ E.⊙

Nukunamu, islet of the Tongan group.

Nukunau or Byron, Gilbert islands, was discovered by Commodore Byron July 2, 1765; 8×1.5 m.; in 1872 population was 5000. 1° 23′ S., 176° 34′ E.

Nukunono or Duke of Clarence, in the Tokelau or Union group, was discovered by Captain Edwards in the *Pandora* in 1791; 7.2 m. N-S., 5 m. E-W.; of triangular form, with 93 islets on the reef. 9° 05′ S., 171° 46′ W. British protectorate declared June 21, 1889. **17.**

Nukuor, Monteverde or Dunkin of the Caroline islands, was discovered in 1806 by Juan B. Monteverde; 12–14 m. in circumference. About 150 Polynesian inhabitants who hold to their primitive religion; the language is said to be pure Maori. 3° 52′ N., 154° 56′ E. **4.**

Nukusemanu, islet on the east side of the reef of the same name in the Ringgold group, Fiji.

Nukusesuki, islet of Fakaafo. 9° 24′ 10″ S., 171° 12′ W.

Nukutapipi or Margaret, of the Paumotu archipelago, was discovered by Turnbull March 6, 1803, and named for his ship. It is low, wooded, 2 m. in circumference. 20° 42′ 21″ S., 143° 03′ 48″ W.⊙

Nukutavake, Lagoon or Queen Charlotte, of the Paumotu archipelago, was discovered by Wallis in 1767. 18° 43′ 19″ S., 138° 47′ 13″ W.⊙ ***22.***

Nukutolu, three uninhabited islets 4 m. from Yathata in the Lau group, Fiji.

Nukutu, islet off north coast of Vanua levu, Fiji.

Numfoor. 1° 01′ S., 134° 45′ E.

Nunga, a rock, Fiji. 16° 55′ S., 177° 20′ 30″ E.⊙

Nungna, islet on Boussole reef southeast from Vanikoro, New Hebrides.

Nunuan, islet of the Louisiade archipelago, 200 ft. high.

Nuotaea, islet of Apaiang, Gilbert islands. 1° 53′ N., 172° 56′ 10″ E. **7.**

Nupani, one of the Matema islands. 10° 04′ S., 165° 40′ E. British protectorate declared August 18, 1898.

Nura, islet in south part of Indispensable strait near Malaita, Solomon islands. 9° 33′ S., 160° 45′ E.

Nusa and Nusalik, islets off the coast of New Ireland, Bismarck archipelago.

Nuulua, islet east of Upolu, Samoan islands; 120 ft. high.

Nuutele, islet east of Upolu, Samoan islands; 200 ft. high.

Nuvera, islet off Vanua levu, Fiji. North point in 16° 28′ 50″ S., 178° 48′ 30″ E.

N'yaur or Angaur, southernmost of the Pelew islands; 4.5 m. NE-SW. 6° 50′ N., 134° 10′ E.

Oafuna, islet of Fakaafo. 9° 22′ 10″ S., 171° 12′ W.

Oahe, a name of Manihi, Paumotu archipelago.

Oahu, of the Hawaiian islands, the Wahoo of the old English charts, although not the largest is the principal island of the group. Its area is 384,000 acres; height at the Kaala mountains, 4030 ft.; and the population in 1896 was 40,205. On this is the capital city, Honolulu; also Pearl Lochs, an extensive harbor. **1.**

Oaitupu, see Vaitupu of the Ellice group.

Oandrau, low islet off Vanua levu, Fiji. 16° 34′ 30″ S., 178° 47′ E.⊙

Oatáfu, better Atafu of the Union group.

Oatara, islet on extreme east of reef of Raiatea, Society islands.

Oba or Lepers, New Hebrides. Often written Omba or, with the article, Aoba (b=mb). About 17 m. long and 4000 ft. high. Natives have a good character, and there is a station of the Melanesian mission on the northern side. The name Leper was given under a mistaken diagnosis; inhabitants were not lepers. **12.**

Obelisk or Sugar-loaf, islet south of Huapu, Marquesas islands. **23.**

Obelisk, one of the Taumaco group.

Obi, islet of Yap, Caroline islands.

Observation or Mono, Solomon islands. 7° 24′ 30″ S., 155° 34′ 01″ E.

Observation, on the north coast of Duau, D'Entrecasteaux group. 9° 43′ 53″ S., 150° 44′ 43″ E.

Observation, on the north coast of New Guinea. 2° 36′ S., 140° 42′ 11″ E.

Observatory, small, stony islet in Nares harbor, Admiralty island. 1° 55′ 10″ S., 146° 41′ E.

Observatory, at Balade, New Caledonia. See Puduié.

Observatory, see Loa, Fiji.

Obstruction, of the Louisiade archipelago, a group so named because the islands block the passage between Nuakata island and East cape. They are Hana kubakuba, Lelei gana, Iabana, Banibani siga.

Obula, islet west of Duau, D'Entrecasteaux group. 9° 49′ S., 150° 46′ E.

Ocean or Curé, of the Hawaiian group, is an atoll 14.7 m. in circumference, 56 m. west from Midway island. There is one sand island 1.5×0.7 m.; another called Green, and two islets in the southeast corner. 28° 25′ 45″ N., 178° 29′ 45″ W. Taken possession of by the Hawaiian government during the reign of Kalakaua. **2.**

Ocean, see Bonabe, Gilbert islands.

Ocheou of Belcher is Hau of the Paumotu archipelago. **21.**

Odia, see Wotje of the Marshall islands.

Odia, see Ailinglablab, Marshall islands.

Oema, of the Solomon islands, is 10 m. NW. from Cyprian Bridge island, and about 800 ft. high. 8° 40′ S., 156° 05′ E. Oema atoll is 2 m. north from Oema island. It has a lagoon and several islets.

Oeno, low and uninhabited island 65 m. NW. by N. from Pitcairn. Discovered by Captain Henderson of the *Hercules*. 24° 00′ 30″ S., 130° 40′ W.

Ofalaga, islet of the Tongan group. 19° 37′ S., 175° 34′ W.

Ofiti, see Tepoto of the Paumotu archipelago. **21.**

Ofolanka, islet on the same reef with Buhi in the northwest part of the Tongan group.

Ofu, of the Samoan islands, has an area of 9 sq. m., and is 1020 ft. high. By convention proclaimed February 16, 1900, it came under the jurisdiction of the United States. The west point is in 14° 11′ S., 169° 36′ W. **15.**

Ofu, islet of the Tongan group.

Ogasawara, see Bonin.

Ogea, see Ongea, Fiji.

Ogle, a low islet of the Underwood group, Fiji. 17° 40′ S., 177° 14′ 30″ E.⊙ Named for Alexander Ogle, a marine of the United States Exploring Expedition who died at sea, August 12, 1839.

Oheteroa, see Rurutu of the Austral islands.

Ohiti, see Hiti. O is the article.

Oidi islet is east from Huéguénée, Loyalty islands.

Okimbo, Fiji, three islets on one reef, 4 m. E-W., 3 m. N-S.; desolate, uninhabited. 17° 03′ S., 180° 59′ E.⊙

Ola is the native name for Heron islet, Louisiade archipelago.

Olenea, see Ularna, Fiji.

Olevuga, islet northwest from Florida, Solomon islands. 9° S., 160° 04′ E.

Olimarao or Olimario, of the Caroline islands, was discovered by Lütke in 1828. There are two islets on a reef 5–6 m. in circumference; 200 inhabitants. 7° 43′ 30″ N., 145° 56′ 45″ E. **3.**

Ollap, islet of Tamatam, Caroline islands. 7° 38′ N., 149° 30′ E. **4.**

Olo, one of the Pleiades group northwest from Uea, Loyalty group.

Oloosinga of Wilkes is Olosenga, Samoan islands.

Olorua, islet in the Lau group, Fiji; 250 ft. high.

Olosenga, Samoan islands, has an area of 6 sq. m. and is 1500 ft. high. North point is in 14° 11′ S., 169° 32′ W. Manua group. Belongs to the United States.

Olot, islet of Maloelab, Marshall islands. 8° 46′ N., 171° 09′ 42″ E. **6.**

Oluksakel, islet of Korror, Pelew islands; long, narrow and rocky.

Olu malau, Las Tres Marias, or Three Sisters, Solomon islands, were discovered by Hernando Enriquez of the Mendaña expedition, May, 1568. The group lies north of San Cristóbal, extends 10 m. NNW-SSE.; flat, uninhabited, coral. **11.**

Omba, see Oba, New Hebrides.

Ombelim, islet on west side of Wotto, Marshall islands. 10° 10′ N., 167° 05′ E. **6.**

Ombi, small, uninhabited island of the Yasawa group, Fiji. 17° 30′ 30″ S., 177° 04′ E.⊙

Omene, low islet off Viti levu, Fiji. 16° 45′ 16′ S., 178° 38′ E.⊙

Onata, see Pegan. 0° 57′ N., 134° 21′ E.

Onavero, see Nawodo, Gilbert islands. **7.**

Oné or Honni, islet of Makin, Gilbert islands. 3° 16′ N., 172° 54′ 45″ E.

Oneaka, on the same reef with Kuria, Gilbert islands. 0° 16′ N., 173° 26′ 30″ E.

Oneata, north from Mothe, 12 m. southeast from Lakemba, Fiji. Within a barrier reef 26 m. round, 2.5×0.5 m.; 160 ft. high. East point is in 18° 24′ 30″ S., 181° 27′ 30″ E.

Oneeheow, an old English name of Niihau, of the Hawaiian group.

O'Neill, see Weitoa of the New Guinea region.

Oneke is perhaps identical with Onoatoa, Gilbert islands.

Onemok, islet of Kwadjalin, of the Marshall islands.

One Tree, a low islet of the Yasawa group, Fiji. 16° 47′ 09″ S., 177° 26′ 08″ E.

Onevai, islet on north of Tongatabu. 21° 05′ S., 175° 05′ W.

Ongai, islet of Mokil, Caroline islands.

Ongea (Ogea), Fiji, consists of two islets, Ongea levu (large) and Ongea ndriti (small). The former is 4 m. long, 1–2 m. wide, 270 ft. high, densely wooded, has 80 inhabitants. The latter is 1.7 m. E-W., 1 m. N-S., 300 ft. high, uninhabited. North end of levu is in 19° 03′ S., 181° 30′ E. The centre of ndriti is in 19° 07′ S., 181° 29′ E.

Ongombua, islet on the northeast coast of New Caledonia, containing about two acres of grass.

Oniop, islet of Lukunor, Caroline islands; 300 inhabitants. **4.**

Ono is northeast from Kandavu, Fiji; 4.5 × 3.5 m. Peak Mbualu, 1160 ft. high. Population in 1880 about 790.

Ono i lau, Fiji, consists of six islands, 3 volcanic, 3 coral. Group extends 5 m. NE-SW., and is 4 m. wide; highest peak, 370 ft. Population about 450. 20° 39′ S.

Onoatoa or Clerk of the Gilbert islands. 1° 51′ S., 175° 36′ E. Described by Rev. H. Bingham as 12 m. long, having a lagoon bordered by a reef on the western side, with a good boat channel near the centre. Islets are Tanyah, Bowerick, Sand, Otoeie, Hack, Taburari, Onutu, Teumah. Population, 3000. **7.**

Onoune, islet of the Caroline islands.

Onoup or Onupe, islet of Namonuito, Caroline islands.

Ontong Java. 5° 25′ S., 159° 30′ E. A reef 50 m. E-W., 20 m. N-S., with many densely peopled islets. Natives said to be of Polynesian origin. Only weapon a sling. Named by Tasman in 1643, afterwards identified with the Lord Howe of Captain Hunter, 1791.

Onua, islet off the north end of Alu, Solomon islands.

Onutu, islet of Onoatoa, Gilbert islands.

Opea, islet near the Roux group on the south coast of New Guinea.

Oparo, a name of Rapá.

Oputotara, islet of Tahiti on the south end of the barrier reef.

Oraluk, Bordelaise or San Agostino of the Caroline islands, was discovered in 1826 by Captain Saliz of Bordeaux. It is 2 m. long, 100 ft. high, coral. 7° 38′ N., 155° 09′ E.

Oreia, small, low and wooded island of the Rénard group, Louisiade archipelago.

Orlofé, islet, inhabited, off the north end of Alu, Solomon islands.

Ormed, islet of Wotje, Marshall islands. 9° 33′ 16″ N., 170° 10′ 58″ E.

Orokou, islet off the north point of Babeltop, Pelew islands.

Orolong, 1.5 m. long, off northwest point of Uruktapi, Pelew islands. 7° 18′ N., 134° 25′ E.

Ortega, islet of the Solomon islands. 8° 33′ S., 159° 48′ E. Named for Pedro de Ortega Valencia, an officer of the Mendaña expedition of 1567.

Ortzen, islet northwest from Cape Duperré on the north coast of New Guinea.

Orumbau, islet off the northwest coast of Malekula, New Hebrides. 16° 04′ S., 167° 21′ E.

Osasai, islet 225 ft. high, wooded, near Tagula in the Louisiade archipelago.

Osnaburgh, a name given by Wallis to Mururoa, Paumotu archipelago.

Osubu, a group of three islets, high and rocky, east from Avia in the Exploring islands, Fiji. 17° 10′ S., 181° 10′ E.⊙

Otafi, islet of Fakaafo. 9° 23′ S., 171° 13′ W.

Otaheite is Tahiti with the article, O Tahiti.

Otdia, a form of Odia, see Wotje.

Otea, the Great Barrier of Cook, is about 21 m. long and 10 in its greatest breadth. Central Peak rises to 2130 ft. This the largest of the islands to seaward of the gulf of Hauraki, New Zealand.

Otoeie, islet of Oneatoa, Gilbert islands.
Otooho, see Tetopoto of the Paumotu archipelago. **21.**
Otovawa, islet 0.7×0.5 m. in the Yasawa group, Fiji. South point is in 16° 56′ 40″ S., 177° 19′ 20″ E.
Otutolu, islet of Tongan group.
Oua, islet of Kotu, Hapai group, Tongan islands.
Oua Houka, see Huahuna of the Marquesas islands.
Ouap, of the New Guinea coast. 3° 24′ S., 143° 28′ E.
Ouap, see Yap of the Caroline islands.
Ouapou, see Huapu of the Marquesas islands. **23.**
Oudot, islet of Ruk, Caroline islands. 7° 24′ 10″ N., 151° 44′ 34″ E.
Ouessant or Tariwerwi is low and wooded, south from Wari, in the New Guinea region. 11° 10′ S., 151° 13′ E.
Ounalik, islet of Namonuito, Caroline islands. **4.**
Oura, see Takapoto, Paumotu archipelago.
Ourik, islet of Butaritari, Gilbert islands. 3° 11′ 15″ N., 172° 41′ E.
Ovaka, islet of the Tongan group.
Ovalau, Fiji, is 8 m. N-S., and 6 m. E-W.; 2089 ft. high. Levuka is the principal port. The observatory on the east side is in 17° 40′ 46″ S., 178° 52′ 40″ E.
Ovalu or Passage, Fiji, is 0.5 m. long, 104 ft. high (Vatu i thake). 17° 22′ 30″ S., 178° 48′ E.⊙
Ovau is between Fauro and Bougainville, Solomon islands; 1340 ft. high. 8° 48′ S., 156° E.
Ovawo, near Yasawa, Fiji, is 1.5 m. in circumference, 40 ft. high. 16° 47′ 30″ S., 177° 25′ E.⊙
Ové, islet south from Umboi in the Bismarck archipelago. Thickly populated.
Ovolau, see Ovalau, Fiji.
Oua raha is Santa Ana, Solomon islands. Owa riki is Santa Catalina. Natives are lighter colored and of finer physique than their neighbors.
Owen Stanley is Sabari or Sabarai of the Louisiade archipelago.

Paaba is on the northwest coast of New Caledonia, 6 m. east from Tandé. It is 5 m. N-S., and is inhabited by the Neneena tribe.
Paaio, islet in Banaré bay on the north west coast of New Caledonia.
Paama is 3 m. from the northwest point of Api, New Hebrides; 5 m. N-S., 1.2 m. E-W.; about 1900 ft. high. 16° 28′ S., 168° 12′ E.
Paanopa, a form of Bonabe.
Pachiai, islet of Andema, Caroline islands, at the northeast point of the reef.
Pacific is north of Ronongo, Solomon islands. 7° 52′ S., 156° 30′ E. **11.**
Padeaids or Traitors, an extensive group of low islets, about 30 m. E-W., on the north coast of New Guinea. 1° 10′ S., 136° 45′ E.
Pagan, of the Marianas, is 8×2.5 m. and has three active volcanoes from 800–1000 ft. high. 18° 04′ N., 145° 42′ E. See map under Marianas.
Paguaiganique, islet on the southeast side of the reef of Andema, Caroline islands.
Paguenema, see Pakin, Caroline islands.

Pahare, islet on the eastern reef of Huaheine, Society islands.

Paho, north of Saibai on the south coast of New Guinea. 9° 18′ S., 142° 46′ E.

Paigo, see Boign of the Talbot islands on the New Guinea coast. 9° 20′ S., 142° 29′ E.

Pakin, of the Caroline islands, was discovered by Lütke in 1828; 5 islets extending 5 m. NW-SE., Katelma, Ta, Tagaik, Kapenoas. Called also Pakeen and Peguenema. 7° 02′ N., 157° 47′ 30″ E. **5.**

Palakuru or Pigeon, near New Britain, in Bismarck archipelago. 4° 16′ S., 152° 21′ E.

Palao, another form of Pelew.

Palav, islet of Ontong, Java. 5° 05′ S., 159° 20′ E.

Palea, islet of Fakaafo. 9° 22′ S., 171° 12′ W.

Palilug or Goode, is small, 250 ft. high, in Torres strait. 10° 32′ S., 142° 09′ E.

Pallikulo, islet of Espiritu Santo, New Hebrides.

Palm, a large group in Halifax bay, on the Australian coast. 18° 42′ S., 146° 43′ E.⊙

Palm, of the Solomon islands. 7° 30′ S., 157° 47′ E.

Palmer, a high island in the Hudson group, Fiji. 17° 45′ S., 177° 07′ E.⊙

Palmerston, eight sandy islets on a reef enclosing a lagoon. Discovered by Captain Cook June 16, 1774, and named for Lord Palmerston, then First Lord of the Admiralty. 18° 04′ S., 163° 10′ W.

Palmyra or Samarang was discovered by Captain Sawle, of the American vessel *Palmyra*, November 7, 1802. There are several islets not over six feet high extending over an area of 5.7 m. E-W., 1.6 m. N-S. The position, according to Captain Skerrett, is 5° 49′ 04″ N., 162° 11′ 29″ W.; 50 islets. Taken for the Hawaiian Kingdom by Captain Zenas Bent, of Honolulu, in 1862. Annexed by Great Britain May 28, 1889. The proclamation, issued under Kamehameha IV., was as follows:

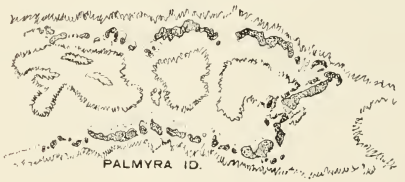


FIG. 9.

"Whereas, on the fifteenth day of April, 1862, Palmyra island, in lat. 5 deg. 50 min. N. and long. 161 deg. 53 min. W. was taken possession of with the usual formalities by Capt. Zenas Bent, he being duly authorized to do so in the name of Kamehameha IV. King of the Hawaiian Islands.

"Therefore, This is to give notice that the said island so taken possession of is henceforth to be considered and respected as part of the domain of the King of the Hawaiian Islands.

(Signed) L. KAMEHAMEHA.

Department of Interior, June 18, 1862. Minister of the Interior."

Pam, islet in Harcourt bay, New Caledonia.

Panabahai or Peak is a grassy island 200 ft. high, off the southwest point of Panatinani of the Louisiade archipelago. Pana is the native word for island. See Malay Pulo, Sulu Po.

Panabobaiana, west of the Duchâteau group, Louisiade archipelago; 0.7 m. in diameter; 75 ft. high. 11° 16′ 43″ S., 152° 21′ 37″ E.

Panabobo, eastern islet of the Montemont group, Louisiade archipelago; 50 ft. high.

Panakrusima or Earle of the Louisiade archipelago; 360 ft. high.

Panakuba, islet of Mabneian, Louisiade archipelago.

Panaman or Woody, islet 200 ft. high, on Bagana reef, Louisiade archipelago. 11° 28′ S., 153° 11′ E.

Panangaribu, islet near Pananumara, Louisiade archipelago.

Panantinian or Sharpe is an inhabited islet of the Calvados group, Louisiade archipelago.

Pananumara, in the Louisiade archipelago, is 1.3 m. E. by N.–W. by S.; 425 ft. high.

Panapompom, a wooded and inhabited island, 2 m. in diameter, 520 ft. high, 2 m. southeast from Panniet, Louisiade archipelago.

Panarairai, the smaller of the Jomard group, Louisiade archipelago.

Panaroran, with Baiwa and Panawadai in the Rénard group, Louisiade archipelago. 11° 07′ S., 152° 30′ E. Also called Eddystone; 540 ft. high.

Panarurawara is the midmost of the Duchâteau group, Louisiade archipelago; 75 ft. high. 11° 16′ S., 152° 21′ E.

Panasia or Real, of the Louisiade archipelago, is uninhabited, 2 m. long and very narrow; 530 ft. high. 11° 09′ S., 152° 22′ E.

Panatinani or Joannet, of the Louisiade archipelago, is an inhabited island 10.5 m. long and 1110 ft. high. The northwest point is in 11° 10′ S., 153° 06′ E. **9.**

Panaudiudi is 1 m. long, 390 ft. high, northeast from Utian, Louisiade archipelago.

Panavaravara, inhabited island on the Calvados chain.

Panavi or Banepe = Banga Netepa of the Matema islands. 10° 17′ S., 166° 19′ E. British protectorate proclaimed August 18, 1898.

Panawadai, with Panaroran and Baiwa, in the Rénard group.

Panawaipona, the larger of the two islets of the Jomard group, 1×0.3 m. 11° 15′ S., 152° 09′ E.

Panawina, inhabited island of the Louisiade archipelago, 4 m. E-W., 945 ft. high. 11° 11′ S., 153° E. **9.**

Panemote. 9° 28′ S., 151° 58′ E.

Panemur, islet of Andema, Caroline islands, at the south end of the reef.

Pangai, islet of Fakaafo. 9° 24′ 28″ S., 171° 12′ W.

Pangaimotu or Pangimotu, islet of Tongatabu. 21° 07′ 30″ S., 175° 08′ W.

Paniau, islet of Ponapé, Caroline islands.

Panniet or Deboyne, of the Louisiade archipelago, has an area of 10 sq. m.; 2000 population in 1890. 10° 41′ S., 152° 23′ E. The inhabitants make the best canoes and sell them for 10–50 stone adzes. (This is of former days.)

Panopea, see Bonabe.

Papakena, see Tureia of the Paumotu archipelago. **22.**

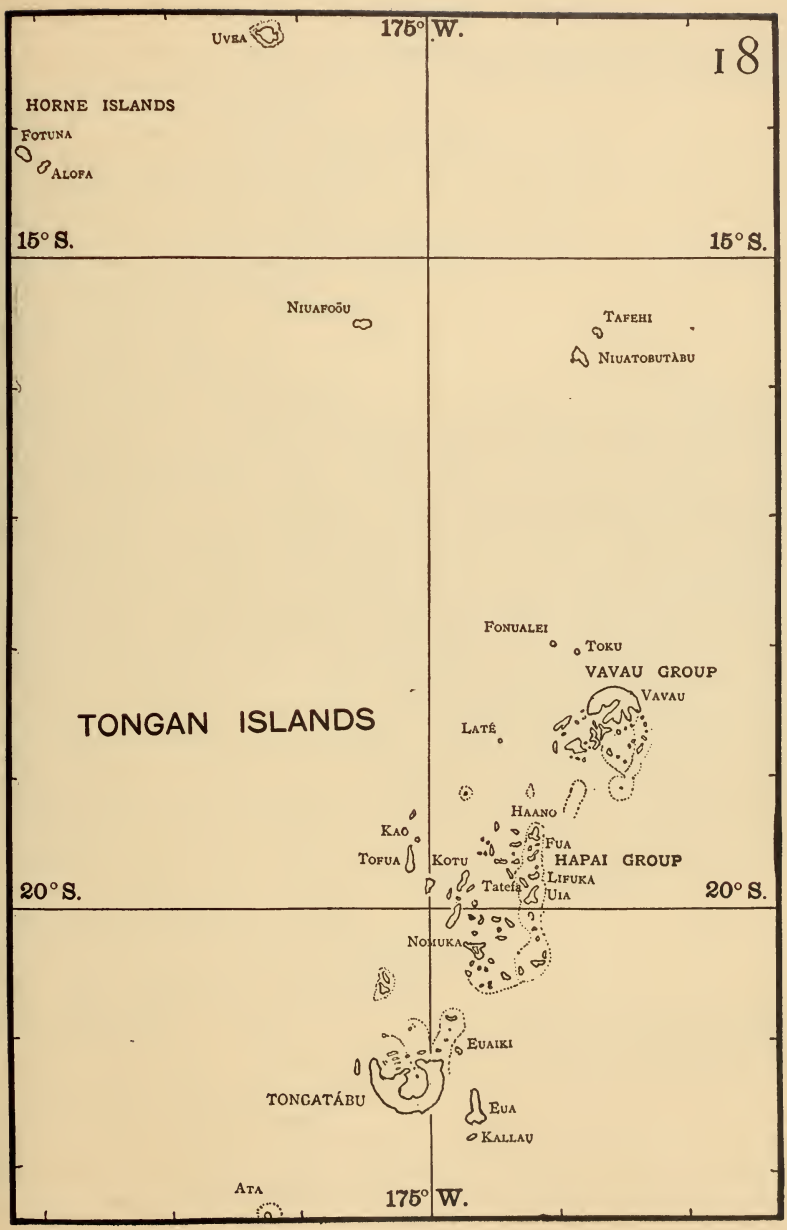
Paples, on the New Guinea coast; 250 ft. high, well wooded. 10° 33′ 20″ S., 150° 44′ 45″ E.

Parama or Bampton (Brampton), on south coast of New Guinea; 10–12 m. in circumference, inhabited 9° S., 143° 22′ E. Station of the London Missionary Society.

Paraoa, Hariri or Gloucester was discovered by Wallis in 1767. It is low and at present uninhabited. There is a stone structure at the southeast point. 19° 08′ S., 140° 40′ W. Paumotu archipelago. **21.**

Paraponpon, a small island a few miles south from Panniet of the Louisiade archipelago. 10° 47′ S., 152° 24′ E.

Paris, see Aasu on the north coast of New Guinea.


Uvea
175° W.
HORNE ISLANDS
Fotuna
Alofa
15° S.
15° S.
Niuafoōu
Tafehi
Niuatobutàbu
Fonualei
Toku
VAVAU GROUP
Vavau
TONGAN ISLANDS
Latè
Haano
Kao
Fua
Tofua
Kotu
HAPAI GROUP
Tatafa
Lifuka
Uia
20° S.
20° S.
Nomuka
Euaiki
TONGATÁBU
Eua
Kallau
Ata
175° W.

Pari, two islands off the northeast coast of Guadalcanar, Solomon islands. 9° 43′ 30″ S., 160° 46′ E. Pari pile is smaller than Pari sule, which is about 1 m. E-W. by half a mile.

Parivara, see Varivara, New Guinea.

Pariwara, two islets near Redscar bay, New Guinea.

Parry, a small group of the Bonin islands. 27° 40′ N., 142° 14′ E.

Parry, islet of Eniwetok, Marshall islands. 11° 21′ N., 162° 25′ E.

Parry, see Mauki of the Hervey islands.

Parseval is at the entrance to Port St. Vincent, New Caledonia.

Parum or Parram, islet of Ponapé, Caroline islands.

Pass, see Anchorage, Suvaroff group.

Passage, in Choiseul bay, Solomon islands.

Passage, see Ovaln, Fiji.

Passage, see Vatu i thake, Fiji.

Patik, islet of Ponapé, Caroline islands.

Patrocinio or Byer, of the Hawaiian group, was discovered by Captain Zipiani, of the Spanish ship *Nuestra Señora del Pilar* in 1799; 3 m. long, volcanic. Called Byer by Captain Morrell, July, 1825. Place doubtful. 28° 30′ N., 177° 18′ E. It has been expunged from the British Admiralty charts on perhaps insufficient grounds.

Paumotu, Tuamotu or Low archipelago. Coral atolls extending over sixteen degrees of longitude. The native name means "Cloud (or bunch) of islands." Quirós, in 1606, saw several islands of the group, but these cannot now be determined so great is the similarity among all these islands. Many of the great navigators observed several islands, but Wilkes (1841) gave more accurate details, and to his surveys the modern charts are chiefly indebted. The inhabitants vary from the Vitian to the Tahitian type. There are 78 atolls each numbering many islets; 18 atolls are inhabited, the population being estimated at 8000, nearly all of them Protestants. Flies are very troublesome. Principal exports, copra and pearl shell, in the hands of American and British merchants of Tahiti. France took the archipelago in 1844 and the French Resident is stationed on Fakarava. The detached islands to the southeast, Ducie, Henderson, Pitcairn and Oeno are British possessions. From the structure of the atolls their form is continually changing, and occasionally in severe storms the sea breaks over them destroying the inhabitants and making radical changes in the geography. **20, 21, 22.**

Pavuvu, see Russell, Solomon islands.

Peacock, see Ahii of the Paumotu archipelago. **20.**

Peak, see Panabahai of the Louisiade archipelago.

Peard, a name of Mangareva or Gambier. **22.**

Pearl and Hermes reef, Hawaiian islands. Discovered in 1822 by two whalers, *Pearl* and *Hermes* wrecked near the eastern end on the same night, within ten miles of each other. An atoll extending E-W. 16 m., N-S. 9 m., or 40 m. in circumference, with 12 islets, the southeast one in 27° 47′ 50″ N., 175° 51′ W. **2.**

Peddlar, see Arno, Marshall islands.

Peel, one of the Coffin group, Bonin islands. 27° 08′ N., 142° 15′ E.

Pegan, St. David, Freewill or Onata. Reported by ship *Warwick* in 1761. Atoll 14 m. N-S., with 4 low islets; inhabited. Under the Dutch flag. 0° 57′ N., 134° 21′ E.

Pegue, one of the Hermit islands. 1° 35′ S., 144° 58′ E. **8.**

Peihi, islet on the west reef of Huaheine, Society islands.

Peka, high island of Fiji. 16° 52′ 54″ S., 177° 26′ 06″ E.⊙

Pele, northeast from Faté, New Hebrides; 2 m. long, 300 ft. high; Polynesian inhabitants.

Pelelep, of Duperrey is Pingelap, Caroline islands.

Peleliu or Pililu, of the Pelew islands, extends 3 m. NE-SW. 6° 58′ N., 134° 16′ 15″ E.

Pelew or Palao, the Arrecifos of Villalobos, who discovered them in 1543, extend about 85 m. N-S., while the greatest breadth does not exceed 7 m. A barrier reef with many passages extends the whole length of the group. The population in 1875 was 10,000; less than a century before it was 40,000. No pestilence, no massacres, simply want of energy. Semper says: "The iron of the European followed too close upon the stone of the savage." The six principal islands are N'yaur on the south, Peleliu, Eil Malk or Irakong, Uruktapi, Korror (seat of government), and Babeltop, with many islets.

Pelican, on the Australian coast. 13° 53′ S., 143° 52′ E.

Pell, see Lisiansky of the Hawaiian group.

Pémé, the northeast islet of the Hermit group. 1° 29′ S., 145° 06′ E.

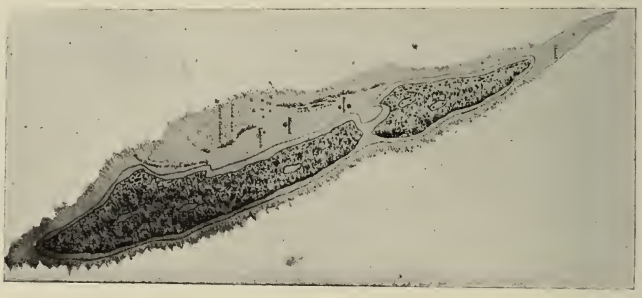


FIG. 10. PERU.

Penantipode, a name sometimes given to Antipodes island, New Zealand.

Pender, a circular islet of the Engineer group, Louisiade archipelago.

Penrhyn, see Tongareva.

Pentecost, see Arag of the New Hebrides.

Percy, low and wooded, 2 m. long, in Cloudy bay, on southeast coast of New Guinea.

Peregrina (La), see Gente Hermosa. **15.**

Peroat, see Peru of the Gilbert islands.

Perry, a high island of the Hudson group, Fiji. 17° 41′ 30″ S., 177° 05′ E.⊙

Peru, Sunday, Maria, Eliza, Peroat or Francis, was discovered by Captain Clerk of the ship *John Palmer* in 1827; 11 m. long, 6–8 ft. high. Population about 2000. Southeast point is in 1° 27′ 35″ S., 176° 05′ W.

Pescado (Isla de), discovered by Quirós February 21, 1606. Perhaps the same as San Bernardo, or even Solitaria.

Pescadores, see Bikini, Marshall group, or Rongelab.

Petat, off west side of Bouka, Solomon islands. 5° 09′ S., 154° 30′ E.

Philip, see Sorol of the Caroline islands.

Philip, islet at the entrance of Makira harbor, San Cristóval, Solomon islands.

Phillips, a name given to Makemo, Paumotu archipelago, by Trumbull in honor of Sir Richard Phillips, late Sheriff of London.

Phœbe, see Baker, also Tamana, Gilbert islands.

Phœnix, a group of 8 low, scattered islands. For position see the islands composing it, Gardner or Kemin, Hull, Sydney, Phœnix, Birnie, Enderbury, Canton, McKean. **17.**

Phœnix, the nomenclator of the previous group, is a mile long and half as broad, 18–20 ft. high. Formerly had deposits of guano, but was worked out in 1871. British protectorate was proclaimed June 29, 1889. 3° 47′ S., 170° 43′ W.⊙

Piano, one of the Hermit group. 1° 34′ S., 144° 56′ E.

Piedu, island 540 ft. high in Bougainville strait, Solomon islands. 6° 52′ S., 156° 09′ E.

Piele, near Nguna, New Hebrides; 2 m. long; inhabited.

Pig, see Nimoa of the Louisiade archipelago.

Pig, see Ulu of the Bismarck archipelago.

Pigen, islet of Aurh, Marshall islands.

Pigeon, on the Australian coast. 12° 31′ S., 143° 18′ E.

Pigeon, near Moresby island, New Guinea; 60 ft. high.

Pigeon, see Credner of the Bismarck archipelago.

Pigeon, see Palakuru of the Bismarck archipelago.

Pikela or Lydia of the Caroline islands. 8° 38′ N., 147° 13′ E. Considered doubtful. **3.**

Pikelot or Coquille, of the Caroline islands, was discovered by Duperrey July 3, 1824, and by him called Bigalli. It is but 300 yds. in diameter, low and uninhabited. Lütke places it in 8° 09′ N., 147° 42′ E. **3.**

Pikhat, islet of Butaritari, Gilbert islands. 3° 13′ 10″ N., 172° 40′ E.

Pileni, inhabited island 1 m. NW-SE., 100 ft. high, in the Matema group. British protectorate declared August 18, 1898.

Pililu, see Peleliu, Pelew islands.

Pilipal, islet of Namonuito, Caroline islands.

Pilot, islet at the mouth of Requin bay, Espiritu Santo, New Hebrides.

Pinaki, a form of Nganati.

Pine, see Huéguénée, Loyalty islands.

Piner, a low island of the Tiri group, off Vanua levu, Fiji. 16° 23′ 54″ S., 179° 08′ 25″ E.⊙

Pines (Isle of), lies southeast from New Caledonia and belongs to France; 11.5 m. NW-SE.; 880 ft. high. About 800 natives of Papuan stock and formerly cannibals. Here the French missionaries took refuge in 1847 when driven by the natives from Balade in New Caledonia. 22° 39′ 20″ S., 167° 28′ E. **13.**

Pingelap, Musgrave or MacAskill, of the Caroline islands, was discovered by Captain Musgrave in the *Sugar Cane*, 1793; and again by Captain MacAskill of the ship *Lady Barlow* in 1809. Three islands compose the group which is 2.5 m. in diameter; Pingelap is the southern and principal, Taka is small, and Tŭgulu (Chikuru) is the northern. They are well wooded and have about 900 inhabitants, of light color. 6° 12′ N., 160° 53′ E. **5.**

Pionne, islet of Banaré bay on the northwest coast of New Caledonia.

Piper, a group on the Australian coast. 12° 15′ S., 143° 14′ E.

Pipoa, on the Australian coast. 14° 07′ S., 144° 32′ E.

Piron or Yeina is 11 m. northwest of Tagula in the Louisiade archipelago. Inhabitants warlike.

Pise or Pis, islet of Ruk, Caroline islands. 7° 42′ 30″ N., 151° 46′ E.

Pisonia, one of the Wellesley group in the Gulf of Carpentaria, northeast from Mornington. 16° 30′ S., 139° 32′ 30″ E.

Pitcairn was discovered by Carteret July 2, 1767. Supposed by some to be the Encarnacion of Quirós; 2.2 m. E-W., 1 m. wide, 1000 ft. high. Named for a relative of the Major Pitcairn who fired the first shot in the American revolution. Most interest attaches to this island from the mutiny of the *Bounty* in 1789. These mutineers were not the first inhabitants, however, for skeletons buried with stone adzes and a pearl shell not found now on the island, have been unearthed in several places. British protectorate proclaimed August 18, 1898. Adamstown is, according to Beechey, in 25° 03′ 37″ S., 130° 08′ 23″ W.

Pitt, a small, low, wooded island on the New Guinea coast. 10° 35′ 20″ S., 151° 02′ 50″ E.

Pitt, see Makin of the Gilbert islands.

Pitt, see Rangiauria, one of the Chatham islands.

Pizaras, islet of Namonuito, Caroline islands. 8° 34′ 20″ N., 150° 32′ 30″ E. **4.**

Platform, islet in midst of reefs, Admiralty group. 2° 44′ S., 147° 03′ E.

Pleasant, see Nawodo of the Gilbert islands.

Pleiades, a group northwest from Uea, Loyalty islands. They are, beginning at the northeast end, North, Isénay or La Baleine, La Tortue, Fatouba, Huéguénée or Pine, Oidi, Deguala.

Poanopa, a way of spelling Bonabe.

Pollard Rock, a name of Gardner of the Hawaiian islands.

Pole, in Torres strait. 10° 12′ S., 142° 28′ E.

Poll, of the Three Sisters group in Torres strait. 10° 15′ S., 142° 49′ E.

Poloa, islet of Tongatabu on the northwest. 20° 05′ 30″ S., 175° 14′ 30″ W. **18.**

Poloat or Enderby, of the Caroline islands. In 1799 Ibargoitia discovered an island which he called Kata. Freycinet found it was two distinct islands, one of which he called Alet, the other Poloat or Pozoat. They are on a reef 6 m. E-W. Population about 100. 7° 19′ 25″ N., 149° 15′ E. The group is usually called Enderby, a name given by Captain Renneck in 1826 in honor of his employers, London merchants.

Pomodedere, in Cloudy bay on the New Guinea coast. 10° 17′ S., 148° 46′ E.

Pompom, islet off the south coast of Murua in the Kiriwina group. 9° 07′ S., 152° 31′ E.

Ponafidin, one of the Bonin islands.

Ponapé or Ascension was discovered by Lütke January 2, 1828; 12 m. N-S., 14.5 m. E-W.; 2861 ft. high; coral reef 60 m. in circumference, on which are many basaltic rocks or islets. Metalanien harbor, which is in 6° 51′ N., 158° 18′ E., has on the shores very interesting ruins (see *Geographical Journal, 1899*, p. 105; also, *La Isla de Ponape*, by Pereiro, 1895; both give maps of these ruins which were first noticed by Dr. L. H. Gulick of the American mission). Ponapé is the largest and most important of the Caroline islands. Fanua pei = Land of the holy places. **5.**

Pones, islet of Ruk, Caroline islands.

Ponui, in Auckland harbor, New Zealand.

Poporang, islet of Shortland, Solomon islands. **11.**

Porcupine, islet at base of Mont d'Or at the south end of New Caledonia; 300 ft. high, rocky and covered with fir trees.

Porondu or Contrarieté, islet on the southwest coast of New Caledonia; low and wooded.

Pororan, off the west coast of Bonka, Solomon islands. 5° 15′ S., 154° 30′ E.

Portland, three low, wooded islands in the Bismarck archipelago, the eastern one the largest; 2.5 m. long, inhabited. 2° 38′ S., 149° 40′ E.

Portland, see Waikawa, New Zealand.

Portlock, in Torres strait. 10° 07′ S., 142° 22′ E.

Possession, northeast from Banks in Torres strait. 10° 05′ S., 142° 20′ E.

Possession, in Endeavor channel. 10° 42′ S., 142° 23′ E. It seems probable that there is but one Possession island, but on the chart sometimes one, sometimes the other position is given.

Pott, one of the Belep group northwest from New Caledonia; 4 m. NW-SE.

Powell, islet near Pender in the Louisiade archipelago.

Pozoat or Poloat, eastern islet of Enderby group, Caroline islands. 7° 20′ N., 149° 17′ E.

Predour (Le) islet off St. Vincent bay on the southwest side of New Caledonia.

Predpriatie, see Akahaina, Paumotu archipelago. Named for Kotzebue's sloop of war.

Prince Frederick Henry, a low, flat island, 90 m. long, on the southwest coast of New Guinea, north of the Gulf of Carpentaria.

Prince of Wales, a group in Torres strait, comprising Thursday, Horn, Prince of Wales, Friday (Quarantine station), Goode and Hammond. 10° 40′ S., 142° 11′ E.⊙

Prince William Henry, see Nengonengo of the Paumotu archipelago.

Prince William Islands, Tasman's name for the Fijian group.

Princessa, see Lib of the Marshall islands. **6.**

Proby, the name given by the discoverer, Captain Edwards, to Niuafoou, Tongan islands.

Prospect, see Washington.

Protection, see Leausan, off the northwest coast of Faté, New Hebrides. Leleppa, on the same coast, is also called Protection, or are they perhaps confounded?

Providence, see Udjelong of the Marshall islands.

Pudiué or Observatory, islet off the northeast coast of New Caledonia. Here was buried Huon de Kermadec, captain of the *Espérance* of D'Entrecasteaux' expedition. (Died May 7, 1792.)

Puen, islet, see Montravel, New Caledonia.

Pugelug, islet of the Caroline islands.

Pukapuka, a name given by traders to Tog in the Torres group.

Pukapuka, or Clerke, low, inhabited atoll of the Paumotu archipelago. 17° 23′ S., 138° 35′ W.

Pukapuka, the north island of the Danger group, 80 ft. high. Population, 375; coconut trees abundant. 10° 53′ S., 165° 45′ 30″ W.

Pukapuka, Henuake, Honden or Dog, was discovered by Lemaire and Schouten April 10, 1616; 330 m. west from Manahiki, and consists of three islets around a fine

closed lagoon. The first *John Williams* was lost here in 1864. Uninhabited, but it is said that there are snakes there. 14° 55′ 40″ S., 138° 47′ 36″ W.⊙ Must not be confounded with Danger island. **22.**

Pukararo (*raro* = leeward), one of the islets of Vairaatea, Paumotu archipelago. North end is in 19° 18′ S., 139° 18′ W. **22.**

Pukaruha, or Serle, was discovered by Captain Wilson in the *Duff* May 28, 1797, who named it for the author of *Horæ Solitariæ;* 7.5×2.2 m., 12 ft. high, with closed lagoon; 120 inhabitants. Southeast extreme is in 18° 22′ 30″ S., 136° 58′ 30″ W. (Beechey.) **22.**

Pukarunga (*runga* = windward), islet of Vairaatea, also called Egmont; discovered by Wallis in 1767. 19° 18′ S., 139° 18′ W. **22.**

Puketutu or Neckes, in Manukau harbor, New Zealand.

Pully, one of the Tiri group, off Vanua levu, Fiji. 16° 25′ 24″ S., 179° 07′ E.⊙

Pulo Anna or Current, of the Pelew group, is half a mile long, low, inhabited. Pulo is the Malay for island. 4° 38′ N., 132° 02′ E.

Pulo Marière or Warren Hastings, Caroline islands, was discovered in 1761. Low, inhabited; natives resemble Malays. 1.5 m. N-S. 4° 20′ N., 132° 28′ E.(?)

Pulo Suge or Pulusuk, see Suk of the Caroline islands. **4.**

Pulo Wat, see Fanadik, Caroline islands.

Puna, northernmost of the Malume group, Bismarck archipelago. 3° 10′ S., 154° 25′ E.

Punawan, largest of the Duperré group, Louisiade archipelago.

Puramatara, islet off Cape Surville, San Cristóval, Solomon islands.

Purdy, a group of which the islands were by Krusenstern named Bat, Mole and Mouse. 2° 55′ S., 146° 28′ E. The inhabitants resemble Admiralty islanders. **8.**

Puynipet, one of the many forms of Ponapé.

Pylstaart (Tropic Bird), see Ata of the Tongan islands. Tasman's name.

Pyramid, islet of Malaita, Solomon islands.

Qakea, islet on the east coast of Vanua Lava, New Hebrides, at the south entrance to Port Patteson. Here the language of Mota is spoken.

Qamea, the Fijian orthography of Ngamea, Fiji.

Queen Charlotte, see Akiaki, Paumotu archipelago. **22.**

Queen Charlotte, see Nukutavake, Paumotu archipelago. **22.**

Quernel, islet on the southwest side of New Caledonia.

Quirosa, a name of Ponapé, Caroline islands.

Quoin, on the Australian coast. 12° 25′ S., 143° 29′ E.

Quoin, rock islet a mile southeast from Mugula, south coast of New Guinea.

Quoin or Tua, southeast from Orangerie bay, south coast of New Guinea.

Quoy or Krudu, on the New Guinea coast, extends 8 m. E-W., and is well wooded.

Raberabe, low island of Fiji. 16° 57′ 25″ S., 178° 43′ 20″ E.⊙ Also Rabi Rabi.

Radogala, see Rongelab, Marshall islands.

Raeffsky, a group of the Paumotu archipelago, discovered by Bellingshausen in 1820. Consists of Tepoto, Tuinaka and Hiti. **21.**

Rahiroa, see Rangiroa, Paumotu archipelago. **20.**

Raiatea or Ulietea, of the Society islands, is about 30 m. in circumference, and the highest peak is 3389 ft. Population, 1400; all Protestants. Tahaa is within the same reef and there are many islets between them. 16° 40′ S., 154° 40′ W. **20.**

Raine, in Torres strait. 11° 35′ 50″ S., 144° 02′ 20″ E.

Rairoa, see Rangiroa, Panmotu archipelago. **20.**

Rakaanga or Reirson lies about 20 m. NNW. from Monahiki. Discovered by Bellingshausen in 1820, who called it Grand Duke Alexander. Captain Patrickson called it Reirson in 1822. Population, about 350. No lagoon. 10° 02′ S., 161° 05′ 30″ W. British protectorate declared August 9, 1889.

Rakino, in Auckland bay, New Zealand.

Raki Raki, high island off Viti levu, Fiji. 17° 20′ 20″ S., 177° 59′ 30″ E.⊙

Rakiura, the Maori name of Stewart island, New Zealand.

Ralick, a name given to the western chain of the Marshall islands.

Rambi (Rabi), high, inhabited island of Fiji; 8.7 m. NE-SW., 4.5 m. wide, 1550 ft. high. North point is in 16° 24′ 40″ S., 180° 08′ E.

Ramos (Los), a name given by both Gallego and Figueroa to Malaita, Solomon islands. 8° 19′ S., 160° 09′ E.

Ramung, islet on the northern side of Yap, Caroline islands.

Ranai, a form of Lanai, Hawaiian islands.

Rangiauria or Pitt, the southeastern of the Chatham islands, New Zealand.

Rangiroa, Rahiroa, Vliegen, Deans or Nairsa, is an extensive atoll with many islets; 66 m. long, inhabited. (Wilkes, I., 337.) 15° 05′ 15″ S., 147° 58′ 34″ W. **20.**

Rangitoto, a volcanic island in Auckland harbor, New Zealand.

Rano, islet on the northeast coast of Malekula, New Hebrides. **12.**

Raoul or Sunday was discovered by D'Entrecasteaux March 15, 1793; 12 m. in circumference, 1627 ft. high. Of the Kermadec group, belonging to New Zealand. 29° 20′ S., 178° 10′ W.⊙ Joseph and Ange Raoul were pilots on the *Recherche.*

Raoul was represented on former charts as an island of some size between Gicquel and Willaumez in the Bismarck archipelago. It is now found to be part of a mountainous peninsula of New Britain. **10.**

Rapa or Oparo was discovered by Vancouver December 22, 1791; about 20 m. in circumference, and 2100 ft. high. Natives do not know the name Oparo, but call the island Lappa (Rapa). Climate delightful. When discovered population numbered 1500 fine Polynesians resembling Maoris; February 23, 1882, there were but 100 all told. On six hills there are stone fortifications like the Rapanui terraces. Natives make a thick, heavy kapa. French protectorate in 1844; island annexed to France February, 1882. See account by Captain Vine Hall, *Proc. Roy. Geog. Soc.,* June, 1869. 27° 36′ S., 144° 22′ W.

Rapaiti, islet of Rapa. 27° 38′ S., 144° 15′ W.

Rapanui or Easter, said to have been seen by Davis in 1686. Admiral Roggewein saw it first on April 6, 1722 (Easter Sunday). Cook saw it in 1774. It is of triangular form, the longest side measuring 13 m. NE-SW. Volcanic with trachytic lava and obsidian. The inhabitants are Polynesian from Rapa, and they call their island "Te Pito o te honua," the navel of the earth. The most interesting remains on the island are the huge images so often described, and other relics of

ancient inhabitants. Rapanui was surveyed by Beechey in 1825, and by H. M. S. *Topaze* in November, 1868. For full account see *Anuario Hidrografico de la Marina de Chili, 1881*, pp. 164–190., Santiago.; *Tour du Monde*, XXXVI., 225. The best account is by W. J. Thompson, U. S. Navy, in the *Report of the U. S. Nat. Museum*, 1889, p. 447. From this the map is copied. 27° 08′ S., 109° 25′ W.

Raputata or Welle, also called Sanaroa, of the D'Entrecasteaux group, is low, 10 m. N-S., 8 m. E-W.. About 250 inhabitants. 9° 38′ S., 151° E. **9.**

Rara, western of Sloss group, Louisiade archipelago.

Rara ni Tinka, a name of Tavuka, Fiji.

Raraka, of the Paumotu archipelago, was discovered October 1, 1831, by Captain Ireland of the brig *Adhemar*. It is triangular, 15 m. on a side. Lagoon has deep blue water. (Wilkes, I., 330.) Inhabited. West point is in 16° 08′ S., 145° 00′ 40″ W.

Raroia or Barclay de Tolly was discovered by Bellingshausen in 1820; of the Paumotu archipelago; population, 75. The north point is in 15° 56′ S., 142° 22′ W.

Rarotonga, a beautiful island of the Hervey group, was discovered by John Williams in 1823; at least he gave the first authentic report of it. It is about 30 m. in circumference, volcanic, and very fertile. Mt. Tervanga is 2920 ft. high. Population, 2000. English protectorate declared in 1888. 21° 20′ S., 160° W. **23.**

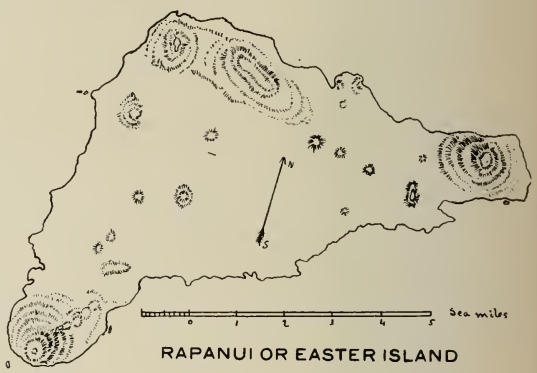


FIG. 11.

Rat, in Fortescue strait, New Guinea. 10° 36′ 35″ S., 150° 54′ E.

Ratack or Radack, the eastern chain of the Marshall islands.

Rativa, islet on the coast of Vanua levu, Fiji. 16° 44′ 20″ S., 179° 40′ 30″ E.⊙

Raur, southeast islet of Wolea, Caroline islands; inhabited. 7° 21′ 30″ N., 143° 57′ 30″ E. **3.**

Ravahere, see Manaka, Paumotu archipelago. Some refer it to Marakau or Dauahaida.

Ravaivai, see Vavitao of the Austral islands.

Raven, see Ngatik of the Caroline islands. **5.**

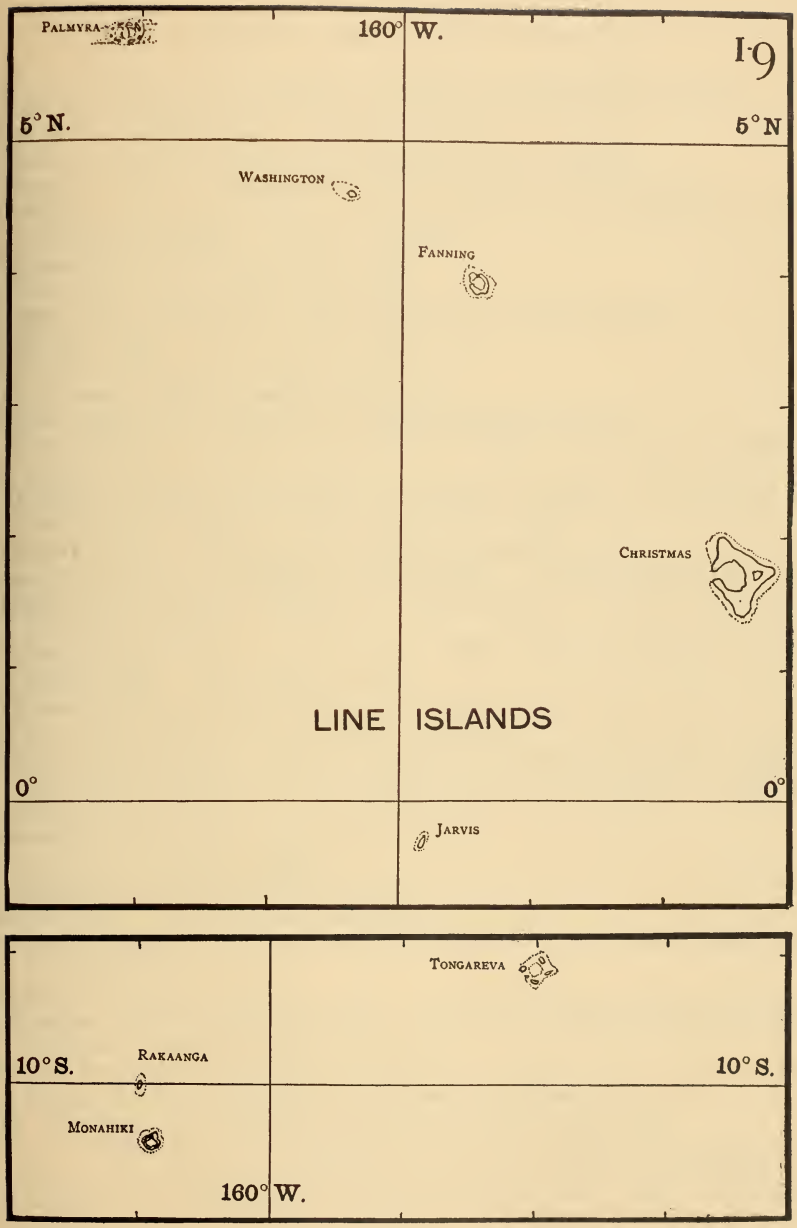
Ravenga, islet off Port Patteson, Vanua Lava, New Hebrides. 13° 48′ S., 167° 30′ E. Here the language of Motlav is spoken.

Ravu ravu, off Vanua levu, Fiji; 1.5×0.7 m. Inhabited. 16° 27′ 24″ S., 178° 56′ 10″ E.⊙

Razor, two islets near Sideia, New Guinea; 200 ft. high.

Real, see Panasia, Louisiade archipelago.

Reao or Clermont-Tonnere was discovered by Duperrey in 1822. A low, inhabited atoll, 10–11 m. long and very narrow. Paumotu archipelago. Northwest end is in 18° 16′ 50″ S., 137° 09′ 06″ W. **22.**


PALMYRA
160° W.
19
5° N.
5° N
WASHINGTON
FANNING
CHRISTMAS
LINE ISLANDS
0°
0°
JARVIS
TONGAREVA
10° S.
RAKAANGA
10° S.
MONAHIKI
160° W.

Recherche (Ile de la), name given by the French to Vanikoro, New Hebrides.
Recreation, of Roggewein, is Makatea of the Paumotu archipelago.
Red, on the Australian coast. 10° 50′ S., 142° 20′ E.
Redika, a wooded islet on the Great South Reef of New Caledonia.
Redlands, off Sandwich island, Bismarck archipelago. 3° S., 150° 45′ E.
Redlick, a ring of low islands on a reef 4.5×2 m., with a closed lagoon, in the Louisiade archipelago. 10° 50′ S., 152° 30′ E.
Redman, islet of Choiseul, Solomon islands.
Reef, see Matema group, Santa Cruz islands.
Refuge, islet of Bougainville, Solomon islands, near Cape Friendship.
Reid, Fiji; high. 17° 57′ 20″ S., 181° 38′ 30″ E.⊙
Reid, islet of Guadalcanar, Solomon islands.
Reid, a name of Tuinaka, Raeffsky islands. **21.**
Reirson, name given to Rakaanga by Captain Patrickson in 1822.
Reitoru, Hikuera or Bird, a low, uninhabited island of the Paumotu archipelago. 17° 48′ 10″ S., 143° 04′ 52″ W. **21.**
Rekareka or Goodhope of the Paumotu archipelago; inhabited; 5 m. NE-SW. by 4 m. Boat entrance to lagoon. 16° 48′ S., 141° 35′ W.⊙ **21.**
Remalum, islet of Faitruk group in Ruk lagoon, Caroline islands.
Remski Korsakow, see Ailinginae, Marshall islands. Also Rimski-Korsakoff.
Rénard or Fox, Louisiade archipelago; 11 islets within reef. H. M. S. *Rénard*, 1879. 10° 49′ S., 152° 58′ E.
Rénard, Solomon islands; 1.5 m. long, 220 ft. high. Named for British war vessel, *Rénard*, 1880. 7° 41′ S., 156° 32′ E. **11.**
Rendova, Solomon islands; volcanic, 2500 ft. high, densely wooded; 18 m. N-S., 8 m. E-W. North point is in 8° 24′ S., 157° 15′ E. **11.**
Rennell, Solomon islands. Two islands, Mongiki = Bellona and Mongava = Rennell, discovered by Butler in 1794. Population said to be Polynesian. British protectorate declared August 18, 1898. West end 11° 40′ S., 159° 55′ E.
Rennell, in Torres strait. 9° 45′ S., 143° 15′ E.
Renny, see Aivo, Solomon islands.
Resolution, off southwest coast of Middle island, New Zealand. Named for Cook's ship.
Resolution, see Tauere, Paumotu archipelago.
Révolution (Iles de la), a name given by Marchand to the northwest group of the Marquesas in 1791.
Reynold, see Vanua kula, Fiji.
Reynolds, of the Underwood group, Fiji. Named for William Reynolds (afterwards Admiral). 17° 43′ 10″ S., 177° 12′ 10″ E.⊙
Rica de Oro, Rica de Plata, two islands of the Bonin group. For years their fabled riches were an El Dorado to the Dutch navigators.
Rich, see Bagabag in Astrolabe bay on the north coast of New Guinea.
Riche, of D'Entrecasteaux, is not an island but a bluff in Holnicote bay on the northeast coast of New Guinea. Riche was one of the naturalists on the *Espérance*.
Richmond, a low island of the Tiri group off Vanua levu, Fiji. 16° 25′ 24″ S., 179° 07′ 50″ E.⊙

Riff, north from Ronongo, Solomon islands. 7° 49′ S., 156° 26′ E.

Rikarika, western and largest of the Lebrun group, Louisiade archipelago; 360 ft. high. 10° 52′ S., 150° 57′ E.

Rimitara, Austral islands; 2–3 m. in diameter, 315 ft. high; inhabited. 22°40′S., 152°45′W.

Rimski-Korsakoff, see Ailinginae, Marshall islands.

Rimsky, a name of Rongelab, Marshall islands, on some charts.

Ringgold, Fiji; a high, volcanic group, not inhabited, comprising Budd, Maury, North, Holmes, De Haven; all named for officers of the Wilkes Expedition.

Riou, see Huahuna of the Marquesas islands.

Roahouga, see Huahuna of the Marquesas islands.

Roapoua, an old chart name for Huapu, Marquesas islands. Also spelled Roapua.

Robatu, see San Cristóval of the Solomon islands.

Robbe (Seal), islet in Marau sound, east end of Guadalcanar, Solomon islands.

Roberts (of Hergest) is Eiao of the Marquesas islands.

Roberts Isles, a name given by the *Daedalus* to the Marquesan group.

Rock, a low, inhabited island in Naloa bay, Vanua levu, Fiji. 16° 39′ 24″ S., 178° 39′ E.⊙

Rocky, a dark-colored rock with a scant covering of grass on the summit, on the southeast coast of New Guinea. 10° 41′ 25″ S., 150° 59′ 45″ E.

Rocky, see Sophia of the Ellice islands.

Rocky, islet northwest from Mornington island in the Gulf of Carpentaria. 16° 19′ S., 139° 24′ E.

Rofei, islet off Fauro, Solomon islands; 0.3×0.5 m. 123 ft. high.

Rogeia or Heath, off east end of New Guinea, 4 m. NW-SE.; 1 m. wide, 1215 ft. high; well wooded. 10° 38′ S., 150° 38′ E.

Roger Simpson, a name of Apamama, Gilbert islands.

Roi, islet of Kwadjalin, Marshall islands. **6.**

Roissy, off New Guinea. 3° 15′ S., 144° 03′ E.

Rokahanga, a chart name of Rakaanga, Paumotu archipelago.

Romanzoff, see Tikei of the Paumotu archipelago. **21.**

Romanzoff, see Wotje, Marshall islands.

Roncador or Candelaria reef, Solomon islands, was seen by the pilot Maurelle in 1781. Passing it in the night the noise of the breakers suggested the name (Snorer). It is almost certain that it was the same reef seen by Mendaña in 1567 and called by him Baxos de Candelaria. It is 18 m. in circumference and has two openings on the southwest to a good lagoon. 6° 15′ S., 159° 14′ E. **11.**

Rongelab or Bigini, of the Marshall islands, the Pescadores of ancient charts, was discovered by Wallis, September 3, 1767. A lagoon atoll 16 m. long. Gulick gives the population in 1860 at 120; Witte, in 1878, at 18. 11° 19′ N., 167° 35′ E.⊙

Rongelapelap, islet of Rongerik, Marshall islands. 11° 14′ 30″ N., 166° 59′ E.

Rongerik, Marshall islands. Discovered by Kotzebue; 36 m. long, with a width from 3–20 m. The population in 1860, according to Gulick, was 60; in 1878 Witte gives only 10. 11° 14′ N., 166° 35′ E.⊙ **6.**

Ronhua, islet in Port Uitoe on the southwest side of New Caledonia.

Ronongo, island south from Vella Lavella, Solomon islands, from which it is separated by Wilson strait. About 2000 ft. high. 8° S., 156° 32′ E.

Rook, see Umboi, Bismarck archipelago. This name was given by Dampier for Sir George Rook.

Roporopo, islet 1 m. southwest from Mugula in Orangerie bay, New Guinea. 10° 31′ S., 149° 47′ 37″ E.

Roro or Yule, on the south coast of New Guinea, is 4×1.5 m., and 534 ft. high. 8° 48′ S., 146° 32′ E. A mission station. The name is sometimes writen Lolo.

Rosario, of the Bonin islands, is 148 ft. high. 27° 18′ N., 140° 50′ E.

Rose, a coral islet discovered by Freycinet; named for his wife who accompanied him; 70 sea miles east from Manua, Samoan islands. It is inhabited only by birds. By the treaty of 1899 it belongs to the United States. 14° 31′ 30″ S., 168° 08′ 30″ W. **15.**

Rosse, northeast coast of Auckland islands, New Zealand.

Rossel, see Roua of the Louisiade archipelago. Rossel was Lieutenant on the *Recherche*.

Rota, Zarpane, Sarpan, or Luta, of the Marianas, is of calcareous rock, 12×5.5 m. and 800 ft. high. 14° 08′ N., 145° 10′ E. See map under Marianas.

Rotch, see Oneke.

Rotcher, see Tamana of the Gilbert islands.

Rotterdam, Tasman's name for Namuka of the Tongan group.

Rotuma, Rotuam or Grenville, was discovered by Captain Edwards in 1791; 8 m. E-W., 2 m. N-S.; 800 ft. high. Islets on the south are Solnahou, Solkop; on the east, Afgaha; north, Hanoua; on the west, Ataou, Hofliona, Ouea. Population, 2500; all Christian. While the people are classed as Polynesian, their language belongs, according to Codrington, to the Melanesian group. 12° 28′ S., 177° E. **16.**

Roua, Rua or Rossel, of the Louisiade archipelago, is 18.5×6 m., 2750 ft. high, thickly wooded. Inhabitants, Papuan cannibals; a short, robust race, sooty brown; their language bears no resemblance to any known New Guinea dialect. East point is in 11° 23′ S., 154° 18′ E. **9.**

Round, see Alewakalou, Fiji.

Round, islet in Marau sound, Solomon islands. Another of this name off Ysabel in the same group. Still another in the Woodlark group.

Roux, five islets covered with coconuts, off the southeast coast of New Guinea. 10° 39′ S., 149° 58′ E.

Rowa is the northernmost of the Reef group, Banks islands. It has a mission station.

Royalist, a name sometimes given to the south group of Ruk, Caroline islands, comprising South and Givry.

Rua, islet of Morileu, Caroline islands.

Ruac, islet of Ruk, Caroline islands. 7° 41′ N., 151° 55′ 22″ E.

Ruadika or Solitary of the Solomon islands. 8° 45′ S., 159° 47′ E.

Ruapuke, at east entrance to Foveaux strait, New Zealand.

Ruarua, a group of several islets off the east side of Yendua, Fiji.

Rubiana, New Georgia or Marovo of the Solomon islands. 8° 22′ S., 157° 17′ E. **11.**

Ruk, Truk or Hogoleu, of the Caroline islands, was discovered by Duperrey June 24, 1824. The largest group in the Carolines, composed of ten high, basaltic islands in an immense lagoon, with numerous islets (about 60) on the outer reef. Some of these islands rise to a height of 1000 ft., and are 10–15 m. in circumference. South, Givry, Hacq and Lauvergne are on a rectangular reef 12×5 m., detached

from the main reef. Pis, Tsis, Tol, Woles, Salat or Chassaut, Cuop, Faleü, Umol, Pones are some of the islands. Rev. F. M. Price, an American missionary stationed on Ruk, estimates the population at 15,000. The north end is in 7° 42′ 30″ N., 151° 46′ E. **4.**

Run, in Geelvink bay on the north coast of New Guinea. 2° 30′ S., 134° 35′ E.

Rua kiki, off the northeast coast of Guadalcanar, Solomon islands. 9° 30′ 05″ S., 160° 37′ E.

Rua suli, off the northeast coast of Guadalcanar, Solomon islands. 9° 30′ S., 160° 36′ E.

Rurick, see Arutua of the Paumotu archipelago.

Rurutu or Oheteroa, of the Austral group, was discovered by Cook, August 14, 1769; 1350 ft. high. Population about 600, all Protestant, under the teaching of the London Missionary Society. Annexed by France in 1889. 22° 29′ S., 151° 20′ 25″ W.

Russell or Pavuvu, a group northwest from Guadalcanar, 20 m. E-W., 12 m. N-S.; largest island is 1600 ft. high. Natives peaceable, keen traders. 9° 04′ S., 159° 05′ E.

Sabarai or Owen Stanley, of the Louisiade archipelago, is 4×0.3 m., low, thickly wooded; inhabited. 11° 08′ S., 153° 06′ E. Also spelled Sabari.

Sable, south from Goodman in the Bismarck archipelago. 3° 32′ S., 154° 36′ E.

Sabuda, on the New Guinea coast. 2° 37′ S., 131° 38′ E.

Saddle, see Lo, New Hebrides.

Saddle, in Torres strait. 10° 10′ S., 142° 40′ E.

Sagitaria (La), an island discovered by Pedro Fernandez Quirós, 12–13 February, 1606. According to Espinosa this is Tahiti.

Saibai, low, 12×4 m. on the south coast of New Guinea. Population, 100. East end is in 9° 24′ S., 142° 47′ E.

Sainson, low, wooded island on the north coast of Humboldt bay, New Guinea. 3° 09′ S., 142° 24′ E.

Saint Aignan, see Misima, Louisiade archipelago. Saint Aignan was a Lieutenant on the *Recherche.*

St. Ambrose is 4 m. in circumference, 720 ft. high (1500 ft. Maclear). 26° 19′ 45″ S., 79° 49′ 45″ W.

St. André, see Sansoral.

St. Andrew, a group of six islands near the Admiralty islands: Violet, Waikatu, Bull, Broadmead, Berry and a bushy islet. Natives seem to be a finer race than the New Irish or Solomon islanders. 2° 26′ S., 147° 24′ E.

St. Augustine, see Nanomea, Ellice group. **16.**

St. Bartholomew, see Malo, New Hebrides.

St. Bruno, an inhabited islet off the northeast point of Gardenijs, in the Bismarck archipelago.

St. Claire, see Merigi of the New Hebrides.

St. David, see Pegan.

St. Felix is 9 m. west from St. Ambrose; barren, volcanic. 26° 16′ 46″ S., 80° 00′ 15″ W.

St. George or San Jorge, see Tuilagi, Solomon islands.

St. Ignace or Hardy, islet in Ugué bay on the northeast coast of New Caledonia.

St. John, see Wonneram, Bismarck archipelago.

St. Joseph, near Gardenijs, Bismarck archipelago; about 650 ft. high; inhabited.

St. Matthias or San Matthias, of the Bismarck archipelago, was discovered by Dampier; 24 m. E-W., 15 m. N-S. 1° 40′ S., 149° 40′ E.⊙ **10.**

St. Patrick, of the Admiralty group. 2° 32′ S., 147° 15′ E.

St. Peter, see Ponafidin of the Bonin islands.

St. Phalle, island in Arembo bay on the southwest side of New Caledonia.

St. Phalle, islet on the west part of Balabio reef, New Caledonia.

St. Simeon, see Tanere, Paumotu archipelago. **21.**

Saipan or Seypan, of the Marianas, was discovered by Magalhães March 6, 1521. Volcanic; 14 m. long, 1345 ft. high (Marche). Once populous, but now depopulated by the Spaniards who also drove out an American colony in 1815. In 1877 it was repeopled by importing 876 Chamorros and Caroline islanders. Saipan is the Serpana of Quirós, who visited it in 1596. 15° 15′ N., 145° 44′ E. See map under title Marianas.

Sakau, islet off northeast point of Espiritu Santo, New Hebrides; about 500 ft. high.

Sakau, islet southeast from Malekula, New Hebrides; 1.7 m. NE-SW.; 340 ft. high.

Sakea, islet of Fakaafo. 9° 26′ S., 171° 13′ W.

Saken, see Katiu of the Paumotu archipelago. **21.**

Salat or Chassant, islet of Ruk, Caroline islands.

Sala y Gomez was discovered in 1793 by the Spanish commander of that name. Small, rocky; inhabited only by birds. 26° 27′ 41″ S., 105° 28′ W.

Saltoi, see Arorai of the Gilbert islands.

Salwati, off the northwest coast of New Guinea. About 30 m. in diameter. Subject to the Sultan of Tidore. Papuan with admixture of Malay. Mohammedans. Wild tribes in the interior. 1° 15′ S., 130° 45′ E.

Sam, a low island of Fiji. 17° 35′ 30″ S., 177° 25′ 20″ E.⊙

Samarai or Dinner, in China strait, New Guinea; 1.5 m. in circumference, 155 ft. high. From June to December not unhealthy. No good water. 10° 37′ S., 150° 41′ E.

Samarang, a name of Palmyra.

Samba, native name of Mendaña's Santa Ysabel, Solomon islands.

Samoan Islands lie between the parallels 13° 30′–14° 30′ S. and the meridians 168°–173° W. Krusenstern believed them identical with the Bauman islands seen by Roggewein in 1721. So far as any certain knowledge of them was obtained we are indebted to Bougainville who, in 1768, touched there and called the group *Iles des Navigateurs.* The Wilkes expedition, in 1839, surveyed them with some care. The group (with the exception of Rosa or Rose island) is volcanic, but without active craters; although near Olosenga there was a submarine eruption in 1866. There are 13 islands generally surrounded by coral reefs, and there is but one good harbor in the group, that at Pangopango on Tutuila, for Apia on Upolu has only an open anchorage within the reef. The islands are, beginning at the west end, Savaii, Manono, Apolima, Upolu, Fanuatapu, Namua, Nnutele, Nuulua, belonging to Germany; and Tutuila, Anuu, Ofu, Olosenga, Tau and Rose belonging to the United States. Civil wars have prevailed of late years and England, Germany and the United States undertook to establish peace and a gov-

ernment by a tripartite convention (1889) which was a miserable failure, and at last the group was divided, as shown on Map 15, between Germany and the United States. Proclaimed February 16, 1900. The area of the group is about 2650 sq. m.; and the native population, which is gradually diminishing, is estimated at 30,000. From December to April hurricanes may occur. The most complete account of the geography of the Samoan islands will be found in the Journal of the Godeffroy Museum, Hamburg, 1873–5.

San Alessandro or Forfano, one of the Volcano islands. 25° 24′ N., 141° 15′ E.

San Antonio, islet off the northeast point of Gardenijs, Bismarck archipelago; well wooded; natives friendly. 3° 07′ S., 152° 43′ E.

Sanaroa, one of the names of Raputata or Welle in the D'Entrecasteaux group. **9.**

San Augustino, an islet of Oraluk, Caroline islands. 7° 37′ N., 155° 09′ E.

San Augustino, one of the Volcano islands; 623 ft. high. 24° 14′ N., 141° 25′ E.

San Bartolomeo (Bajos é Islas de), islands in 30° N. seen by Quirós.

San Bernardo (Islas de), discovered by Mendaña August 20, 1595, in 10° 40′ S. Danger islands (?). Perhaps the same that Gonzales called Isla de Pescado, February 21, 1606. Quirós Viajes, I., 53, 260; II., 6, 7, 10, 55.

San Bruno, of the Bismarck archipelago. 3° 05′ S., 152° 42′ E.

San Cristóbal, Arossi, Robatu, the Paubro of Gallego in the Solomon group, was discovered by Mendaña in June, 1568; 76×23 m., 4100 ft. high. Northwest point is in 10° 10′ S., 161° 20′ E.

Sand, the western islet of Midway atoll, Hawaiian islands; 1.5×0.7 m., 57 ft. high; little vegetation, sand glaring. 28° 12′ 22″ N., 177° 22′ 20″ W. **2.**

Sand, islet of Onoatoa, Gilbert islands. 1° 49′ S., 175° 37′ E.

Sand islet, see Dao Balayet, New Caledonia.

Sandford, high island of Fiji. 18° 50′ S., 178° 24′ E.⊙

San Dimas, Solomon islands; discovered by Pedro de Ortega Valencia, of Mendaña's expedition, in April, 1568. 9° 31′ S. Quirós Viajes, I., 4; II, 4, 28, 37.

Sands, group in Austral islands; discovered by J. R. Sands, in the whaler *Benjamin Tucker*, October 19, 1845. Examined in 1860 by Captain Lebleux, in the ship *Railleur*, who found a triangular reef, the longest side extending 3 m. NW-SE., with 3 islands, a fourth one at the apex of the triangle 2 m. NE. from central island; highest point, 66 ft. above the sea. Hull, Maria, Sands, Nororutu. Northwest corner 21° 49′ S., 154° 51′ W.

Sandwich, of the Bismarck archipelago, is 6–8 m. from the southwest coast of New Ireland; 10 m. E-W., 8 m. N-S.; 600 ft. high. North point is in 2° 53′ S., 150° 49′ E.

Sandwich, Cook's name for the Hawaiian islands.

Sandwich, see Faté, New Hebrides.

Sandy, one of the Belep islands, New Caledonia. **13.**

Sandy, on the Australian coast. 12° 35′ S., 143° 31′ E.

San Francisco, the name given by Mendaña to Wake island October 4, 1568.

San Francisco, near Gardenijs, Bismarck archipelago; about 650 ft. high; thickly peopled. 2° 50′ S., 152° 38′ E.

San Gabriel, of the Admiralty islands, is about 6 m. long; thickly peopled. 2° 06′ S., 147° 37′ E.

San German (Isla de), discovered among the Solomon islands by Pedro de Ortega Valencia of the Mendaña expedition, April 9, 1568, in 9° 30′ S.

San Jeronimo (Isla de), Solomon islands; one of the discoveries of Pedro de Ortega Valencia. Perhaps the same as San Jorge.

San Jorge (Isla de), Solomon islands, near Santa Ysabel. Natives called it Varnesta or Borne. Discovered April 23, 1568, by Ortega and Gallego of the Mendaña expedition.

San Jorge, of the Admiralty group. 2° 22′ S., 147° 18′ E.

San José, between San Francisco and San Bruno, Bismarck archipelago. 2° 59′ S., 152° 39′ E.

San Juan, see Ugi, Solomon islands.

San Juan Bautista, an unidentified discovery of Quirós, January 29, 1606, in 24° S., 139° W.

San Marcos, see Choiseul, Solomon islands.

San Marcos, discovered by Quirós April 25, 1606, is, according to Espinosa, Pan de Azucar of the Banks islands.

San Mateo (Bajos de) seen by Mendaña, September 1568, in 8° 30′ N.

San Miguel, discovered by Quirós February 9, 1606, in 19° S. The saints of the old Spanish voyagers are harder to find on the charts than saints in real life.

San Miguel, of the Admiralty group. 2° 17′ S., 147° 31′ E.

San Nicolas, another of the discoveries of Ortega and Gallego, April, 1568. "Noroeste de Santa Ysabel;" but there are many islands in that position. **11.**

San Pablo, see Herehieretui of the Paumotu archipelago. **21.**

San Pedro, see Motane of the Marquesas islands. **23.**

San Quentin, see Heraiki of the Paumotu archipelago. **21.**

San Rafael, of the Admiralty islands, is 3 m. long and very flat. 2° 06′ S., 147° 45′ E.

Sansoral or St. André, discovered by Padilla in 1710, consists of two islands, Sansoral and Kodakopuei or Fauna; low, 350 inhabitants resembling the central Carolineans. 5° 20′ N., 132° 20′ E. Also spelled Sonsol, and incorrectly Sonsoral.

Santa Ana, native Itapa, was discovered by Francisco Muñoz Rico, of the Mendaña expedition, July 4, 1568, in the Solomon group; 520 ft. high. 10° 51′ S., 162° 26′ E.

Santa Catalina, native Aguarí, of the Solomon group, was discovered by Francisco Muñoz Rico and Hernan Gallego in July, 1568. It is 2 m. E-W., and 320 ft. high. 10° 54′ S., 162° 25′ E.

Santa Christina (Cristina), see Tahuata of the Marquesas islands.

Santa Clara, a barren island 4–5 m. in diameter, southwest from Juan Fernandez. Also called Goat.

Santa Cruz Group, discovered by Mendaña in 1595; again by Carteret in 1767. Examined by D'Entrecasteaux in 1793. There are seven larger islands, Vanikoro, Tapoua, etc. British protectorate declared August 18, 1898.

Santa Cruz, Egmont or Nitendi (Ndendi) was discovered by Mendaña September 7, 1595; 15 m. long, with fringing reef. Carteret called it Egmont. Here Mendaña died October 18, 1595. 10° 40′ S., 166° 03′ E. **12.**

Sans-Souci, off Berlin harbor on the north coast of New Guinea, comprise Sainson and Faraguet; low, wooded.

Santa Isabel, Solomon islands, see Ysabel.

Santa Maria, see Gaua, New Hebrides.

Santiago, north from San Cristóbal, Solomon islands; discovered by Mendaña May, 1568.

San Urban, close to Guadalcanar; discovered by Hernando Enriquez of the Mendaña expedition. Perhaps San Juan.

Sariba or Hayter, on the New Guinea coast; 5 m. ESE-WNW., 800 ft. high. Named for Lieutenant Hayter. 10° 31′ S., 150° 45′ E.

Sariguan, of the Marianas, a volcanic cone 1.5 m. in diameter. Formerly inhabited, now deserted. 16° 42′ N., 145° 43′ E. See map under title Marianas.

Sarpan, see Rota, Marianas.

Satalo, islet on the south coast of Upolu, Samoan islands.

Satawal or Tucker, of the Caroline islands; discovered by Captain Wilson of the *Duff*, October 25, 1793; 2–3 m. in circumference; 200 inhabitants. 7° 22′ N., 147° 06′ E.

Satoan, of the Mortlock group of the Caroline islands; 7×12 m.; 60 islets and less than 1000 inhabitants. Chickens, pigs, dogs and cats are all eaten here. The south end is in 5° 17′ N., 153° 46′ E. **4.**

Saumatafanga, islet of Fakaafo. 9° 25′ S., 171° 12′ W.

Saunders, see Tapamanu, Society islands. **20.**

Sau sau, islet on the north coast of Vanua levu, Fiji. 16° 16′ 24″ S., 179° 25′ 20″ E.⊙

Savage, see Niüe.

Savaii, of the Samoan islands, is the largest of the group; 40×20 m., 5400 ft. high; shores low. South end in 13° 48′ 40″ S., 172° 17′ 30″ W. Belongs to Germany. **15.**

Savo, a volcano north of the west end of Guadalcanar; the Sesarga of Mendaña. Discovered by Pedro de Ortega Valencia and Hernan Gallego, April, 1568. Surville called it Isla de las Contrariedades. Nearly circular; 4 m. in diameter, 1800 ft. high; At present emits steam. Inhabited. 9° 08′ S., 159° 45′ E.

Scarborough, a name given to the north group of the Gilbert islands from the ship *Scarborough*, one of those commanded by Captains Gilbert and Marshall.

Schanz, see Wotto of the Marshall islands.

Schouten, a group off the north coast of New Guinea consisting of Mysory, Korido and Biak. The last two may be one island. 1° S., 136° E.

Schouten, another group, more to the eastward, consisting of Lesson, Garnot and Blosseville.

Scilly, six islands 60 ft. high, wooded, in the Bismarck archipelago. 4° 03′ S., 151° 22′ E.

Scilly, see Fenuaura of the Society islands.

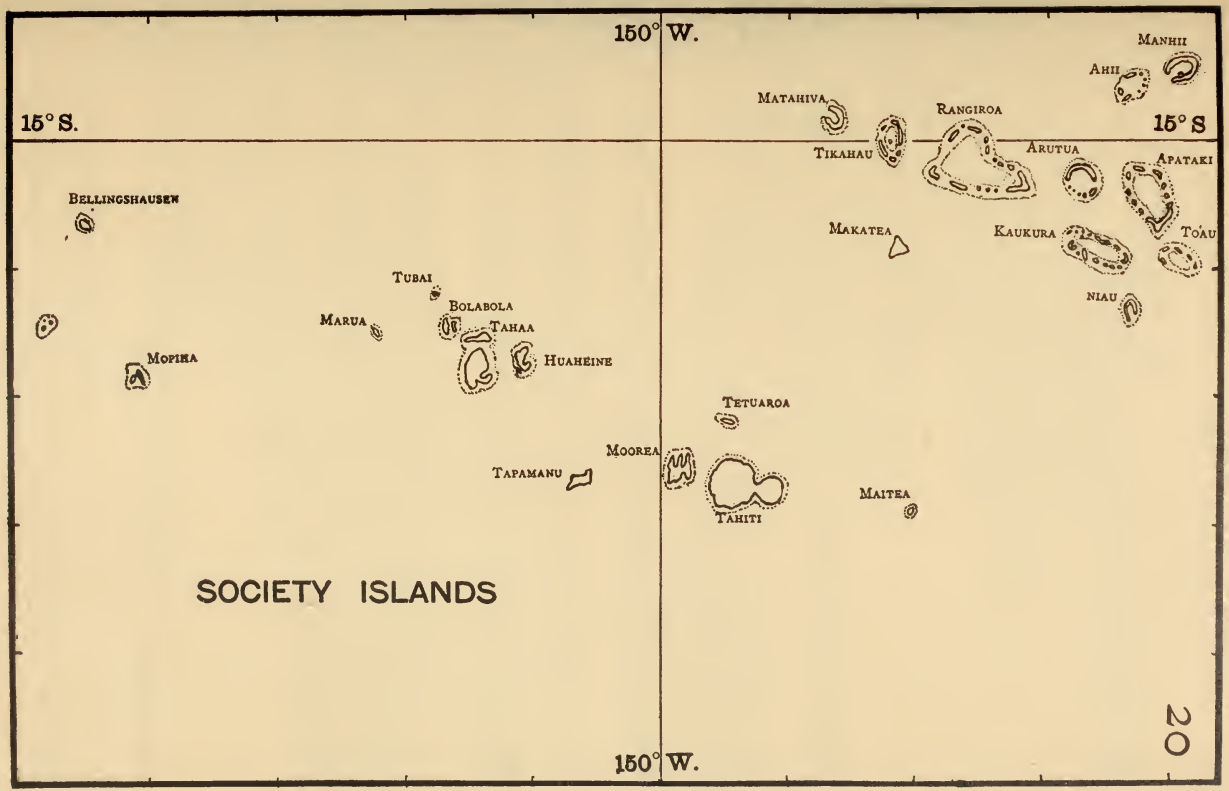
Seagull, a name of the Raeffsky islands, Paumotu archipelago.

Secretary, islet on the southwest coast of Middle island, New Zealand.

Segu, on the New Guinea coast. 5° 08′ S., 145° 50′ E.

Seniavina, Caroline islands; discovered by Lütke in 1828 and named after his vessel. Consist of Ponapé, Ant and Pakin.

Sentinel, East and West; two high islands on either side of the entrance of Taiohae bay, south side of Nukuhiva, Marquesas islands.


150° W.
15° S.
15° S
MANHII
AHII
MATAHIVA
RANGIROA
TIKAHAU
ARUTUA
APATAKI
BELLINGSHAUSEN
MAKATEA
KAUKURA
TOAU
NIAU
TUBAI
BOLABOLA
MARUA
TAHAA
MOPIHA
HUAHEINE
TETUAROA
MOOREA
TAPAMANU
MAITEA
TAHITI
SOCIETY ISLANDS
150° W.
20

SOCIETY ISLANDS

Sepper, see Nuitao of the Ellice group. **16.**

Serapin, islet at entrance to Wanderer bay, on Guadalcanar, Solomon islands, where in 1851 Mr. Boyd, of the yacht *Wanderer*, was massacred. 9° 41′ S., 159° 39′ E.

Serle, see Reao or Pukaruha of the Paumotu archipelago.

Sesarga, Mendaña's name for Savo, Solomon islands.

Setovi or Selovi, a flat island 2 m. east from Aore, New Hebrides.

Seu Seu, islet near Roux group on the south coast of New Guinea.

Seven Islands, a name of Ngatik of the Caroline islands.

Sewell, in Cloudy bay, New Guinea.

Shank, see Nawodo of the Gilbert islands.

Shanz or Schanz, a name of Wotto, Marshall islands.

Sharp, in the Trobriand group. 9° 34′ S., 151° 39′ E.

Sharp, see Panantinian of the Louisiade archipelago.

Shepherd, a group near Api in the New Hebrides, consisting of Tongoa, Tongariki, Buninga, Valea, Ewose, Laika, Mai and Tevala.

Sherrard, on the Australian coast. 12° 58′ S., 143° 37′ E.

Shortland, of the Solomon islands, is 11 m. E. by N.–W. by S., 7 m. wide, 675 ft. high. 7° 03′ S., 155° 45′ E. For Shortland's Journal see Philips' Voyage to Botany bay, ch. xviii.

Shortland, on the southeast coast of New Guinea; 0.3 m. in diameter; 200 ft. high.

Siandé, islet; wooded, at entrance to Port Burai on the southwest side of New Caledonia.

Siapunor, islet of Lukunor of the Caroline islands. **4.**

Siassi, a low archipelago off the east coast of New Guinea, near Umboi. 5° 55′ S., 147° 55′ E.

Sideia or Basilisk, on the New Guinea coast, forms three sides of a hollow square open to the west; 8.2 m. E-W., 7.5 m. N-S.; inhabited; 1330 ft. high. 10° 34′ 20″ S., 150° 49′ 55″ E.

Sidney, see Sydney, a group on the New Guinea coast. 9° 35′ S., 149° 49′ E.

Sidney, or Sydney, of the Phœnix group, was discovered by Captain Emment; 2×1 m.; 20 ft. high. 4° 25′ 30″ S., 171° 21′ 40″ W.⊙ There are remains of stone buildings here.

Sikaiana or Stewart, discovered by Captain Hunter, 1791. Fine robust race of light brown color. Formerly under the Hawaiian flag; British protectorate declared August 18, 1898; 1.2 m. long, 150 ft. high. 9° S., 163° E. Faore, Manduiloto, Barena, Matu avi are uninhabited islands of this group.

Sikalai, islet of Fakaafo. 9° 22′ 25″ S., 171° 12′ W.

Silat, islet of Ruk of the Caroline islands.

Simbo, see Marovo, Solomon islands.

Simlakita, in the lagoon of Egum atoll. 9° 26′ S., 151° 57′ E. **9.**

Simonov, see Tuvana i tholo, Fiji. Named for the astronomer of Bellingshausen's expedition.

Simpson, see Apamama of the Gilbert islands.

Sinclair, small island near Naviti, Yasawa group, Fiji. 17° 12′ 30″ S., 177° 08′ 30″ E.⊙

Sindé, islet within N'Goé reef on the southeast coast of New Caledonia. Is it Siandé?

Single Tree Islet, on the north coast of Vanua levu, Fiji.

Sin Puerto (Isla), discovered by Quirós January 29, 1606, in 24° 45′ S.,=San Juan Bautista? Islands without port are not exceptional.

Sir Charles Hardy lies to the east of New Ireland; 300 ft, high; wooded.

Sir Charles Hardy, a group on the Australian coast. 11° 54′ S., 143° 28′ E.

Sir Charles Saunders, a name given by Wallis to Tapamanu of the Society islands.

Sir Edward Pellew, a group at the west side of the Gulf of Carpentaria; 5 islets, of which Vanderlin is the largest.

Sir Henry Martin, a name of Nukuhiva of the Marquesas islands. **23.**

Sisters, two small islands off the coast of Malaita, Solomon islands.

Six Islands, see Apaiang of the Gilbert islands.

Skelton, a name of Naranarawai of the Louisiade archipelago.

Skiddy, see Namoluk, Caroline islands.

Skobelev, islet in Friedrich Karl harbor on the north coast of New Guinea.

Slade, see Berri Berrije in the Engineer group off New Guinea. 10° 37′ S., 151° 16′ E.

Sloss group, in the Louisiade archipelago, consists of Rara and Panaroba, both small and wooded.

Small, an islet east from Duau, D'Entrecasteaux group. 10° 06′ S., 151° 15′ E.

Smith, low islet of the Underwood group, Fiji. 17° 43′ S., 177° 16′ 20″ E.⊙

Smith = Babagarai near Glentou, New Guinea; uninhabited.

Smyth, see Taongi of the Marshall islands.

Snares, a group of rocks 250 ft high, southwest from Stewart island, New Zealand.

Sobareigi, north from Saibai, New Guinea. 9° 22′ S., 142° 42′ E.

Sobasoba, islet of Duau, D'Entrecasteaux group. 9° 49′ S., 150° 48′ E.

Society Islands, so named by Cook, in 1769, in honor of the Royal Society, were first discovered by Quirós in 1606. Captain Wallis rediscovered the group June 19, 1767, and knowing nothing of previous observations called it for his patron, George III., King George Islands. At that time Lieutenant Furneaux took formal possession. April 2, 1768, Bougainville arrived at Tahiti in the *Boudeuse*, and after a short experience with the inhabitants called it La Nouvelle Cytrehè. The famous transit of Venus expedition, commanded by Lieutenant Cook, arrived April 12, 1769. After the observations were concluded Cook surveyed Tahiti (Otaheité) and discovered the northwestern group to which he gave the name Society, calling Tahiti and the neighboring islands Georgian, but his first name has been extended to the whole group. In 1772 Bonecheo was sent by the Spanish government to these islands, and on his report he was again sent with the means of colonizing as then understood, in 1774. Cook twice again visited Tahiti. The next European to arrive was Lieutenant Bligh in the *Bounty* in 1788. Vancouver came in 1791. In 1842, on account of hostilities to French missionaries, Du Petit Thouars compelled Queen Pomare to sign a treaty in favor of Frenchmen, and this was followed in 1844 by the forcible seizure of the island by Bruat in the name of Louis Philippe of France. In 1888 the entire group was declared under a French protectorate.

While goverument accounts are kept in francs and centimes, the merchants all do business with the Chilean dollar. The principal exports are cotton, copra, coconuts, oranges, vanilla, lime juice and edible fungus. All tropical fruits grow

well when introduced. The climate is hot and moist, causing rapid growth of all vegetation, but is healthy for Europeans. The islands are, from the southeast, Maitea, Tahiti, Tetuaroa, Moorea and Tapamanu for the windward group; and Huaheine, Raiatea, Tahaa, Bolabola, Tubai, Marua, Mopiha and Bellingshausen for the leeward group. **20.**

Socorro (Nuestra Señora del), see Taumaco.

Sogaura, an island north of Saipai on the New Guinea coast. 9° 19′ S., 142° 44′ E.

Sola, see Pylstaart.

Solander is west of Foveaux strait; mountainous, 1075 ft. high. 46° 32′ S. Named for Dr. Solander, one of Cook's naturalists.

Solia, islet of Kia, Fiji.

Solitaria (La), discovered by Mendaña August 29, 1595. Native name Tayti. 10° 40′ S.

Solitary, in Huon gulf on the east coast of New Guinea. 7° 10′ S., 147° 00′ E.

Solitary, see Ruadika of the Solomon islands.

Solomon Islands. A large group discovered by Mendaña in 1567. This interesting Spaniard, in his anxiety to colonize and make his discoveries of use to his country, strove for many years to induce the authorities to send another expedition; but it was not until 1595, when he was advanced in years, that his wishes bore fruit. He was not destined to again see the islands which had been named *Islas de Salomon* in hopes to attract colonists to this supposed Ophir. Mendaña died at Santa Cruz, and the remains of his expedition sailed on to Manila. The narrative of Gallego, the pilot of the first expedition, had been suppressed, and that of Quirós, who held the same position in the second expedition, met the same fate. Drake had made his name terrible in the Pacific, and the jealousy of the Spaniards led to a studied concealment of their discoveries, and for two centuries the memory of this group was fading and passing into legend. So it was that the Spanish discoveries profited no one; and even when at last the suppressed journals were brought to light they afforded little new information, for the work of discovery had been done again in the meantime. In 1767 Carteret sighted outlying islands of the group (Gower), and also a part of Malaita, but he did not suspect that he had found the Solomon islands, although he had been looking for them. The next year Bougainville made more definite work, but the real discovery took many years, and to the present no sufficient survey has been made. Only the shores of the larger islands have been explored, and the outlines are very inexact on the charts.

For more than thirty years the Melanesian Mission has braved the dangers of climate and savages and made it possible to land on many islands of the group. Dr. Guppy says truly that the only redeeming feature of the intercourse of the white man with these islanders is this grand mission.

The group covers an area 600 m. in length NE-SW. Most of the islands are volcanic, some are calcareous, and some are both. The natives are Papuan, but show traces of Melanesian, Polynesian and Malay. They are of medium height, well-proportioned, but do not have attractive features. The scantiest clothing is worn, but ornaments are much in use, such as bracelets, anklets and nose pins. Cannibals generally, they yet make good servants.

The principal islands are, beginning at the northwest, Bouka, Bougainville,

Shortland, Fauro, Choiseul, Ysabel, St. George, Gower in the German part; and Mono, Vella Lavella, Ronongo, Narovo, New Georgia (Rubiana), Buena Vista, Florida, Guadalcanar, Malaita, Ulava, San Cristóval in the English portion. As the map (**12**) does not give the line of demarcation between the portions allotted to Great Britain and to Germany, the official bounds may be given here. Southward and eastward of a line joining the undermentioned positions these islands belong to the former, northward and westward to Germany.

A.	Lat. 8° 00′ S.	Long. 154° 00′ E.		E.	Lat. 8° 50′ S.	Long. 159° 50′ E.	
B.	" 7° 15′ S.	" 155° 25′ E.		F.	" 6° 00′ S.	" 173° 30′ E.	
C.	" 7° 15′ S.	" 155° 35′ E.		G.	" 15° 00′ S.	" 173° 30′ E.	
D.	" 7° 26′ S.	" 156° 40′ E.					

Since the above was written the Solomon islands have been repartitioned between England and Germany as a part of the arrangement by which the former withdrew from the Samoan group. The convention was signed at London on the 14th November, 1899, but proclaimed by the High Commissioner for the Western Pacific at Suva, 6th October, 1900. It transfers from Germany to the Protectorate of the British Solomon islands the following:—

Choiseul, and the small islands depending thereon; Ysabel, and the small islands depending thereon, including Ramos and St. George; Shortland, with Morgusaia, Alu, Poporang, Faise, Onua and Ballale; Fauro, with Oema (island and atoll), Ovau, Asie, Illina, Nusave, Niellei, Nusakoa, Benana, Nufahana, Munia, Piedu, Masamasa and Cyprian Bridge; Tasman or Niumanu atoll, comprising Niumanu, Loto and thirty-seven others; Ontong Java; El Roncador or Candelaria reef; Gower or Inattendue.

Songo, a low coral islet at the entrance to Na Tandola harbor on the west coast of Viti levu, Fiji.

Soni, a high island of the Hudson group, Fiji. 17° 44′ S., 177° 07′ 40″ E.⊙

Sonsol = Sansoral of the Pelew islands. Not Sonsoral. Sonsol with Fauna forms the group of St. André. 5° 20′ N., 132° 20′ E.

Sophia, Mattinson, Independence or Rocky, of the Ellice group; 2–3 m. in circumference; wooded. 10° 46′ S., 179° 31′ E. **16.**

Sorol or Philip, of the Caroline islands, was discovered by Captain Hunter in 1791, who called it Philip. Consists of two small groups 5 m. apart; 20 inhabitants. 8° 06′ N., 140° 03′ E.

Sotoan, see Satoan, Caroline islands.

South, islet Caroline atoll. 10° 00′ 01″ S., 150° 14′ 30″ W.

South, islet of Ruk, Caroline islands. 6° 57′ N., 151° 57′ 30″ E.

Sovu, three uninhabited rocks off the northeast coast of Vanua Mbalavu, Fiji. The most westerly has a peak 230 ft. high.

Sowek, a small group on south coast of Korido, Schouten islands. 0° 45′ S., 135° 25′ E.

Spear, a group on the northeast coast of New Guinea. 8° 58′ 30″ S., 149° 10′ E.

Speiden, see Tavarua, Fiji. A name given by Wilkes for the purser of the *Peacock*.

Speiden, see Nuitao of the Ellice group. Spelled also Spieden in Ex. Ex.

Spencer Keys, see Ngoli, Caroline islands.

Spike, low and wooded, 1 m. in diameter, near North Foreland, New Guinea.

Spires, two small coral patches near Utian of the Louisiade archipelago.

Squally, of Tasman, is the Kerué of Bougainville; about 2 m. in diameter, low and wooded. 1° 40′ S., 150° 30′ E. **10.**

Staaten Land, Tasman's name for New Zealand.

Stacey, see Su-a-u, New Guinea. 10° 43′ 30″ S., 150° 14′ E.

Stalio, on the southeast coast of Bougainville, Solomon islands. 6° 25′ S., 155° 56′ E.

Stanton, see Babaman of the Louisiade archipelago.

Star or Star Peak, see Merlav, New Hebrides.

Starbuck, or Volunteer, was discovered by Captain Starbuck of *L'Aigle*, whaler, in which the Hawaiian king, Liholiho, and suite went to England. Sighted by Lord Byron when he returned the bodies of the King and Queen. Taken by the British in December, 1866; 5 m. E-W., 1.5 m. N-S., 15 ft. high; a guano island. 5° 38′ S., 155° 55′ W.

Starbuck, see Aranuka of the Gilbert islands.

Staver, see Vostok.

Steeple, see Jemo, Marshall islands. Properly Steep to.

Stephen, see Ugar, Torres strait.

Stewart, New Leinster or South Island (Rakiura), of New Zealand, was discovered by Cook in 1770. In 1809 it was explored and surveyed by Captain J. Chase in the *Pegasus;* named for W. Stewart, First Officer; then uninhabited. Population, in 1886, 200; mostly Maoris or half-breeds; 39 m. N-S., 20 m. E-W., 3200 ft. high, wooded. On the west coast are islets Long, Mogy and Codfish. Other islets are Bench, Weka, Breaksea, Entrance, Pearl, Anchorage, Noble, Wedge, Ernest and Raggedy.

Stewart, see Sikaiana. Discovered by Captain Hunter in 1791.

Stirling, south from Mono, Solomon islands, is a raised coral reef 200 ft. high; 3×0.5 m. 7° 25′ S., 155° 31′ E.

Stobual, islet of Aurh of the Marshall islands. 8° 18′ 42″ N., 171° 12′ E. **6.**

Storm, a high island of Fiji. 18° 20′ 20″ S., 178° 10′ 15″ E.⊙

Strachan, a large interfluvial island on the south coast of New Guinea, between the Wassi Kussa and Mai Kussa rivers.

Stradbroke, 33×6 m. off Moreton bay, Queensland. North point is in 27° 23′ S., 153° 15′ E.

Straggling, northeast of the east point of Deaf Adder bay, New Guinea; 2.2 m. off shore. 7° 27′ S., 147° 27′ E.

Strait (E.), in Torres strait. 10° 29′ S., 142° 26′ E.

Strawn, islet of Palmyra.

Strong, see Kusaie, of the Caroline islands.

Stuart, near Mbenga, Fiji; high, 1.5 m. in circumference. 18° 24′ 20″ S., 178° 05′ 25″ E.⊙

Stuers consists of Marai and Taliwewai in the Louisiade archipelago. 11° 07′ S., 151° 08′ E.

Su-a-u or Stacey was formerly supposed the south end of New Guinea; extends 2 m. NE-SW.; 787 ft. high. 10° 43′ S., 150° 14′ E.

Suckling Reef, see Uluma of the Louisiade archipelago.

Sudest, see Tagula of the Louisiade archipelago.

Sue, of the Three Sisters in Torres strait; 15 m. from Warrior. 10° 13′ S., 142° 49′ E.

Sugar-loaf, 13 m. south from Admiralty island; 4–5 m. in circumference; 800 ft. high. 2° 22′ 30″ S., 146° 49′ 15″ E.

Sugar-loaf, see Obelisk of the Marquesas islands.

Sugar-loaf, see Mota of the Banks islands.

Suhm, of the Admiralty group; half a mile long; uninhabited. 1° 50′ S., 146° 33′ E. Named for Rudolph von Willemoes Suhm, naturalist on the *Challenger*.

Suk or Pulo Suk, of the Caroline archipelago, was discovered by Ibargoitia in 1799. Population, 100 Polynesian. 6° 28′ N., 149° 30′ E.

Suk, see Supiori of the Schouten islands.

Sule, islet on the east coast of Ysabel, Solomon islands. 8° 05′ S., 159° 32′ E.

Sulphur, one of the Volcano islands. 24° 50′ N., 141° 18′ E.

Sunday, islet north from Moratau, of the D'Entrecasteaux group. 9° 16′ S., 150° 30′ E.

Sunday, see Peru of the Gilbert islands.

Sunday, see Raoul, Kermadec islands.

Supiori or Suk, of the Schouten islands in Geelvink bay on north coast of New Guinea.

Surprise, one of the Huon group, 2 m. E-W., 1 m. N-S. 18° 31′ S., 163° 08′ E. **13.**

Susui, of the Exploring islands, Fiji, is between Munia and Vanua valavo; cultivated. 17° 21′ S., 181° 03′ E.⊙

Suvárov, a group discovered by Lieutenant Lazarev in the *Suvárov* in 1814. A reef 8 m. N-S., and nearly as broad, has several wooded islets mostly in the northern part. British protectorate declared April 22, 1889. 13° 13′ S., 163° 09′ 15″ W.

Suvárov, see Taka of the Marshall islands. **6.**

Suwarro, a low, wooded islet off Malekula, New Hebrides.

Suwan, mangrove islet off Malekula, New Hebrides.

Swain, see Gente Hermosa.

Swallow, see Matema. **12.**

Swallow, see Canton, Phœnix group.

Swede, see Lamotrek, Caroline islands.

Sweers, a long, narrow island east from Bentinck, Wellesley islands, in the Gulf of Carpentaria. 17° 05′ S., 139° 54′ E.

Sydenham, see Nonuti, Gilbert islands. **7.**

Sydney, Phœnix islands, was discovered by Captain Emment. It is a coral reef with closed lagoon, 2×1.7 m. British protectorate declared June 26, 1889. West side is in 4° 27′ 22″ S., 171° 15′ 09″ W. **17.**

Sydney, a group in Ward Hunt strait, New Guinea. 9° 35′ S., 149° 49′ E.

Ta, islet of Pakin, Caroline islands. **5.**

Taabame, islet on a reef of the same name on the northeast coast of New Caledonia.

Taanlai and Taanlo, islets near Paâbâ on the northwest coast of New Caledonia.

Taaruto, on the northeast coast of Guadalcanar, Solomon islands. 9° 35′ S., 160° 37′ E.

Tabal, islet of Aurh of the Marshall islands. **6.**

Tabanagore = Tabunagora.

Table, see Kâmac, New Caledonia.

Table, see Motumau, New Zealand.

Tabua, high islet off Viti levu, Fiji. West side is in 17° 30′ S., 177° 30′ 10″ E.

Tabunagora, an islet of the outer ring of Egum atoll at the northeast part, on the south side of the opening to the lagoon. 9° 21′ 30″ S., 153° 02′ E.

Taburari, islet of Oneatoa, Gilbert islands. 1° 54′ 45″ S., 175° 47′ 10″ E.

Tabutha or Cap, inhabited island of Fiji, 3×1.7 m., 350 ft. high. 17° 40′ S., 181° 12′ E.⊙

Taenga or Holt, discovered in the *Margaret* in 1803 and named Holt; low, inhabited. Northwest point is in 16° 18′ S., 143° 17′ W. Paumotu archipelago. **21.**

Tafahi or Boscawen, of the Tongan islands, was discovered by Lemaire and Schouten May 11, 1616, and by them named Cocos. Wallis, in 1767, named it Boscawen; 2000 ft. high; inhabited. 15° 52′ S., 173° 50′ W.

Tafolaelo, islet of Fakaafo. 9° 24′ 50″ S., 171° 12′ W.

Tagaik, islet of Pakin, Caroline islands. 7° 04′ 04″ N., 157° 47′ E.

Tagula or Sudest is the largest of the Louisiade archipelago, being 40×8 m., and 2689 ft. high; wooded and inhabited. Northwest point is in 11° 20′ S., 153° 11′ E.

Tahaa is within the same reef with Raiatea, Society islands; 1936 ft. high. Many islets on the reef. 16° 35′ S., 151° 35′ 06″ W. **20.**

Tahanea or Tchitschagof, of the Paumotu archipelago, a reef covered with wooded islets. Three good entrances to the lagoon. The west end is in 16° 52′ S., 144° 58′ W. **21.**

Tahanlagh, islet off the north end of Balabio, New Caledonia. **13.**

Tahiti or Otaheité, of the Society islands, the Sagittaria of Quirós who discovered it February 10, 1606. Wallis rediscovered it in 1767. 17° 38′ 30″ S., 149° 30′ W.⊙ 33 m. NW-SE.; divided into two parts by an isthmus about 1.2 m. wide, the smaller called Taiarapu. Orohena, the highest peak, is 7329 ft. Barrier reef surrounds the island at a distance of 1–2 m., within which are several good harbors, the principal being Papieté on the northwest. Here is the seat of Government. Point Venus, the place of Cook's observations, is on the north side. **20.**

Tahuata or Santa Cristina, of the Marquesas islands, was discovered by Mendaña 21–22 July, 1595; 8.5 m. N-S., 1.2–5 m. E-W.; 3280 ft. high. Population, in 1888, was 408. 9° 56′ 21″ S., 139° 06′ W. **23.**

Tahura, old chart name for Kaula of the Hawaiian islands. **1.**

Tahurowa = Kahoolawe, Hawaiian islands.

Taiahu, islet on the east reef of Huaheine.

Taiaro or King, of the Paumotu archipelago, was discovered by Captain Fitzroy of H. M. S. *Beagle* in 1835. The lagoon is closed; islets wooded; few inhabitants. 15° 46′ S., 144° 37′ W. **21.**

Taifaur, a grassy islet, 270 ft. high, northwest from Abaga gaheia in the Louisiade archipelago.

Taii, islet of Tongatabu on the northeast. 21° 01′ S., 174° 57′ W. **18.**

Taitaka, islet in the centre of Port Stanley, Malekula, New Hebrides; 400×200 yds.

Taka or Suvárov, atoll with closed lagoon and a few islets on the east reef. Population, 20 in 1860. Discovered in 1814 by Lieutenant Lazarev in the *Suvárov*. Protectorate declared by Great Britain April 22, 1889. 13° 15′ S., 163° 10′ W.

Takain, islet of Ponapé, Caroline islands. **5.**

Takapoto (Oura of Cook), in the King George group, of the Paumotus. It is low, wooded, with closed lagoon and many islets. North point is in 14° 32′ 08″ S., 145° 14′ 30″ W. **21.**

Takaroa (Tiokea of Cook), low, wooded atoll, open lagoon; with the preceding forms King George group. The north point is in 14° 22′ 10″ S., 144° 58′ 30″ W. **21.**

Taka, islet of Pingelap, Caroline islands. **5.**

Taki, a low island of Fiji. 17° 07′ 06″ S., 176° 52′ 50″ E.⊙

Takoumé = Takurea of the Paumotu archipelago. **21.**

Takurea, Wolkonski or Takoumé, is an inhabited atoll with closed lagoon. Northeast end is in 15° 39′ 30″ S., 142° 06′ 15″ W. **21.**

Takutea or Fenua iti, of the Hervey islands, is 3 m. in circumference, uninhabited, well wooded. 19° 49′ S., 158° 16′ W. **23.**

Talbot, a small group on the south coast of New Guinea between 142° 08′–142° 22′ E. longitude and 9° 15′–9° 21′ S. latitude. Consists of Kawa, Mata kawa, Adabadana kawa, Karobailo kawa, Kussa and Boigu. **8.**

Taliwewai, a low coral island of the Stuers group, Louisiade archipelago. **9.**

Taloes, islet of Ruk, south side of east entrance to the lagoon.

Tamami, see Tinakula of the New Hebrides. **12.**

Taman (Tomun or Tanman), islet of Ponapé, Caroline islands.

Tamana or Rotcher, of the Gilbert islands, is 3×0.7 m. Population, 500. 2° 32′ S., 175° 55′ E.

Tamatam or Los Martires, of the Caroline islands, consists of a reef 11 m. N-S., 6 m. E-W., with four islands: on the north, Ollap; in the centre, Fanadik; and at the south, two called Tamatam. About 200 inhabitants. East end is in 7° 27′ 30″ N., 149° 28′ E.

Tamborua, islet 99 ft. high at the entrance to Wailea bay on the north coast of Vanua levu, Fiji. **14.**

Tami, native name of the Crétin islands on the New Guinea coast. Four low, well wooded and inhabited islands. 6° 45′ S., 147° 54′ E.

Tanabuli, on the southeast of Ysabel, Solomon islands. 8° 27′ S., 159° 43′ E.

Tandé, 1070 ft. high. 20° 05′ S., 163° 46′ E.

Tandruku, islet 35 ft. high off the northeast coast of Viti levu, Fiji.

Tangadio, islet on the northwest coast of New Caledonia.

Tangoa = Tanoa = Tongoa, New Hebrides.

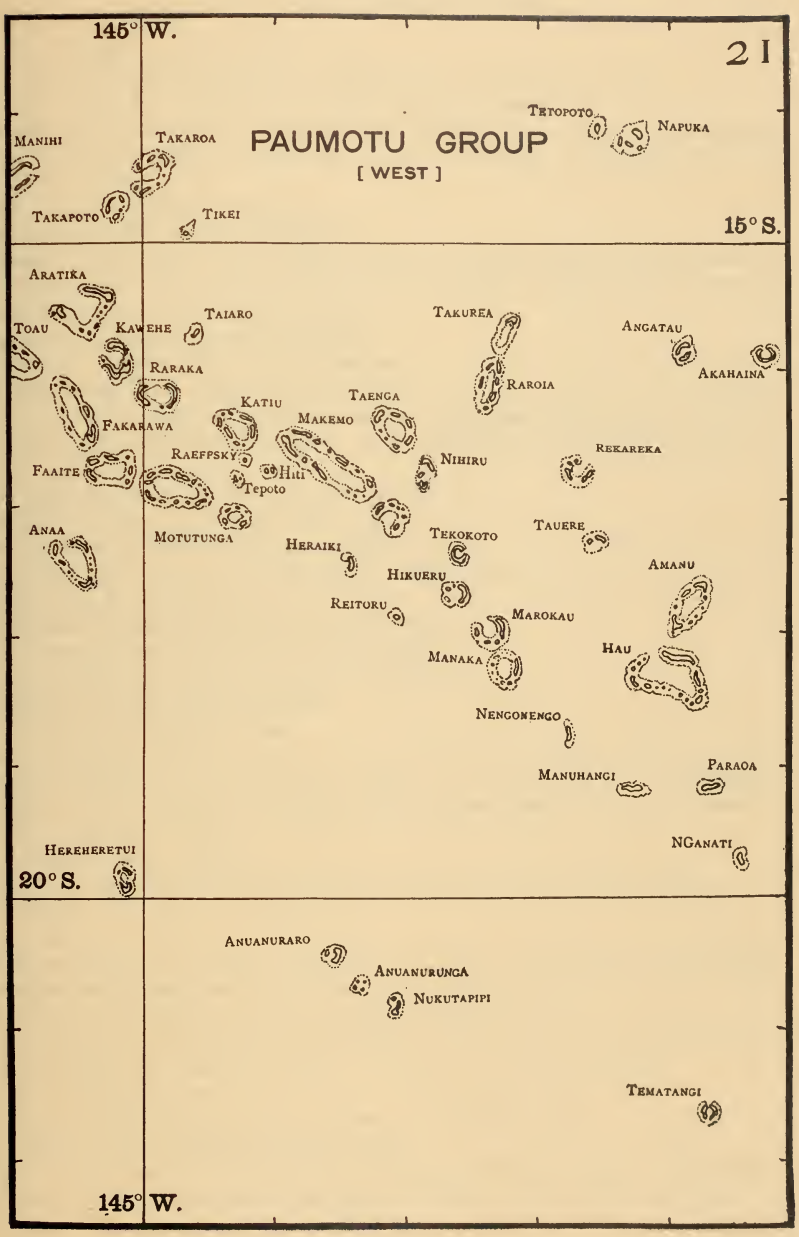
Tanlé, islet at the mouth of Tanlé bay on the northwest coast of New Caledonia.

Tanna or Aipere, of the New Hebrides, was discovered by Cook in 1774. An active volcano, Mt. Yasua, has been in continuous eruption since the time of Cook. In 1878 there was a severe earthquake which altered the region about Port Resolution. In the centre mountains rise to about 3000 ft. Some 8000 natives, formerly cannibals. 19° 31′ 17″ S., 169° 20′ E. The size is given in one place at 30×10 m. In another, of equal authority, 18×10 m. And still another says 40×35 m. The reader may choose. Tanna = Honua = land. **12.**

Tannawa, islet of Viti levu, Fiji. 17° 47′ 16″ S., 178° 39′ 10″ E.⊙

Tanyah, islet of Oneatoa of the Gilbert islands. 1° 47′ S., 175° 34′ E. **7.**

Taongi, Gaspar Rico or Smyth, a low atoll with closed lagoon. 14° 45′ N., 169° 15′ E.


145° W.
PAUMOTU GROUP
[WEST]
Tetopoto
Napuka
Manihi
Takaroa
Takapoto
Tikei
15° S.
Aratika
Toau
Kawehe
Taiaro
Raraka
Takurea
Raroia
Angatau
Akahaina
Katiu
Taenga
Makemo
Fakarawa
Raefpsky
Faaite
Hiti
Tepoto
Nihiru
Rekareka
Motutunga
Anaa
Heraiki
Tekokoto
Tauere
Hikueru
Amanu
Reitoru
Marokau
Manaka
Hau
Nengonengo
Manuhangi
Paraoa
Hereheretui
NGanati
20° S.
Anuanuraro
Anuanurunga
Nukutapipi
Tematangi
145° W.

Taoru, islet of Raiatea, Society islands. **20.**

Taoui, one of the Admiralty islands. West end in 2° S., 146° 32′ E. **10.**

Tapak, islet on the northeast side of Ponapé, Caroline islands.

Tapamanu or Saunders, also called Maiaiti and Tubuai manu, of the Society islands, was discovered by Captain Wallis July 28, 1767; 6 m. long. Northeast point is in 17° 38′ 41″ S., 150° 33′ W.

Tapelau, islet of Yap, Caroline islands.

Tapimoor, islet of Mille, Marshall islands.

Tapiteuea or Drummond, of the Gilbert islands, was discovered by Captain Bishop of the *Nautilus*. It is 30 m. long and 0.5–0.7 m. wide. Population, 7000–8000. North point is in 1° 08′ S., 174° 37′ 30″ E.

Tapitu, a form of Tapiteuea, Gilbert islands.

Tapu, island in Auckland harbor, New Zealand.

Tapua, Utupua or Edgecumbe, in the Santa Cruz group, was discovered by Mendaña in 1595. Carteret named it Edgecumbe in 1764. The west summit is in 11° 17′ 30″S., 166° 32′ 14″E., according to D'Urville. British protectorate declared August 18, 1898. **12.**

Tapui, a conical islet in Ahurei bay, island of Rapa.

Tarakoi, islet of Rapa. 27° 35′ S., 144° 18′ W.

Taravai or Belcher, islet of the Mangareva group.

Tarawa, Cook or Knoy (not Knox), of the Gilbert islands; 18 m. N-S., 13 m. E-W. North end is in 1° 39′ 05″ N., 173° 02′ E. **7.**

Tareti, a sandy island near Noumea, New Caledonia.

Taritari, a common form of Butaritari, Gilbert islands.

Tariwerwi, see Ouessant, of the Louisiade archipelago.

Tarrang, islet of Yap, Caroline islands.

Tasiko, see Api, New Hebrides. **12.**

Tasman, atoll discovered by Tasman in 1700, and seen by Captain Welling in 1824. Some 40 islands on a reef encircling a lagoon; 11 m. E-W., 7 m. N-S. Inhabitants resemble Gilbert islanders. Niumano, the largest island, is on the east side in 4° 35′ S., 159° 30′ E. British protectorate proclaimed October 6, 1900.

Tassai or Brumer, New Guinea.

Tastu, an inhabited island in Humboldt bay on the north coast of New Guinea.

Tatafa, islet 3 m. southwest from Lefuka in the Hapai group of the Tongan islands. **18.**

Tatakoto, called also Narcissus, Egmont and Clerke, of the Paumotu archipelago, was discovered by Bonecheo in 1774; 4×1 m.; inhabited. 17° 18′ S., 138° 19′ W. **22.**

Tatana, islet in Port Moresby on the south coast of New Guinea.

Tau, the largest of the Manua group, Samoan islands, is 14 m. in circumference, 2500 ft. high; well watered and fertile. Belongs to the United States.

Tau, islet of Tongatabu. **18.**

Taua, islet east from Tangoa, Espiritu Santo, New Hebrides. **12.**

Tauak, lagoon islet of Ponapé, Caroline islands.

Tauan or Mt. Cornwallis, is 9 m. in circumference and 795 ft. high. Inhabitants Negrito. Station of the London Missionary Society. 9° 25′ 30″ S., 142° 32′ E.

Tauata or Santa Cristina, of the Marquesas islands; 9 m. N-S., 5 m. E-W., 3280 ft. high. Population, 450 in 1880. South point is in 10° 02′ S., 139° 09′ W. **23.**

Tauere or Taueri, also St. Simeon, Resolution and Tandrec, of the Paumotu archipelago, was discovered by Bonecheo in 1772. Named by Cook in 1773 after his ship; 4 m. in circumference; two islands. West point is in 17° 22′ 21″ S., 141° 29′ 39″ W. **21.**

Taulalia, islet in the Ringgold group, Fiji.

Taumaco, discovered by Quirós, April 7, 1606, and named Nuestra Señora del Socorro, is, according to Espinosa, the Duff group. **12.**

Tauna, islet of Rapa. 27° 36′ S., 144° 17′ W.

Tautu, islet on the northwest of the outer reef of Tahaa, Society islands.

Tauturau, islet of Rapa. 27° 37′ S., 144° 16′ W.

Tavarua or Speiden island, off the west coast of Viti levu, Fiji. 17° 52′ S., 177° 10′ 30″ E. Named Speiden by Wilkes after the Purser of the *Peacock*.

Tavea, high island in Naloa bay, Vanua levu, Fiji. Inhabitants make good pottery. 16° 38′ 24″ S., 178° 43′ 30″ W.⊙

Taviuni or Vuna, Fiji; 23×8 m.; Ngalau peak, 4040 ft. high. Population, 2600 in 1880. East point is in 16° 48′ 30″ S., 180° 14′ E.

Tavua, inhabited islet of Mamanutha i thaki group, Fiji.

Tavuka or Rara ni Tinka, islet 150 ft. high, 2.2 m. south from Yanutha, Fiji.

Tavunasithi, Fiji; coral islet, half a mile in diameter, 200 ft. high; uninhabited.

Tchitschagoff or Tchitchagov, see Tahanea, Paumotu archipelago.

Teapi, see Rapanui.

Teauaua or Hat, islet in Shavay bay on the southeast side of Huahuna, Marquesas.

Tebut, see Lib of the Marshall islands.

Tegua, a circular island in the middle of Torres group, about 3.5 m. in diameter, nearly 600 ft. high; 2.5 m. southeast from Hiw or North island.

Te Houra, see Waikawa, New Zealand.

Teilau, uninhabited islet 500×150 yds., on the southeast coast of Viti levu, Fiji.

Tekareka, see Tekokoto, Paumotu archipelago.

Tekokoto, Tekareka or Doubtful, of the Paumotu archipelago, was discovered by Cook, August 11, 1773. It is a circular reef a mile in diameter. 17° 20′ S., 142° 37′ W.⊙ **21.**

Teku, see Anuanurunga of the Paumotu archipelago.

Teku, see Vanavana of the Paumotu archipelago. **22.**

Tematangi or Bligh lagoon, of the Paumotu archipelago, was discovered by Bligh in 1792. It is 7 m. in diameter. Some of the inhabitants were removed to Tahiti in 1858 on suspicion of having eaten a shipwrecked crew. North point is in 21° 38′ S., 140° 40′ W. **21.**

Temelflua, near Taumaco, the same as Tukopia.

Temo, see Jemo of the Marshall islands.

Temotu or Trevanion, Santa Cruz group, at the entrance of Trevanion lagoon, the Puerto graciosa of Mendaña who named this island La Guerta. Carteret called it Trevanion. It is 10 m. in circuit. British protectorate declared October 1, 1898. The north point is in 10° 40′ S., 165° 41′ 30″ E. **12.**

Tenararo or Bedford island, in the Actæon group of the Paumotu archipelago, is 2 m. in diameter, with a closed lagoon. About 20 inhabitants. 21° 18′ S., 136° 42′ W.

Tenarunga or Minto, of the Actæon group in the Paumotu archipelago, is 7 m. northwest from Maturei vavao. 21° 22′ S., 136° 34′ W. **22.**

Te Ndu encloses Port Laguerre on the west. On the southwest side of New Caledonia; 1 m. N-S.

Tenia, islet on the north side of St. Vincent passage, on the southwest side of New Caledonia.

Tepoto or Ofiti (the Eliza of Mauruc) was discovered by Bellingshausen in 1820. Of the Raeffsky group in the Paumotu archipelago. 16° 48′ S., 144° 19′ W. **21.**

Terio, islet of Apaiang, Gilbert islands. 1° 48′ 30″ N., 173° 01′ E.

Tern, on the Australian coast. 11° S., 142° 46′ E.

Testard, two islets on the southwest side of New Caledonia.

Teste, see Wari on the New Guinea coast.

Tetaro, islet on the northeast part of the outer reef of Raiatea, Society islands.

Tetiaroa, a chart form of Tetnaroa, Society islands. **20.**

Tetuaroa, of the Society islands, was discovered by Quirós, February, 1606. A reef with a dozen islets, wooded. East end is in 17° 07′ 15″ S., 149° 29′ 30″ W.

Tetopoto (Disappointment islands of Byron), of the Paumotu archipelago, covers about 9 sq. m.; no lagoon; uninhabited(?); large trees. 14° 08′ S., 141° 16′ W. **21.**

Teuaua, islet of Uapu in Shavay bay, Marquesas islands.

Teumah, islet at the northwest extremity of Onoatoa, Gilbert islands. 1° 53′ S., 175° 30′ E.

Tevai, within the reef of Vanikoro; 9 m. in circumference; high.

Tevairoa, islet of Bolabola, Society islands.

Tevala, one of the Shepherd islands, New Hebrides; small and almost inaccessible; 324 ft. high at the west end.

Thakaundrove, islet in Uaikava harbor on the south coast of Vanua levu, Fiji.

Thakavi, islet on the north coast of Vanua levu, Fiji.

Thangalai, south from Moturiki on the southeast coast of Viti levu, Fiji. 17° 47′ 46″ S., 178° 46′ 40″ E.

Thikombia (Cicobia), one of the Exploring islands, Fiji; 5 m. northeast from Munia; 3 m. SE-NW.; 1.7 m. wide; north end is in 15° 47′ 40″ S., 180° 09′ E. **14.**

Thithia (Cicia), a fertile, inhabited island 4×3 m., 300 ft. high. Northwest point is in 17° 44′ 30″ S., 180° 42′ E. **14.**

Thombia, the highest of the Ringgold group, is the crater of an extinct volcano, in the centre of which is a lake 24 fathoms deep; whole island not quite 2 m. in circumference; 590 ft. high.

Thompson, Fiji. 18° 30′ 45″ S., 177° 36′ 45″ E.⊙

Thornton, see Caroline.

Three Hills, of the New Hebrides, is 6 m. NE-SW., and 2.5 m. wide. Mae is the central district and is pure Polynesian, while the languages on the other side are Melanesian. The three hills are, from the east, 1850, 1450 and 1400 ft. high. 17° 05′ S., 168° 19′ E. **12.**

Three Kings, group northwest from Cape Marie van Diemen, New Zealand.

Three Sisters, rounded islets near east point of Bultig, New Guinea. 10° 13′ S., 142° 19′ E.

Three Sisters, Las Tres Marias or Olumalau of the Solomon islands. About 10° S., 162° E.; 230–250 ft. high. The south island is named Malaupiua, the north one Alita.

Thrum Cap, see Akiaki of the Paumotu archipelago.

Thukini, islet on the north coast of Vanua levu, Fiji.

Thumbu, islet 100 ft. high at the mouth of Rakiraki river, north coast of Viti levu, Fiji.

Thursday, see Waibeu. Centre of Pearl and Trepang fisheries.

Ti-a, islet at the north end of New Caledonia.

Tiaé, islet at the entrance to Tanlé bay on the northwest coast of New Caledonia.

Tiano, islet on west coast of Raiatea, Society islands.

Tidiaut, two islets off Cape Baye on the northeast coast of New Caledonia.

Tienghiene, islet at the mouth of Nehue bay on the northwest coast of New Caledonia.

Tiere, wooded islet of Tahiti, opposite Tomotai valley.

Tiga, Tika or Boucher, of the Loyalty group, 8–10 m. in circumference, 150 ft. high, with fringing reef. Used as a dump for the worst natives. 21° 29′ 20″ S., 168° 17′ E.

Tiger, an island "inhabited by ferocious savages," discovered by Captain Bristow in 1817; 6.7 m. E-W. 1° 45′ S., 142° 18′ E. Probably identical with Matty, which see. **8.**

Tikahau or Krusenstern, of the Paumotu archipelago, was discovered by Kotzebue in 1815. A small, wooded island 10 m. in diameter, with a lagoon and inhabitants. The north point is in 14° 52′ S., 148° 15′ 15″ W. **20.**

Tikei or Romanzoff, of the Paumotu archipelago, was discovered April 20, 1815, by Otto von Kotzebue and named for Prince Romanzoff. 14° 57′ S., 144° 35′ 30″ W.⊙ **21.**

Timboor, of the Yasawa group, Fiji; high. 16° 40′ S., 177° 30′ 30″ E.⊙

Timoe or Crescent, of the Paumotu archipelago, was discovered by Captain Wilson in the *Duff*, in 1797; uninhabited. Northeast point is in 23° 17′ S., 134° 34′ 10″ W. **22.**

Tinakula or Tamani is a permanently active volcano 2200 ft. high, in the Santa Cruz group. British protectorate declared August 18, 1898. 10° 23′ 30″ S., 165° 47′ 30″ E.

Tindal, see Ailuk of the Marshall islands. **6.**

Tingolanu, a low island off Marovo, Solomon islands; 3–4 m. N-S. 8° 43′ S., 158° 15′ E.

Tinian, of the Marianas, was discovered by Magalhães, March 6, 1521. He called it Bona Vista; 10 m. N-S., 4.5 m. E-W.; 234 inhabitants in 1887. 14° 59′ 22″ N., 145° 33′ E. Low, but volcanic. See map under Marianas.

Tiokea, see Takaroa of the Paumotu archipelago. **21.**

Tioae, islets in bay of the same name near Noumea, New Caledonia.

Tioki, islet of Fakaako. 9° 24′ 20″ S., 171° 12′ W.

Tipamau, islet at the entrance to Fairoa bay, Raiatea, Society islands.

Tiri, a group of low, mangrove-covered islands off Vanua levu, Fiji. Consists of Williams, Green, Mills, Piner, Pully, Richmond and Day.

Tiritiri, in Auckland harbor, New Zealand.

Tissot, see Baibesika, 3 m. east from South cape, of New Guinea.

Tisungatu, islet of Fakaafo. 9° 24′ 35″ S., 171° 12′ W.

Tjan, islet of Maloelab, Marshall islands. 8° 52′ 39″ N., 171° 01′ 31″ E.

Tnaguinui, islet of Nui, on the east side; inhabited. Ellice islands.

Toahotu, islet off Tahaa, Society islands. **20.**

Toamaro, islet off west side of Raiatea, Society islands.

Toass, islet of Elato, Caroline islands. 7° 24′ 30″ N., 146° 19′ E.

Toau or Elisabeth, of the Panmotu archipelago, lagoon atoll with many islets; 20 m. E-W. All the fish in the lagoon are said to be poisonous. The southeast point is in 15° 58′ S., 145° 49′ 30″ W. **21.**

Tobi, Lord North or Neville, was discovered on the ship *Lord North* in 1781; 1.5 m. long, well wooded, inhabited. 3° 03′ N., 131° 04′ E.

Tobin, in Torres strait. 10° 06′ 30″ S., 142° 21′ E. Tobin Cay is in 9° 37′ S., 143° 40′ E.

Tœmo, islet in Port Goro at the south end of New Caledonia.

Tofua (*whale* in Tongan), a volcano 5 m. in diameter, 2800 ft. high. 19° 45′ S., 175° 03′ W.

Tog or South (called Pukapuka by the traders) is an inhabited island of the Torres group, 9 m. in circumference, and 600 ft. high.

Tokelau, see Fakaafo.

Tokelau or Union group consists of Atafu with 63 islets, Nukunau with 93 islets, and Fakaafo with 62. **17.**

Tokikimoa, islet of Fakaafo. 9° 24′ 32″ S., 171° 12′ W.

Tokoeoa, islet on the north of Mille, Marshall islands, at the west side of the entrance to the lagoon.

Tokoriki, uninhabited islet of Mamanutha i thaki group, Fiji.

Tokowa, islet on the west side of the entrance to Port Rhin, Mille, Marshall islands.

Toku, a low island, 11 m. ESE. from Amargura or Fonualei, Tongan islands. 18° 08′ S., 174° 08′ W. **18.**

Tokuna, Toguna or Alcester, 3 islets within one reef in the Trobriand group. 9° 29′ S., 152° 30′ 45″ E. The name seems to belong rather to the people than to the islands.

Tol, islet of Ruk, Caroline islands; 10 m. in circumference, 700 ft. high; largest of the Faitruk group in the western part of the lagoon. 7° 21′ 08″ N., 151° 39′ 22″ E.

Tombarua, low island of Fiji. 17° 59′ 46″ S., 178° 45′ 10″ E.⊙

Tomman or Uru, off the southwest coast of Malekula, New Hebrides; 1 m. NW-SE., 260 ft. high.

Tonga (Toga) or Friendly Islands, a group of 150 islands and islets occupied by some 22,000 inhabitants. It is essentially a volcanic group, although many of the islands are low. The group was discovered by Tasman in 1643. Tongatabu he called Amsterdam, Eua Middleburgh, and Namuka Rotterdam. Cook was there both on his second and third voyages, and gave the name Friendly. The Spaniard Maurelle discovered Vavau in 1781. The government is a limited monarchy, the seat of government at Nukualofa on Tongatabu. Now England controls the group.* The Wesleyan mission was established in 1826, and the inhabitants are all Christian. The group has not been fully surveyed. **18.**

Tongaravu, islet 70 ft. high off the east coast of Viti levu, Fiji.

Tongareva or Penrhyn was discovered by Sever in the ship *Lady Penrhyn.* An atoll 12×7 m., and 50 ft. high; the lagoon is 9 m. across and contains 15 islets. In 1863 it was almost depopulated by Peruvian slavers. March 22, 1888, it was annexed to Great Britain. Tongareva means Tonga in the heavens. 9° 06′ 25″ S., 158° 02′ 10″ W.

*A British protectorate over the entire group was proclaimed May 19, 1900.

Tongariki, volcanic island in the New Hebrides. 17° S., 168° 36′ E. **12.**

Tongatabu or New Amsterdam was discovered by Tasman January 29, 1643; 27 m. E-W., 10 m. N-S., 60 ft. high. Composed entirely of coral rock. In places there are caves with fine stalactites. See Mariner's account. 21° 07′ S., 175° 11′ E.

Tongoa, New Hebrides, the Shepherd islands of Cook, are off the south coast of Espiritu Santo. A Presbyterian mission here. 15° 36′ 12″ S., 167 °E.

Topati, islet on the east reef of Huaheine, Society islands.

Torea, islet on west coast of Raiatea, Society islands.

Torlesse or Bonabonanga, low, wooded, uninhabited islets 8.5 m. southwest from Panniet in the Louisiade archipelago, on a reef 4 m. long. 10° 48′ S., 152° 13′ E. **9.**

Torres (Ababa, Baba or Vava), a group of the Banks islands consisting of Hiw, Metoma, Tegua, Lo, and Tog. They have little water and the natives depend on coconuts for drink. The north island is 1200 ft. high, the others much lower. Melanesian mission has a station here.

Torres, islet of Ruk, Caroline islands. 7° 20′ N., 151° 24′ E.

Tortoise, an islet of the Pleiades group, Loyalty islands. **13.**

Torua, islet of Maloelab, Marshall islands. 8° 43′ 10″ N., 171° 09′ 35″ E.

Totoya, Fiji; 5 m. E-W., 3.5 m. N-S. Notch peak is 1200 ft. high in 18° 56′ 30″ S., 180° 05′ 30″ E.

Totten, a high island of the Yasawa group, Fiji. 17° 29′ 30″ S., 177° 01′ 15″ E.⊙ Named for George M. Totten of the Wilkes expedition.

Touching, see Butaritari, Gilbert islands.

Toukoua, an islet of Ontong Java. With the rest of the group belongs to Great Britain.

Toulon, see Maliu kolo, New Guinea.

Toveru, islet on the west side of Buru bay on the northeast coast of New Caledonia.

Tovu and **Tovu lailai** are both on the same reef on the north coast of Viti levu, Fiji. The former is 250 ft. high.

Tower, of the Galapagos, is 211 ft. high. 0° 20′ N.

Tracey, low, uninhabited island of the Admiralty group.

Tracy, see Vaitapu, Ellice islands. **16.**

Traitor, a group of small and low islands north of Jobi in Geelvink bay, New Guinea. 1° 15′ S., 136° 31′ E.

Traitors or Padeaids on the north coast of New Guinea.

Travers, in Torres strait. 10° 23′ S., 142° 20′ E.

Traversey, see Aurh, Marshall islands.

Treasurers, second in size of the Duff group.

Treasury, see Mono, Solomon islands. **11.**

Tree, 4×2 m. low and wooded, off Fly river, New Guinea. 8° 41′ S., 143° 37′ E.

Tree, islet of Arova, Louisiade archipelago.

Tree, islet of Florida, Solomon islands.

Treguada (La), of the Solomon islands, was discovered by Mendaña in May, 1568. Native name Braba or Vraba. Now Ulaua.

Tres Marias, see Olu malau, Solomon islands.

Trevanion, see Temotu of the Santa Cruz islands.

Treveunen, see Huapu of the Marquesas islands.

Trio, islets on east side of Hugon island on the southwest coast of New Caledonia.

Trobriand, see Kiriwina group.

Troilem, islet of Uluthi, Caroline islands. **3.**

Trois Sœurs, of Surville = Tres Marias of Mendaña = Olu malou.

Tromelin, see Feys of the Caroline islands. **3.**

Truk, a form of Ruk, Caroline islands.

Tsis, islet of Ruk, Caroline islands; 0.7 m. in diameter. 7° 18′ 30″ N., 151° 48′ 30″ E.

Tua, see Quoin, New Guinea.

Tuamaco, a name given by Quirós to Disappointment island in the Duff or Wilson group.

Tuamotu, the French form of Paumotu; *tua* a bunch, and *motu* island.

Tuanae, islet on northeast reef of Maupiti, Society islands.

Tuanaki or Reid, atoll in the Raeffsky group, in the north, uninhabited. 16° 41′ S., 144° 14′ W.

Tuatua, see Haszard islands, Louisiade archipelago.

Tu-aye, islet in Banaré bay on the northwest coast of New Caledonia.

Tubai or Motuiti, uninhabited, lagoon island, Society islands. 16° 15′ S., 151° 48′ W. **20.**

Tubanaielli, west of Kambara, Fiji; uninhabited; 150 ft. high; with fringing reef. 18° 42′ 30″ S., 180° 56′ E.⊙

Tubuai, of the Austral islands, has an encircling reef about a mile from shore. Population in 1881 was 343. 23° 21′ 45″ S., 149° 35′ 35″ W.

Tubuai manu, see Tapamanu, Society islands.

Tubuai, a name often given to the Austral islands from the principal island.

Tubutubu or Engineer, in the New Guinea region.

Tuck, one of the Magellan islands; existence doubtful.

Tucker, see Satawal, Caroline islands. **3.**

Tucopia is 7 m. in circumference, and 3000 ft. high; inhabited by mild and inoffensive Polynesians. British protectorate declared August 18, 1898. 12° 21′ S., 168° 43′ E.

Tuesday islands are in Torres strait. 10° 32′ S., 142° 21′ E.

Tufa, islet of Rongelab of the Marshall islands. 11° 14′ 35″ N., 166° 47′ 40″ E. **6.**

Tufaaga or Tufaka, islet on the northwest coast of Tongatabu. 21°04′S., 175°15′W. **18.**

Tugua, in the Tongan group. **18.**

Tugulu, the northern islet of Pingelap, Caroline islands. 6° 14′ N., 160° 52′ E. **5.**

Tuhoua or Mayor, in the Bay of Plenty, New Zealand.

Tuilagi or St. George, uninhabited island southwest from Ysabel, Solomon islands. 13 m. long. 8° 30′ S., 159° 30′ E. **11.**

Tuinaka or Reid, of the Paumotu archipelago. Northwest point is in 16° 37′ 17″ S., 144° 13′ W.

Tuki, a mile in diameter, off Viti levu, Fiji. 17° 19′ 40″ S., 178° 02′ E.⊙

Tukopia, see Tucopia; Temelflua of Quirós.

Tukua, islet of Ontong Java. 5° 34′ S., 159° 15′ E.

Tuma, in the Kiriwina group. 8° 29′ S., 150° 52′ E.

Tumbu, on the New Guinea coast. 4° 25′ S., 133° 35′ E.

Tuna, islet of Tiri group, 100 ft. high, on the north coast of Vanua levu, Fiji.

Tupete, on the south coast of New Caledonia.

Tupinier, in Dampier strait, Bismarck archipelago. Active volcano, in eruption in 1877. 5° 25′ S., 148° 08′ E.

Tupua or Marion, islet in Teavanui harbor, Borabora, Society islands. **20.**

Turea, on the south coast of New Guinea.

Tureia, Carysfort or Papakena, was discovered by Captain Edwards in H. M. S. *Pandora* in 1791. Lagoon closed. East end is in 20° 45′ S., 138° 30′ W.

Turn-again, on the south coast of New Guinea. 9° 34′ S., 142° 16′ E.

Turtle, see Vatoa, Fiji.

Turtle, islet in Malo pass, Espiritu Santo, New Hebrides.

Turtle, islet in Port Powell, of New Britain.

Turtle-backed, off the New Guinea coast. 9° 54′ S., 142° 46′ E.

Tut or Warrior, an inhabited sandbank with an extensive reef. 9° 48′ S., 142° 55′ E.

Tutuila, of the Samoan islands, is 17×5 m., high, volcanic. Mataafo peak is 2359 ft. high. It has the fine harbor of Pangopango on the south coast, nearly bisecting the island. In Asu bay Comte de Langle, M. de Lamanon and a boat crew of La Pérouse's fleet were massacred in 1787. The west cape is in 14° 20′ 40″ S., 170° 48′ 14″ W. This with the Samoan islands to the eastward now belongs to the United States. **15.**

Tuvana i tholo or Simonov, and Tuvana ira or Michaelov, of Fiji, are each about half a mile in diameter. The surrounding reefs are circular, and the islets are nearer the north side. Named for the astronomer and artist of Bellingshausen, 1820. 21° 03′ S., 178° 50′ 10″ W.

Tuvuna, islet east from Tongoa, New Hebrides.

Tuvutha (Tuvuca), Fiji; a densely wooded and inhabited island, 800 ft. high, in 17° 40′ S., 178° 49′ W. Palolo are caught off the eastern point.

Tuyam, islet 0.3 m. long, 160 ft. high, on the southeast coast of New Guinea.

Two Brothers, see Kepara, New Guinea.

Two Groups, see Manaka, of the Paumotu archipelago.

Two Hills, see Mataso, New Hebrides. 17° 18′ S., 168° 23′ E.

Ua Huka, see Huahuna of the Marquesas islands. **23.**

Ualan, a name of Kusaie or Strong island of the Caroline archipelago. **5.**

Ualeva, of the Tongan islands.

Ualomo, islet of Ugo bay, Isle of Pines.

Uanne, islet in Gazelle passage on the northwest coast of New Caledonia. **13.**

Uap, see Yap of the western Caroline islands.

Uapora, see Huapu of the Marquesas islands.

Uapu, see Huapu of the Marquesas islands.

Uatom or Man, in the Bismarck archipelago, is in 4° 07′ S., 152° 03′ E. On the coast of New Britain.

Udia-Milai, see Bikini of the Marshall islands.

Udjae or Katherine, of the Marshall islands, is 22×6 m. Udjae or Ujae the southern islet, and Enylamiej the northern one, are considered the finest and most fertile of the group. The north point of Enylamiej is in 9° 21′ N., 165° 36′ E. **6.**

Udjelong, of the Caroline group, also called Arecifos and Providence islands. There are thirteen islets occupying a space 24 m. long by 7–8 m. wide. 9° 52′ N., 160° 56′ E. **5.**

Uea, Uvea or Halgan of the Loyalty group. This name sometimes extends to three adjoining islands formed by a narrow, interrupted strip of raised coral reef 23 m. SSW-NNE., with a mean breadth of 1.5 m., but at the north end this increases to 7–8 m. 20 m. from Lifu. Two races inhabit the island; the northern one is said to have come from Uvea or Wallis island. Fertile, but good water scarce. **13.**

Uemie, islet within NGoë reef on southeast coast of New Caledonia.

Uen or Waima, off southwest point of New Caledonia. High and rugged; 4.5 m. N-S. Named by Cook "Prince of Wales Foreland".

Ugai is the northwest islet of Mokil, Caroline group. 6° 39′ N., 159° 40′ E.

Ugar or Stephen, in Torres strait, is a mile long, fertile and inhabited. 9° 30′ S., 143° 32′ E.

Ugi or San Juan, of the Solomon group, is 6 m. long; 670 ft. high. 10° 15′ S., 161° 43′ E. **11.**

Ugo, a small islet, lies 2.7 m. S. by E. from Cape Ndua, New Caledonia.

Uia, an islet of the Hapai group, Tongan islands.

Uika, another form of Uia, Tongan islands.

Ulakua, see Ulava, Solomon islands.

Ularua, small desolate island of Fiji; Olenea of Wilkes. 18° 33′ 30″ S., 181° 14′ E. North end.

Ulava or Contrariété, of the Solomon group, is 27 m. northeast from Ugi; 8 m. N-S. by 3 m.; 1200 ft. high. Natives noted for making canoes for the neighborhood. 9° 47′ S., 161° 56′ E. This is La Treguada of Gallego. **11.**

Ulie, see Wolea, Caroline islands.

Ulietea, see Raiatea.

Ulikar is the eastern islet of Majuro, Marshall group.

Ulilaba, an islet east from Tongoa, New Hebrides; 0.7 m. NE-SW.; 120 ft. high.

Uliti, a spelling of Uluthi, Caroline islands.

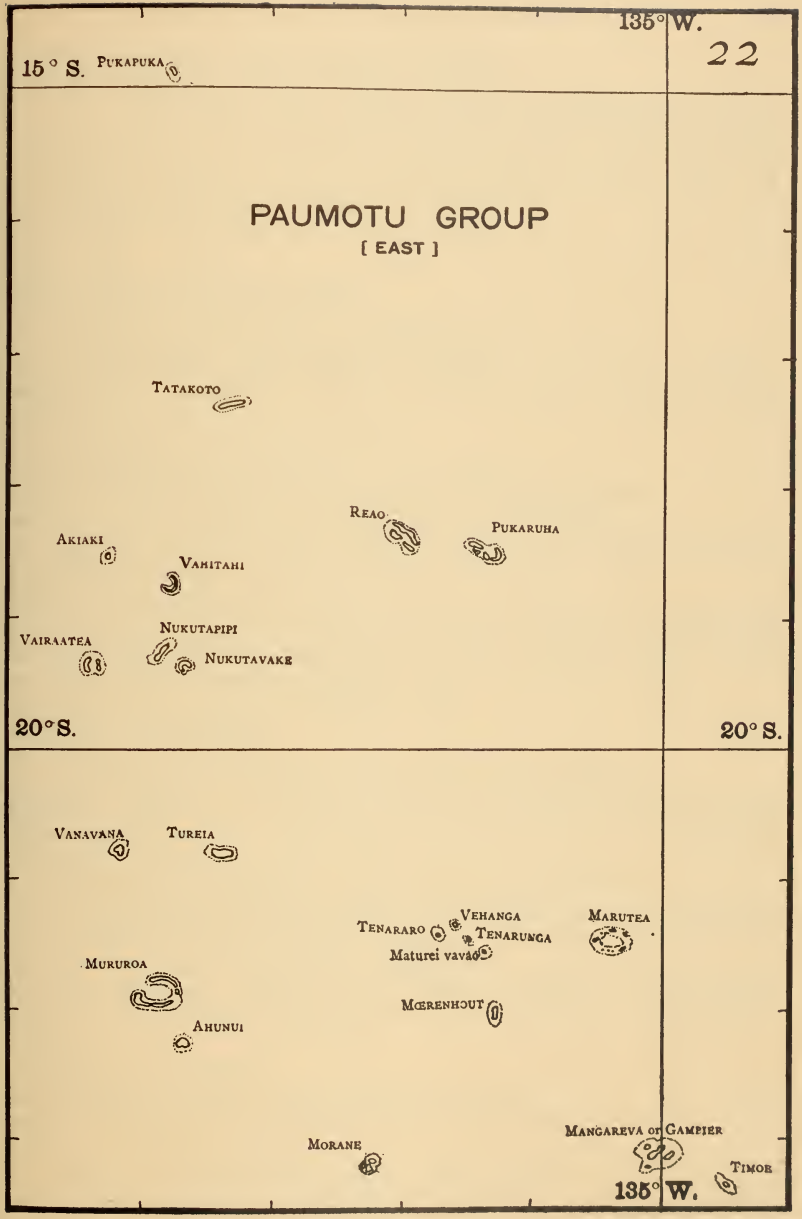
Ulu, an uninhabited islet of Duke of York islands, Bismarck archipelago. 4° 13′ S., 152° 25′ E.

Ulu, see NGoli, Caroline islands.

Ulul, islet of Namonuito, Caroline islands. 8° 36′ N., 149° 47′ 30″ E.

Ululina, of the Louisiade archipelago, lies west from Moturina; 325 ft. high; few inhabitants.

(Please insert this opposite page 160 of the INDEX TO THE ISLANDS OF THE PACIFIC OCEAN. A page of the manuscript was inadvertently omitted in printing.)


135° W.
15° S.
PUKAPUKA
PAUMOTU GROUP
[EAST]
TATAKOTO
REAO
PUKARUHA
AKIAKI
VAHITAHI
VAIRAATEA
NUKUTAPIPI
NUKUTAVAKE
20° S.
20° S.
VANAVANA
TUREIA
TENARARO
VEHANGA
TENARUNGA
Maturei vavao
MARUTEA
MURUROA
MŒRENHOUT
AHUNUI
MORANE
MANGAREVA or GAMBIER
TIMOE
135° W.

Uluma, or Suckling reef, is in the Louisiade archipelago.

Ulunau, in the Admiralty group, is in 2° 06′ S., 147° 32′ E.

Uluthi, Uluti or Mackenzie, of the Caroline islands, was discovered by Captain Mackenzie in 1823, but previously by the Spaniard Egoi. The islets Mogmog (on which Padre Cantova was killed when endeavoring to establish a Jesuit mission), Falalep, Troilem, Ear and Kilap are the principal ones. 9°56′N., 139°50′E. **3.**

Umaitia was Bougainville's name for Tetuaroa.

Umboi or Rook is immediately west of New Britain; 28×16 m., 5000 ft. high, volcanic. **10.**

Umol, islet of Ruk in the Caroline islands.

Umuda, at the mouth of the Fly river, New Guinea. 8° 28′ S., 143° 48′ E.

Unalik, see Ounalik, islet of Namonuito, Caroline islands.

Undaga, one of the French islands, Bismarck archipelago. 4° 38′ S., 149° 12′ E. **10.**

Underwood group, Fiji, consists of Bateman, Henry, Linthicum, Ogle, Reynolds, and Smith.

Undui, islet of the Ono i lau group, Fiji. **14.**

Unei, on the north coast of New Guinea. 3° 10′ S., 143° 21′ E.

Unes, islet of Uea, Loyalty group; covered with many flat-topped hills.

Uneyeute, islet at the southeast end of Namonuito, Caroline islands.

Union or Tokelau, group of low coral islands extending 180 m. NW-SE.: Gente Hermosa, Fakaofu, Nukunono, Atáfu. Belongs to Great Britain. **17.**

Uo, see Lainé of the Loyalty group. **13.**

Upolu, of the Samoan islands, is the second in size and contains the principal port, Apia, of the German portion of the group; 39.5 m. E-W., with an average width of 8 m.; 3200 ft. high. Subject to hurricanes. 13° 46′ S., 171° 20′ W. **15.**

Ura, see Takapoto of the Paumotu archipelago. **21.**

Urak, see Mokil, Caroline islands.

Urara, of the Bismarck archipelago; 1 m. E-W. 4° 17′ S., 151° 39′ E.

Uraura, islet in the harbor on the south side of Pallikulo, New Hebrides.

Ureparapara or Bligh is 12 m. northwest from the north point of Vanua lava, New Hebrides; nearly circular; 12 m. in circumference, 2440 ft. high; volcanic; 300 inhabitants. 13° 35′ S., 167° 18′ E. **12.**

Uri, islet of Malekula, New Hebrides; 1.5 m. WNW-ESE.; low, inhabited.

Uripiv, islet of Malekula, New Hebrides, half a mile in diameter; 300–400 inhabitants. Natives are said to bury their old or sick people alive. Presbyterian mission station.

Urombo, islet of Malekula, New Hebrides. 15° 58′ S.

Urracas, of the Marianas, consists of three islands in a circle 2–3 m. in diameter; probably the remains of a sunken crater. 20° 08′ N., 145° 19′ E. See map under Marianas.

Uru, see Tomman, New Hebrides.

Urukiki, islet off Port Stanley, of Malekula, New Hebrides.

Uruktapi or Urukthopel, of the Pelew islands, is 5.5 m. long; uninhabited. South point is in 7° 14′ 30″ N., 130° 28′ E.

Uruma or Duchess, of D'Entrecasteaux group, is west from Duau. 9° 57′ S., 150° 51′ E.

Useless, two small, wooded islands on the New Guinea coast. 10° 35′ 45″ S., 150° 51′ E.

Utan, islet in Meoko harbor, Duke of York island, Bismarck archipelago.

Uteroa, the northern islet of Tapiteuea, Gilbert islands. North end is in 1° 08′ 20″ S., 174° 45′ E.; south end 1° 29′ 14″ S., 175° 11′ 02″ E. **7.**

Utet, islet in Faitruk group, Ruk lagoon, Caroline islands.

Utian or Brooker, in the Louisiade archipelago. 11° 03′ S., 152° 27′ E. **9.**

Utirik, Button or Kutusow, Marshall islands, is 20×5 m. 11° 20′ N., 169° 50′ E.⊙

Utupua, an old form of Tapoua or Edgecumbe of the Santa Cruz group.

Uvea or Wallis was discovered by Maurelle in 1781, and again by Wallis in 1797. There are nine separate islands from 1–10 m. in circuit, and many islets or rocks enclosed within one reef, though there is a ship passage to the lagoon on the south. Uvea is 7 m. N-S., volcanic, 197 ft. high. Reef 14 m. N-S., 9 m. E-W. Came under French influence in 1842; at first attached to the jurisdiction of Tahiti; November 27, 1887, it was, with Futuna, made part of New Caledonia. Population in 1880, 5000 and increasing. On the south are Faüa, Nukuatea, Nukuafo, Nukufetao, Faioa, Akimoa or Sail-rock; on the east, Nukulufala, Lonaniva, Fougalei; on the north, Takuaviki, Nukuteatea, Nukuloa, and Nukufutu. The southwest point of Uvea is in 13° 23′ 35″ S., 176° 11′ 47″ W. **18.**

Uvea, a form of Uea, Loyalty group.

Uyelang, islet of Udjelong, Marshall islands. Northeast end in 9° 43′ N., 161° 19′ E.

Vaga, of the Kiriwina group. 8° 44′ S., 150° 55′ 30″ E.

Vahanga or Bedford, in the Actæon group; 5 m. west from Tenarunga, Paumotu archipelago. **22.**

Vahine, a form of Huaheine, Society islands.

Vahitahi or Cook's lagoon was discovered by Bougainville in 1768, and seen by Cook the next year; 3×1 m. Paumotu archipelago. 18° 42′ S., 138° 50′ W. **22.**

Vaiorea, islet on the west side of Huaheine, Society islands.

Vairaatea, Vairaotea or Egmont, of the Paumotu archipelago, was discovered by Wallis in 1767; consists of two islets, Pukararo (leeward), Tres Cocotiers of Mauruc, and Pukarunga (windward) or Egmont. 19° 20′ S., 139° 18′ W. **22.**

Vairaatea, see Mururoa, Paumotu archipelago. Often confounded with the preceding.

Vaitupu or Tracy, of the Ellice group, is of oval shape with fringing reef; 4 m. in diameter. Formerly spelled Oaitupu. 7° 30′ S., 178° 41′ E. **16.**

Vakuta, inhabited islet of the Kiriwina group. 8° 47′ S., 151° 04′ E.

Valea, one of the Shepherd islands, New Hebrides; uninhabited, narrow, almost inaccessible; 367 ft. high. Above the steep sides are coconut groves. **12.**

Valise, see Guilbert, New Guinea.

Valua, of the New Hebrides, extends 6 m. NE-SW.; 1400 ft. high. Fertile, with a population of about 1000. A station of the Melanesian mission. 13° 40′ S., 167° 38′ E.

Vambi, one of the French islands, Bismarck archipelago. 4° 40′ S., 149° 11′ E.

Vanama, south from Tagula, Louisiade archipelago. 11° 38′ S., 153° 31′ E.

Vanavana, Kurateke, Barrow or Teku, of the Paumotu archipelago, was discovered by Beechey January 31, 1826. It is a narrow strip of sand surrounding a lagoon; 1.2×1.7 m. 20° 45′ S., 139° 03′ W.⊙ **22.**

Vanderford, of the Underwood group, Fiji. 17° 38′ S., 177° 21′ 30″ E.⊙

Vanderlin, the largest of the Sir Edward Pelew group in the Gulf of Carpentaria. Named for one of the directors of the Dutch East India Company who was a great promotor of marine discoveries.

Vanguuu, a name of the island off the southeast end of New Georgia or Rubiana, Solomon islands.

Vanikoro, of the Santa Cruz islands, is 30 m. in circumference and 3000 ft. high Densely wooded and only the coast inhabited. Tevai is on the same reef. As the scene of the loss of the two ships of La Pérouse, in 1788, Vanikoro has a sad interest. British protectorate declared August 18, 1898. 11° 41′ 50″ S., 166° 51′ E. **12.**

Vanua kula, an islet of Kaudavu, Fiji, 250 ft. high. 18° 48′ S., 178° 25′ 10″ E.

Vanua lava or lavu, New Hebrides, the largest of the Banks group, 15 m. N-S., 10 m. E-W.; 3000± ft. high, active volcano on the ridge. 13° 48′ S., 167° 30′ 30″ E. **12.**

Vanua levu, Fiji; 100×25 m., 3200 ft. high, is the second in size of the Vitian group and mountainous and wooded, with many bays and harbors with entrances through openings in the barrier reef. The northeast point is in 16° 06′ 30″ S., 180° 07′ E. **14.**

Vanua masi, coral islet, 80 ft. high, within the Argo reef, Fiji. 18° 05′ S., 178° 27′ W.

Vanua mbalavu, Fiji, is 14×1 m.; Mt. Koro mbasanga is 930 ft. high. 17° 13′ S., 178° 58′ W.

Vanua vatu, Fiji, is 6 m. in circumference and 310 ft. high. Frequented by fishermen. 18° 22′ S., 180° 39′ E.⊙

Vao, islet of New Caledonia. 20° 35′ S.

Vao, islet of Malekula, New Hebrides, off Port Stanley.

Varivari, two islets on the south coast of New Guinea.

Vaté, see Faté, New Hebrides.

Vatganai, islet in Banks group, New Hebrides. 13° 12′ S., 167° 40′ E.

Vatia, islet on the north coast of Viti levu, Fiji, 600 ft. high. 17° 20′ S., 177° 50′ E.

Vatia, small, high and rocky island off the north coast of Tutuila, Samoan islands. **15.**

Vatilau or Buena Vista, off the northwest coast of Florida, Solomon islands; 1950 ft. high. 8° 53′ 30″ S., 159° 59′ 30″ E. **11.**

Vatiu, see Atiu, Hervey islands. **23.**

Vatoa or Turtle was the only one of the Fijian group seen by Cook in 1774. Coral, 2×0.5 m., 209 ft. high. Population less than 100. 19° 47′ S., 171° 43′ 42″ E. **14.**

Vatu i thake, off Vanua levu, Fiji. North point is in 16° 33′ 24″ S., 178° 44′ 30″ E.

Vatu, a high island in the Yasawa group, Fiji. 17° 16′ S., 177° 07′ E.⊙

Vatu ira, islet 100 ft. high, off the northeast coast of Viti levu, Fiji; in the north part of the Vatu ira lagoon, which is 14×3 m. 17° 19′ S., 178° 27′ E.

Vatuka, one of the Tiri group, off the west coast of Vanua levu, Fiji.

Vatu lailai, islet at the mouth of the weather passage to Vatu leile, Fiji.

Vatu leile, Fiji, a well wooded, inhabited island, 6.7×1.7 m. and 110 ft. high. 18° 34′ 30″ S., 177° 36′ 30″ E.

Vatu levu, islet off Vatu leile, Fiji.

Vatu savu, islet off Vatu leile, Fiji.

Vatu vara or Hat, Fiji; 1.2 m. in diameter, 1030 ft. high; coral, with steep cliffs on all sides; the property of an American who resides there. 17° 25′ S., 179° 32′ W.

Vatu Rhandi, New Hebrides. 13° 12′ S., 167° 40′ E. The proper form is Vatganai.

Vauvilliers, islet north from Maré, Loyalty islands.

Vavara, islet on the east side of Huaheine, Society islands.

Vavau or Vavao, Tongan islands, was first visited by Maurelle in 1781. Population in 1891 was 5084. To the south and west are many islets. 18° 38′ 20″ S., 174° 01′ W. **18.**

Vavi ai, islet in Guasop harbor on the south side of Murua or Woodlark island, of the Louisiade archipelago. **9.**

Vavitao or Ravaivai, of the Austral islands, was discovered by Captain Broughton October 23, 1791; or, as some claim, by Bonecheo in 1772; 10 m. long; high. 23° 55′ S., 147° 48′ W.

Vehanga or Bedford, in the Actæon group, Paumotu archipelago, uninhabited; 2 m. in diameter. 21° 20′ S., 136° 39′ W. **22.**

Vehi, or Wedge, is half a mile WSW. from south cape of New Guinea.

Vekai, low islet 6 m. from Tabutha, Fiji; uninhabited but frequented by turtle hunters. 17° 33′ S., 181° 11′ E.⊙

Vela la Velha is southeast from Mono, Solomon islands; 2800 ft. high. Volcanic, with fumaroles and hot springs.

Vele or Hinchinbrook, New Hebrides; northeast from Faté; 800 ft. high. See Mau.

Velerara, low and sandy island, Fiji. 16° 52′ S., 181° 00′ 45″ E.⊙

Velitoa, islet off Tongatabu, Tongan islands.

Vella Lavella, Solomon islands; 23 m. long, mountainous, with several volcanoes more than 1000 ft. high. North point is in 7° 32′ S., 156° 35′ E. **11.**

Venariwa, grassy islet 500 ft. high; 0.6×0.3 m. northwest from Moturina, Louisiade archipelago.

Vendralala, a high island in Naloa bay, Vanua levu, Fiji; inhabited. 16° 36′ 54″ S., 178° 42′ 45″ E.⊙

Ventenat, see Digaragara, Louisiade archipelago. Named for Louis Ventenat, naturalist and chaplain of the *Recherche.* **9.**

Verao, see Moso, New Hebrides.

Veriararu, islet of Tahiti, Society islands.

Vesey is east from Commodore bay, New Britain. 5° 27′ S., 150° 48′ E.

Viendrala, islet on the north coast of Vanua levu, Fiji; 99 ft. high, cultivated.

Vicuna, low island of Fiji. 16° 11′ 35″ S., 179° 50′ 25″ E.⊙

Village, an islet off the north coast of New Guinea, inhabited and connected to the mainland by a reef bare at low water.

Vincennes, see Kawehe, Paumotu archipelago. **21.**

Vingoru, one of the French islands, Bismarck archipelago. 4° 36′ S., 149° 21′ E. **10.**

Violet, islet 60 ft. high in the St. Andrew group, Admiralty islands.

Visschers, said to be three islands in the Bismarck archipelago, 1000 ft. high, coast steep. Inhabitants naked, dye their hair and tatu to some extent. Their canoes are a single log with carved ends. 2° 37′ S., 151° 58′ E. **10.**

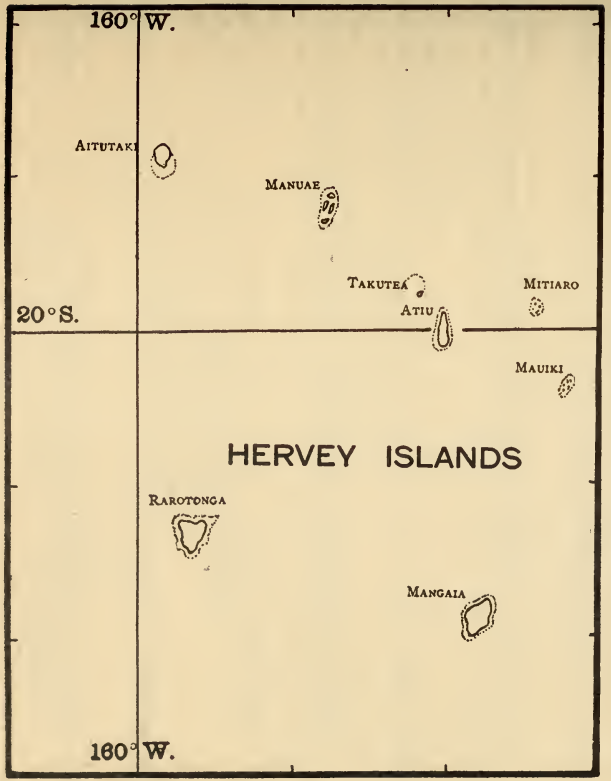
Viti, see Fiji.

Vitora, on the southeast coast of Ysabel, Solomon islands. 8° 37′ S., 159° 46′ E.

Viwa, in the bay of Mbau, Fiji; 1×0.3 m., 160± ft. high. 17° 56′ 56″ S., 178° 39′ 25″ E.⊙

Viwa, in the Mamanutha group, Fiji; 100± ft. high. 17° 08′ S., 176° 54′ E.

Vliegen, see Rangiroa, Palliser group, Paumotu archipelago. **22.**


160° W.
AITUTAKI
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MAUIKI
HERVEY ISLANDS
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MANGAIA
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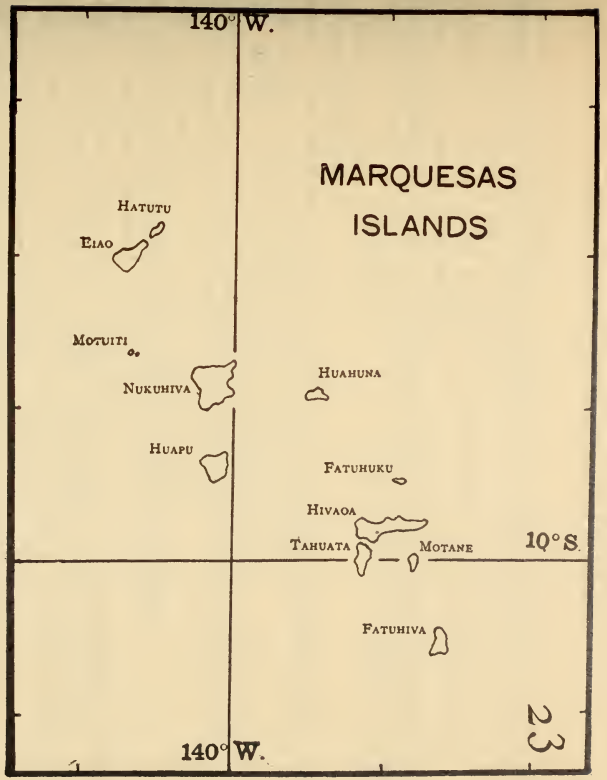
140° W.
MARQUESAS
ISLANDS
HATUTU
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HUAHUNA
HUAPU
FATUHUKU
HIVAOA
TAHUATA
MOTANE
10° S.
FATUHIVA
140° W.

HAWAIIAN ISLANDS
MARQUESAS ISLANDS

Volcano, in Anson archipelago. 22° 30′ N.

Volcano, off the northeast point of Umboi, 3500 ft. high. Dampier saw an eruption in March, 1700. 5° 32′ S., 148° 06′ E.

Volcano, on the west side of Blanche bay, New Britain, rose in February, 1878.

Volcano, see Tinakula, New Hebrides.

Volcano Islands, or Magellan archipelago, a small volcanic group south of the Bonin islands. Annexed by Japan in 1891. Arzobispo, Santo Alessandro, Sulphur, Santo Agostino. Uninhabited.

Volunteer, see Starbuck.

Vomo, on the northwest coast of Viti levu, Fiji; 2 m. in circumference, 380 ft. high, flat-topped. The south point is in 17° 30′ S., 177° 15′ E.

Vomo lailai, a rock 200 ft. high on the south side of Vomo, Fiji. 17° 29′ S., 177° 13′ E.⊙

Vostok, Wostok or Staver, was discovered by Bellingshausen in 1820; about 0.3 m. in diameter. Low, sandy, thickly covered with trees. 10° 06′ S., 152° 23′ W. British.

Votia, low island, Fiji. 17° 33′ 30″ S., 177° 26′ 20″ E.⊙

Vua, islet in the Mato passage, Great South reef of New Caledonia.

Vulan, New Guinea region. 3° 57′ S., 132° 41′ E.

Vulcan, a volcanic cone 12 m. in circumference, clothed with vegetation to a height of 3000 ft.; above that barren. Crater emits smoke. 4° 10′ S., 145° 02′ E.

Vulelua, on northeast coast of Guadalcanar, Solomon islands. 9° 29′ 15″ S., 160° 28′ E. **II.**

Vuna, a common name of Taviuni, Fiji.

Vuro, islet on the northeast point of Ono, Fiji; 270 ft. high; uninhabited.

Vuro lailai (Little Vuro), a rock 90 ft. high on the reef between Ono and Vuro.

Wabuda, at the mouth of Fly river, New Guinea. 8° 23′ S., 143° 45′ E.

Wagipa, islet southeast from Dauila, D'Entrecasteaux group. 9° 32′ S., 150° 21′ E.

Waia, in the Yasawa group, Fiji; 3 m. in diameter; 1641 ft. high. North extreme 17° 16′ S., 177° 05′ E.

Waia lailai (Little Waia); 2×1.5 m. North point is in 17° 19′ 40″ S., 177° 06′ E.

Waia lailai thake, Fiji, in the Yasawa group; 1×0.5 m., 555 ft. high, inhabited. 17° 22′ 20″ S., 177° 06′ 10″ E. Observatory Hill.

Waiben or Thursday, in Torres strait. 10° 36′ S., 142° 12′ E. A port of call for steamers between Singapore and Brisbane; in telegraphic connection with the latter.

Waier or Wyer, within the same reef with Mer and Dauer, in Torres strait. 9° 54′ S., 144° 02′ E.

Waigiu, 80×20 m., rugged and hilly; Papuan, with wild tribes in the interior. East end is in 0° 20′ S., 131° 20′ E. Subject to the Sultan of Tidore.

Waiheke, in Auckland harbor, Hauraki gulf, New Zealand.

Waihu, an old chart name for Rapanui or Easter island.

Waikatu, the largest of the St. Andrew group, Admiralty islands. Inhabitants seem to be a superior race.

Waikawa, Te Houra or Portland, in Hawke bay, New Zealand.

Wailagilala, low islet of sand and coral in the Lau group, Fiji; 9×3 cables, at the northeast corner of a lagoon 9 m. in circumference. Also Weilangilala.

Waima, see Uen, New Caledonia.

Wainwright, see Akamaru, islet of Mangareva. **22.**

Wakaia or Wakaya, 10 m. east from Ovalan, Fiji; 4×1.5 m., 595 ft. high. North point is in 17° 35′ 16″ S., 179° 02′ E.

Wake was discovered in 1796 from the *Prince William Henry*, but it is probably the San Francisco of Mendaña; 20–25 m. long, 8 ft. high. When I saw it from the masthead of the ship *Oracle*, in 1865, it was covered with a low and sparse vegetation. 19° 15′ N., 166° 30′ E. Annexed by the United States in July, 1898.

Waldron, a small island in the Hudson group, near Viti levu, Fiji. 17° 51′ S., 177° 09′ 30″ E.⊙ Named for Purser R. R. Waldron of the Wilkes Expedition.

Walibi, islet of Panatinani, Louisiade archipelago; 140 ft. high, grassy.

Walker, in the Hudson group, Fiji. 17° 34′ 30″ S., 177° 03′ 10″ E.⊙ Named for Lieutenant W. M. Walker of the Wilkes Expedition.

Walker, discovered by Captain Walker in 1814. 3° 34′ N., 149° 15′ W. Existence doubtful.

Wallis (Red), in Torres strait. 10° 50′ S., 142° 02′ E.

Wallis (Woody), in Torres strait. 10° 52′ S., 142° 02′ E.

Wallis, islet of Port Praslin, New Ireland. 4° 48′ S., 152° 47′ E.

Wallis, see Uvea. **18.**

Walo, islet north of Port Stanley, on the coast of Malekula, New Hebrides.

Walpole, Loyalty islands, was discovered November 17, 1794, by Captain Butler of the *Walpole*. 22° 38′ 07″ S., 168° 56′ 45″ E.

Wanim or Grass, in the Louisiade archipelago; 1.5 m. N-S., 390 ft. high.

Waremata or East, in the Bonvouloir group, Louisiade archipelago, is 500 ft. high, densely wooded. 10° 26′ S., 152° 03′ E.

Wanawana, an extensive, low, densely wooded island off the west side of New Georgia (Marovo), Solomon islands. 8° 12′ S., 157° 07′ E.

Waratap, on the east side of South bay of Faté, New Hebrides.

Wari or Teste, between the Louisiades and New Guinea: called Teste by D'Urville; 2.5 m. E-W., 0.2 m. wide; inhabited by uncouth natives who wear human jaw bones as armlets. 10° 57′ 55″ S., 151° 03′ 20″ E. **9.**

Wariura, 8° 22′ S., 143° 24′ E.

Warren Hastings, see Pulo Marière, Caroline islands. 4° 20′ N., 132° 28′ E.

Warrior, see Tut on the south coast of New Guinea.

Wasau = Faiva, islet of Uea, Loyalty islands.

Washington, New York or Prospect, was discovered by Captain Fanning in 1798; 3.2×1.2 m., 10 ft. above the sea; covered with coconut and other trees. No lagoon, but a fresh water pond. 4° 41′ 35″ N., 160° 15′ 37″ W. (Fig. 12.)

Washington, see Huahuna, Marquesas islands.

Wasima, 175 ft. high, southeast from Dituna point, southeast coast of New Guinea.

Wasp, islet near Layard islands on the north coast of New Guinea.

Wateeoo = Atiu, Hervey islands.

Waterlandt, of Schouten and Lemaire, is Manihi of the Paumotu archipelago. **21.**

Watmough, a low island off Viti levu, Fiji. 17° 45′ 50″ S., 177° 20′ 40″ E.⊙

Watson, islet off Blanche harbor, Mono, Solomon islands.

Watts, see Ailuk of the Marshall islands. **6.**

Watts, see Kuriva in the Engineer group, Louisiade archipelago.

Wavi ai, see Vavi ai, Woodlark or Murua.

Wea or Emery, of the Atana islands, northwest from Rotuma.

Webb, 2–3 islets covered with coconut trees, near Roux islands, New Guinea. Also called Ulawabai.

Wedge, islet of Stewart island, New Zealand.

Wedge = Vehi, on the southeast coast of New Guinea.

Wednesday, in Torres strait. 10° 32′ S., 142° 18′ E.

Weeks was seen by Captain Gelett, of the *Morning Star*, in 24° 04′ N., 154° 02′ E., December 17, 1864. It had been previously reported. About 5 m. long, densely wooded with trees and shrubs; a knoll in the centre rising 200 ft. above the sea. Uncertain on charts.

Weitoa or O'Neill, on the southeast coast of New Guinea; nearly 2 m. NW-SE., and 580 ft. high. 10° 41′ S., 150° 56′ E.

Welle, see Raputata of the D'Entrecasteaux group. **9.**

Wellesley, group in the Gulf of Carpentaria, of which Mornington is the largest. The others are: Rocky, Pisonia, Beautiful, Forsyth, Bentinck, Allen, Sweers and Fowler.

Wellington, see Alapawa, New Zealand.

Wellington, see Mokil of Caroline islands. **5.**

FIG. 12. WASHINGTON ISLAND.

Wenman, of the Galapagos, the fragment of a volcano now 830 ft. high.

West, islet of Kandavu, Fiji; 25 ft. high.

West, islet of Niuatobutabu, Tongan islands; 70 ft. high, 0.7 m. in diameter.

West, in Torres strait. 10° 33′ 45″ S., 150° 48′ 25″ E.

West, islet south side of Umboi, Bismarck archipelago; 150 ft. high.

West, islet off Cape Queen Charlotte, west side of New Hanover; inhabited. 2° 26′ S., 149° 55′ E.

West Danger, of the Marshall islands.

Western, a group of the Admiralty islands. 2° 12′ S., 148° 00′ 40″ E. **10.**

Whakari or White, in the Bay of Plenty, New Zealand.

Whale (La Baleine), see Isénay of the Pleiades group, Loyalty islands. **13.**

White, see Whakari, New Zealand.

Whitsunday, see Nganati of the Paumotu archipelago. **21.**

Whitsunday, see Nukutavake.

Whitsunday, on the Australian coast. 20° 15′ S., 149° 02′ E.

Whitsuntide, see Arag, New Hebrides.

Whittle, Fiji. 18° 50′ 30″ S., 178° 25′ 30″ E.⊙

Whytohee, see Napuka of the Paumotu archipelago. **21.**

Wiak, see Schouten.

Wiakow, on the north part of the outer ring of Egum atoll, Trobriand group. 9° 20′ 30″ S., 151° 58′ E.

Wild, of the Admiralty group; 0.7 m. long. Named for J. J. Wild, artist on the *Challenger*. 1° 55′ 10″ S., 146° 40′ 56″ E.

Willaumez, now ascertained to be a part of New Britain. Named for one of the officers of D'Entrecasteaux, Ensign on the *Recherche*.

William IV., see Ant of the Andema group, Caroline islands.

Williams, one of the Tiri islands off Vanua levu, Fiji. 16° 24′ 45″ S., 179° 06′ 22″ E.⊙

Wilson, islet off Blanche harbor of Mono island, Solomon islands.

Wilson, see Ifalik, Caroline islands. **3.**

Wilson, a name of the Duff islands, so called because seen by Captain Wilson, September, 1797.

Wilson, see Manihi of the Paumotu archipelago. **21.**

Wittgenstein, see Fakarawa of Paumotu archipelago. So named by Bellingshausen. **21.**

Woahoo = Oahu, Hawaiian islands. Old English name found on charts with Owhyhee.

Wolea or Ulie, Caroline islands, was discovered by Captain Wilson in the *Duff* in 1793. Wooded and inhabited atoll 0.7 m. in diameter, with 22 islets. North end 7° 23′ 30″ N., 143° 57′ E. **3.**

Woles, islet of Ruk, Caroline islands.

Wolkonski, see Takurea of the Paumotu archipelago. **21.**

Woodlark, see Murua, Kiriwina group.

Woodle, see Kuria of the Gilbert islands.

Woody, opposite Entrance island in Torres strait. 10° 40′ S., 142° 20′ E.

Woody, islet in Arembo bay, on the southwest side of New Caledonia.

Woody, see Panaman of the Louisiade archipelago.

Wostok, a form of Vostok.

Wotja, the westernmost islet of Odia atoll, Marshall islands. There is much confusion with a similar name in the Romanzow atoll.

Wotje, Odia or Romanzow, of the Marshall islands, extends 29 m. E-W., with a width from 6–12 m. There are 65 islets on the reef. Christmas harbor, of Kotzebue, is in 9° 28′ 09″ N., 170° 16′ 05″ E. **6.**

Wotto, of the Marshall islands, was discovered by Captain Shanz of the Russian navy. It is 18 m. long and 4–12 m. wide. 10° 05′ N., 166° 04′ E.⊙

Wrack, in the Bismarck archipelago. 3° 15′ S., 154° 31′ E.

Wuli or High, on the northwest coast of Roua, Louisiade archipelago; 1.4 m. E-W., 300 ft. high; inhabited and cultivated. 11° 42′ S., 154° 02′ E.

Wyer, a form of Waier, Torres strait.

Wytoohee, see Napuka, Paumotu archipelago. Disappointment islands of Byron.

Yaba, islet in Banaré bay, on the northwest coast of New Caledonia.

Yabwat, see Jabwat, Marshall islands.

Yaga, of the Kiriwina islands.

Yakimoan, islet northwest from Panawina, Louisiade archipelago.

Yalangalala, uninhabited islet, Fiji. 16° 49′ 30″ S., 180° 57′ 20″ E.⊙

Yambu, uninhabited island, 170 ft. high near Vuro, off Kandavu, Fiji.

Yamiga, islet on the southwest coast of New Guinea.

Yandé, 6 m. west from Paâbâ on the northwest coast of New Caledonia; 1070 ft. high, inhabited and well cultivated.

Yandua, high, inhabited island, 12 m. in circumference; Loto peak, 875 ft. high, is in 16° 49′ S., 178° 16′ E.

Yanguel, see Kayangle of the Pelew islands.

Yanganga, islet 887 ft. high on the north coast of Vanua levu, Fiji.

Yaniba, largest of the group on the north side of the outer ring of Egum atoll; 14 islets, the highest 150 ft. Population 200. 9° 20′ 30″ S., 151° 55′ E.

Yanutha lailai and **Yanutha levu,** two islets between Ovalau and Moturiki, Fiji.

Yanutha loa, off the west coast of Vanua mbalavu, Fiji; 160 ft. high.

Yanuya, inhabited island of the Mamanutha i thake group, Fiji.

Yanu yanu eloma, grassy islet 140 ft. high on the Kandavu reef, Fiji.

Yanu yanu sau, islet 80 ft. high on the reef of Kandavu, Fiji.

Yap or Ouap, of the Caroline islands, is on a reef 35×5 m. A volcanic peak 1170 ft. high. The north islet is in 9° 37′ N., 138° 08′ E. Population 8000, Malay with slight Polynesian admixture. The stone money of the group consists of wheels of aragonite from 6 in. to 12 ft. in diameter. See photograph in *The Caroline Islands*, by F. W. Christian, 1899, p. 236.

Yaroua, islet of Tuvutha, Lau group, Fiji.

Yarru, on the New Guinea coast. 9° 07′ S., 143° 12′ E.

Yaruman, islet 285 ft. high, northeast from Pana numara, Louisiade archipelago.

Yasau-i-lau, near Yasawa, Fiji; 0.5 m. long, 437 ft. high. 16° 51′ 40″ S., 177° 26′ 40″ E.⊙

Yasawa group, Fiji, consists of Timboor, Kiusick, Yasawa, Asawa, Ovawa, Androna, Yasawailan, Otovawa, Nansia, Nangati, Matathoni levu, Yangati, Naviti, Eld, Fox, Agate, Sinclair, Waia, Waialailai, Waia lailai thake, Biwa, Knox, Ombi, Baldwin, Davis, Totten, Lewin, Vomo.

Yasawa, inhabited island 8×2 m., 781 ft. high, in the group to which it gives name. The north point is in 16° 43′ S., 177° 30′ 05″ E. **14.**

Yaukuve or May, islet of Ono, Fiji; 400 ft. high.

Yaukuve lailai, near by, is 200 ft. high.

Yavurimba, uninhabited islet of Mamanutha ira group, Fiji.

Yavutha, islet 240 ft. high, of the Angasa group, Fiji.

Yeccla, islet of the Carteret group. Bismarck archipelago.

Yeharnu, islet of the Carteret group.

Yeina, north from Tagula, Louisiade archipelago. 11° 20′ S., 153° 28′ E.

Yendua, see Yandua, Fiji.

Yengiébane, islet near Paâbâ on the northwest coast of New Caledonia.

Yenoé, islet in Banaré bay on the northwest coast of New Caledonia.

Yermaloff, of Bellingshausen, is Taenga of the Paumotu archipelago. **21.**

York, a group in Torres strait, 9° 44′ S., 143° 25′ E. This group is shown on the Surveyor-General's fine map of Queensland and British New Guinea, 1896, but I have been unable to find any description.

York, Duke of, an interesting group, of volcanic origin, between New Ireland and New Britain in St. George channel.

York, Duke of, see Atáfu of the Union group. **17.** Wallis gave this name to Eimeo, Society islands.

Young, on the Australian coast. 12° 07′ S., 143° 12′ E.

Yovo, islet of the Carteret group, Bismarck archipelago.

Yowl, a group of 16 low islands on the west coast of New Guinea. 0° 25′ N., 131° 00′ E. Papuan. Group surrounded by a coral reef 60 m. in circumference. This belongs to the Moluccas and is not properly included in our region.

Ysabel or Bogotu, the Camba of Mendaña, Solomon islands. The full name was Santa Ysabel de la Estrella; 125 m. NW-SE. by 25 m., 3900 ft. high. The Melanesian mission has several stations here. The northeast point is in 7° 18′ S., 158° 08′ E.

Ythata, high, inhabited island north from Vaturera, Fiji; 2.5 m. E-W., 1 m. N-S. East point is in 17° 17′ S., 179° 34′ 30″ E.

Yule, see Roro.

Zarpane is a name of Rota of the Marianas.

Zet, islet off the north end of Loof, Hermit group. **8.**

Zeune, a small group on the southeast coast of Bougainville, Solomon islands. 6° 17′ S., 155° 48′ E.

Zille, islet in Dampier strait.

Zoller, off the southwest end of Bouka, Solomon islands. 5° 25′ S., 154° 32′ E.

Zuckerhut, of the Admiralty group. 2° 24′ S., 146° 49′ E.

ADDENDA ET CORRIGENDA.

Asie, Solomon islands. All the islets of the Solomon islands and of Ontong Java in this supplementary list were taken into British jurisdiction by treaty with Germany as mentioned under Solomon islands.

Benana, Solomon islands.

Dauahaida or Marokau, of the Paumotu archipelago.

Engaulii, islet of Ontong Java.

Faise, Solomon islands.

Grampus islands are attributed to Captain Meares, April 4, 1788, in 25° 15′ N., 146° E. Two islands close together, another southwest from these. Perhaps the Sebastian Lopez of the Spanish charts.

Lehuanu, islet of Ontong Java.

Loto, Solomon islands.

Malabrigos or Margaret, a group of three islands discovered by Captain Magee in 1773, in 27° 20′ N., 145° 45′ E. Perhaps the Malabrigos (bad shelter) of Torres in 1543, but the identification is uncertain.

Marakau = Marokau, of the Paumotu archipelago.

Margaret, see Malabrigos above.

Mongava, a name of Rennel, Solomon islands.

Mongiki, a name of Bellona, Solomon islands.

Nee, islet of Ontong Java.

Niellei, Solomon islands.

Nieue = Niüe or Savage. The Jurisdiction of Her Britannic Majesty's High Commissioner's Court for the Western Pacific was extended to Niüe October 19, 1899.

Nufahana, Solomon islands.

Nusakoa, Solomon islands.

Nusave, Solomon islands.

Oikuo, islet of Ontong Java.

Oku, islet of Ontong Java.

Palav, islet of Ontong Java.

Piedu, Solomon islands.

Porporang, Solomon islands.

Kalan, p. 82, should be Kalau.

Leuneuwa, p. 90, should be Leueneuwa.

Oua raha, p. 126, should be Owa raha.

DIVISION OF THE PACIFIC AMONG THE NATIONS.

THE present ownership of the islands of the Pacific Ocean, whether by outright annexation, purchase or protectorate, is as follows:

Great Britain.—Australia, Tasmania, islands of Torres strait, S. E. New Guinea, Louisiade archipelago, Solomon islands (except northwest corner), Santa Cruz, Lord Howe, Norfolk, Kermadec, Chatham, New Zealand, Fiji, Ellice, Gilbert, Phœnix, Union, Tonga, Niüe, Line islands, Hervey (Cook), Pitcairn, Henderson, Ducie and Oeno of the Paumotu archipelago.

Germany.—N. E. New Guinea, Bismarck archipelago, N. W. Solomon islands, Pelew, Marianas (except Guam), Caroline archipelago, Marshall islands and Western Samoa.

France.—New Caledonia, Uvea, Society islands, Paumotu archipelago (except islands in the southeast extreme), and Marquesas islands.

The New Hebrides are jointly watched or protected by Great Britain and France.

United States.—Hawaiian group, Wake, Guam and Eastern Samoan islands.

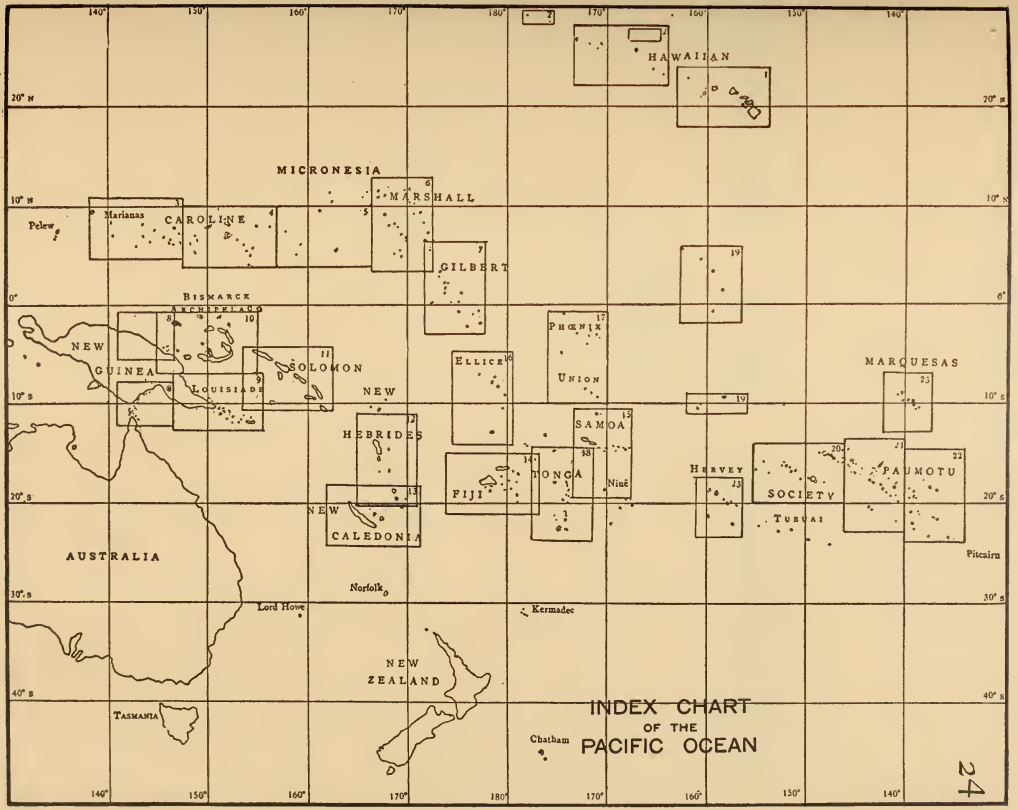
Holland.—Western New Guinea.

Japan.—Bonin and Marcus islands.

Equador.—Galapagos group.

Chile.—Rapanui or Easter island, Juan Fernandez group, and St. Felix islands.

Issued December, 1900.


HAWAIIAN
MICRONESIA
MARSHALL
Marianas
CAROLINE
Pelew
GILBERT
BISMARCK ARCHIPELAGO
NEW GUINEA
SOLOMON
LOUISIADE
NEW HEBRIDES
ELLICE
PHŒNIX
UNION
SAMOA
MARQUESAS
TONGA
Niué
FIJI
HERVEY
SOCIETY
TUBUAI
PAUMOTU
Pitcairn
NEW CALEDONIA
AUSTRALIA
Norfolk
Lord Howe
Kermadec
NEW ZEALAND
TASMANIA
Chatham
INDEX CHART
OF THE
PACIFIC OCEAN
24